

Congratulations on the purchase of your new *Caywood Gunmakers* firearm. We have striven to build a reliable firearm that is historically correct, artistically designed and flawlessly executed. Using components of our own manufacture allows us to control the quality of each and every firearm, to bring you the utmost in owner satisfaction. We offer a 100% guarantee and warranty your firearm for the lifetime of the original purchaser. Please take a few moments to fill out and return your warranty form. We hope that your new firearm brings many years of satisfaction and reliability.

Under the watchful eyes of soaring eagles, Caywood Gunmakers is proud to bring you a complete line of finely crafted firearms. We are fortunate to have our modern factory overlooking beautiful King's River and surrounded by mountains full of deer, turkeys and many other species of wildlife. It is our goal and indeed our pleasure to bring you heirloom quality firearms that we hope will have a place in your mind, heart and hands. We welcome you to visit our facility located between Berryville and Eureka Springs, Arkansas. Please contact us if you are planning a trip to Northwest Arkansas. (We may have just packed up and gone fishin') CAYWOOD GUNMAKERS, 18 Kings Hill Estates, Berryville, AR 72616. (870) 423-4741

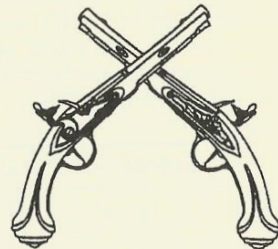
Sincerely,
 Danny Caywood

Charlie Caywood

We urge all firearms owners to join local clubs, the N.M.L.R.A. and the N.R.A.

N.M.L.R.A.-National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association
 P.O. Box 67
 Friendship, IN 47021
 1-800-745-1493 (For Member Applic.)

N.R.A.-National Rifle Association
 11250 Waples Mill Road
 Fairfax, VA 22030
 1-800-NRA-3888



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Caywood Gunmakers Limited Warranty

Caywood Gunmakers provides a warranty for all factory finished firearms for the lifetime of the original consumer purchaser. Any firearm or part returned postpaid to Caywood Gunmakers, 18 Kings Hill Estates, Berryville, AR 72616 will be repaired or replaced free of charge and returned to the consumer postpaid. This warranty is established by returning our authorized card, filled out in full, within thirty days of purchase. This warranty does not cover any damage caused by custom alteration of the firearm or any parts damaged by abuse or misuse.

This warranty does not cover kit models or assembled guns except at our discretion. Caywood Gunmakers does guarantee the quality and workmanship of all parts contained in each kit and we will replace any part deemed by us to be faulty in materials or workmanship. We have no control over the final assembly of these products. No responsibility for either construction or use of kit models is implied or assured.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

Caywood Gunmakers intends to be reasonable and act in good faith in all claims for faulty parts even if not expressly warranted. Please call or write if you have any problems.

Caywood Gunmakers Statement of Liability

This gun is classified as a firearm or dangerous weapon and is surrendered by us with the express understanding that we assume no liability for it's resale or unsafe handling under local laws and regulations. Caywood Gunmakers can assume no responsibility for physical injury or property damage resulting from either accidental discharge or intentional mishandling, or for function of any firearm subject to influences beyond our control. We will honor no claim resulting from careless or improper handling, unauthorized adjustments, improper loading, improper powder or components, corrosion or neglect.

Please fill out your warranty registration card with serial number (on underside of barrel) and return within thirty days of purchase.

Caywood Gunmakers does not approve or recommend any alteration of our firearms and altered firearms are expressly exempted from our warranty coverage. The consumer is warned and advised that if such work is performed improperly or without proper judgement, the firearm may malfunction causing injury or death to shooter or bystanders.

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO REMOVE WARNING STAMP FROM ANY BARREL

BLACK POWDER

Black powder is the only propellant we recommend for flintlocks. Pyrodex will not function reliably because it is harder to ignite.

Black powder granulations and their uses.

2Fg or double F. We recommend 2Fg for your CAYWOOD GUNMAKERS Trade Gun. The 2Fg granulation will be suitable for either round ball loads or shot loads. The larger granules burn slightly slower and therefore develop less pressure than smaller granules. 2Fg should be used in guns .50 calibre and larger because they require more powder.

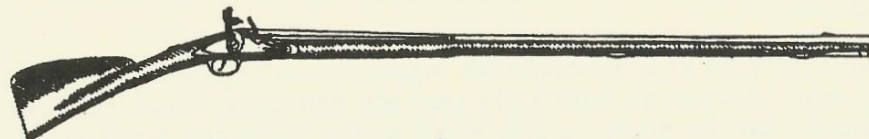
3Fg or Triple F has smaller granulations than 2Fg and therefore burns faster and develops more pressure. 3Fg is generally recommended for calibres of less than .50.

4fg or Four F should only be used in the flintlock pan as priming powder. Do not use 4Fg as powder for the main charge. The small granules burn quickly and develop tremendous pressures when ignited under pressure.

DO NOT USE 4Fg FOR MAIN CHARGE!!!

Black powder can be set off (ignited) by any spark or intense heat. Even static electricity can ignite black powder. Dragging a gun across a seat or blanket could cause static electricity and actually cause the gun to discharge!

TREAT ALL GUNS AS IF THEY ARE LOADED AT ALL TIMES!!



Warning against tampering, altering or converting any mechanical parts. I.E. any part of lock, trigger or barrel.

Your quality lock is precision built, tuned and tested by professional gunsmiths. It should be unnecessary to alter any part contained in your lock. With reamed, fitted holes (not merely drilled) and machined parts meshing closely, your lock should work safely and smoothly. We have provided a lock for you that conforms to the highest standards and does not have "SLOP" that other new locks exhibit. You will see this quality in parts that move freely, yet have no play. All lock parts are made with tough alloy steels that have tremendous toughness and will function reliably for years. All internal parts are machined to minimal tolerances for clearance and conform to our high standards. If you should experience any malfunctions with your quality lock, call, write or fax for instructions to quickly remedy the problem. We understand your need for quick and effective solutions and we will strive to fix your problem! All *QUALITY LOCKS* locks are built in-house and not offered as kits. This is the only way we can be assured of quality to our standards.

Your *CAYWOOD GUNMAKERS* barrel is precision machined to our exacting standards. By keeping outside dimensions to plus or minus .010 of an inch, we offer safe modern barrels. The close tolerances allow us to offer barrels in different gauges, smooth bored or rifled that will interchange in your gun. These close tolerances allow us to insure that barrels from our factory are safe. Any tampering by individuals will be discernible. Your barrel profile has the required amount of steel to be safe, yet has proper taper to be historically correct. Please do not try to machine your *CAYWOOD GUNMAKERS* barrel. You will void the warranty. Other than finish work for the surface of your barrel, don't drill, file, heat, or in any way tamper with your barrel. Your barrel is breached to withstand recommended pressures developed by black powder. We recommend qualified gunsmiths only to un-breach your barrel. However, if a qualified gunsmith is unavailable, please contact us so we can give you proper instruction for the process. Under no circumstances should you heat the breach area of your barrel as this might cause an unsafe condition. *No Heating Allowed Whatsoever.*

Your *CAYWOOD GUNMAKERS* trigger should be adjusted so that the sear engages or falls fully into the half-cock notch. If the hammer can be made to fire when at the half-cock position, a

dangerous condition exists. Remove metal from the trigger (not the sear bar) so that there is a slight amount of play in the trigger in all three positions. You then are assured that sear can engage tumbler fully. Your *QUALITY LOCKS* lock has been carefully designed to place the sear bar in the same location relative to the trigger, no matter what position the hammer is at. Please call us if you have any questions concerning the adjustment of a trigger.

General rules for safe use and handling of your new CAYWOOD GUNMAKERS firearm.

1. The use of smokeless powder in any quantity whatsoever, could result in damage to your black powder firearm and death or injury to the shooter and bystanders. All presently available smokeless powders are designed for use in modern cartridges and shotshells. Modern firearms are designed to withstand the extremely high pressure generated by smokeless powders. Smokeless powder should never be used in any muzzle-loading firearm. Some smokeless powders are "black" in color and color of powder should never be used as an indicator of the type of powder!! Use only powder that is properly labeled in the original container. Be sure to properly identify the powder before use, or damage to the firearm and death or injury to shooter and bystanders could result. If in doubt as to the type of powder, stop loading procedure immediately and seek advice of qualified gunsmith. Use only the correct granulation listed for your calibre or gauge. Never load charges higher than those listed for your calibre or gauge. Always consult the RECOMMENDED LOAD TABLES before loading your firearm.

2. Shooters and bystanders should always wear protective gear when firing your muzzleloader. Shooting glasses protect your eyes, ear protectors guard against hearing loss and long sleeves protect against flying debris and sparks. Shooters with long hair should pull hair back and bearded persons should use caution when shooting into the wind. All shooting should be done well forward of bystanders to ensure they are not struck by flying particles.

3. Never smoke or allow bystanders to smoke while using your muzzleloader. Stray sparks can ignite powder sources, caps or firearms possibly causing death or injury to shooter or bystanders.

4. Always use only pure lead for projectiles in muzzleloaders. Wheel weights, Linotype or other lead alloys can cause high

pressures to develop if they become lodged in the barrel because of fouling, causing damage to the firearm and death or injury to shooter and bystanders.

5. Keep all powder containers covered and away from firing position. Sparks from fired gun could possibly ignite these sources of explosives and cause death or injury to shooter or bystanders.

6. ALWAYS USE A MEASURE TO POUR POWDER INTO THE BORE. Never pour powder into the barrel directly from a can, flask, horn or any other container. Keep face, body parts and hands away from above muzzle when pouring measured powder into bore.

7. Always clean between shots. Sparks will be extinguished and better accuracy will be obtained with a clean bore. A lightly moistened patch should be run down bore after every shot, and touch hole cleaned before loading.

8. Always seat ball firmly on powder charge. This is probably the #1 reason that causes gun damage and death or injury to shooters. If the ball is not seated upon the powder firmly, IT BECOMES THE OBSTRUCTION. If ball is not seated firmly, the gun could burst causing death or injury to the shooter and bystanders. If ball can not be seated firmly, do not attempt to fire the gun. You must refer to the safety section on pulling a projectile. Follow the instructions carefully.

9. Before loading, place ramrod in bore and mark. After loading, temporarily mark the ramrod at muzzle (a pencil works until you have worked out the optimum accuracy load). Make sure you check this indicator mark each time you load the gun. If gun is improperly loaded, refer to safety section on pulling a projectile.

10. If your gun is dropped or jarred severely, you must check to see that the projectile or shot load has not shifted in the barrel. Always de-prime the firearm before checking the load firmness. Shot loads are particularly susceptible to shifting because of the thin over-shot card. We always recommend two over-shot cards (and they must fit the bore tightly) unless you are going to fire the gun immediately. Hunters carrying shot loads for extended periods of time should be aware that their shot load may shift, thereby causing a dangerous condition. This may result in damage to the gun and death or injury to the shooter. Hunters, check loads frequently after de-priming gun and plugging touch-hole!

11. If using a loading bench, always carry your gun to the firing line with muzzle straight up. When you reach the firing line, point gun downrange and prime in preparation to fire. Always determine that firearm is unloaded before attempting to load, by checking ramrod mark. Always determine that lock mechanism is working correctly before loading. Make sure that hammer stays in half-cock position even when trigger is pulled. Caution; gun must be unloaded and pointed in safe direction to ensure proper operation. Release hammer all the way down (to fired position) before loading.

12. The half-cock notch is NOT a safety. Do not rely on the half-cock notch to overcome unsafe handling practice. Keep your muzzle in a safe direction at all times. Your safe handling of all firearms is the only insurance against accidents. If you observe unsafe handling practices by others, firmly insist that such actions be stopped.

13 To carry gun safely, whether loaded or unloaded, open frizzen and place hammer in down position. Carry with muzzle up and pointed in a safe direction. The muzzle down position will not prevent ricochets, EVEN IS THE GUN IS NOT POINTED DIRECTLY AT OTHERS. The half-cock notch is only a convenience to keep the hammer off of a cap or the flint from touching the frizzen.

14. Never place any part of your body across the muzzle whether gun is loaded or not. Leaning on the gun with arms, wrists or hands across the muzzle should never be done. Develop good safety habits and urge others to do the same.

15. Never lean a charged gun against a tree, car, wall, fence, or any other surface that may allow the firearm to fall. Doing so may result in death or injury to bystanders or damage to property.

16. Always be sure of target and have adequate backstop in view behind target. Never shoot at hard or flat surfaces such as water or rocks. Your projectile will ricochet causing death or injury to others or property damage.

17 Never transport loaded gun in vehicle. Discharge load into safe backstop before placing into vehicle.

18. Never store a loaded firearm in house, car, camp, or any building.

19. Never climb or descend a tree carrying a firearm. Always use a rope that is tied to the wrist of the unprimed gun. The barrel must be facing the ground away from person.

20. Do not use plastic patches or sabots with your *Caywood Gunmakers* firearm. The ball and projectile can disengage from each other and cause damage to the firearm and death or injury to shooter and bystanders. Sabots must not be used with round balls.

21. Never attempt to clean a charged muzzle-loading firearm. Discharge the load and then follow cleaning directions.

22. Black powder is corrosive. After firing even one shot, your firearm must be cleaned thoroughly or the fouling will draw moisture. The moisture and corrosive salts in fired black powder combine to form rust quickly. If the barrel is allowed to rust, it will be difficult to clean thereafter. The rust will cause pits that will grab and hold fouling, making cleaning difficult.

23. Never prime your firearm until you are ready to fire. If firearm is not discharged, remove priming or cap and plug touch-hole. Keep gun pointed downrange.

24. Always hunt away from houses, buildings, livestock, or other's property. Protect our heritage by respecting non-hunter feelings. Everyone has the right to vote and take away our rights. Please do not alienate others by acting irresponsibly.

25. Your muzzle-loader is not a magnum. Practice, know your firearm's limitations and shoot within them.

26. Take care of your *Caywood Gunmakers* firearm and it will take care of you.

27. Do not blow down the barrel of your firearm!! This is extremely dangerous and is against N.M.L.R.A. rules. Always run lightly moistened patch down barrel after each shot to extinguish any lingering sparks, then clean touch hole and reload.

28. If debris, dirt, snow, ice or any obstacle whatsoever enters the bore, de-prime the gun and remove all traces of the obstruction before firing. Never try to shoot the obstacles out as this will damage the gun and may cause death or injury to shooter and bystanders.

Recommended Loading Procedures For Single Projectiles

1. **Do not** load without using proper safety equipment. Safety shooting glasses for eye protection, ear protectors to avoid hearing loss, long sleeves to protect arms from sparks and flying debris **and** long hair pulled back combine for a safe and enjoyable shooting experience.

2. **With muzzle** pointed in safe direction, open frizzen and place hammer **in** down (fired) position. With toe of gun facing you and muzzle pointed away from face, place butt of gun on ground and clamp gun between knees to allow hands to be free. Place ramrod, brass tip first, into bore and allow rod to strike breach plug. The brass tip striking the breach plug should produce a distinct pinging sound if gun is unloaded and free of obstructions. Mark ramrod for fast future reference. Each time you **begin** a shooting session, be sure of safe condition before loading. Place soft dry cleaning patch over cleaning jag to clean any moisture or oil from barrel and swab barrel thoroughly. Run vent pick into vent hole and remove to insure fast ignition.

3. **With powder** measured in appropriate measure, place black powder (**only**) down bore. Consistent and careful measuring of powder will help to achieve optimum accuracy.

4. *Variation #1.* Pre-cut patches. We recommend the use of pre-cut patches as they are faster and easier to use. Use lubricant or saliva on patch and center the patch over the bore. Place ball on center of patch. Place shaft of long starter on ball and slap sharply to drive ball down. If ball does not seat down barrel without undue pressure, use smaller diameter ball or thinner patch.

Variation #2. If using strip patching material, lubricate an area large enough to surround ball with lubricant or saliva. Place lubed section of patching over bore and place ball on top. Using a short starter, slap ball down flush with end of muzzle. Trim excess patching with sharp knife using cutting motion away from body and hands. Use long starter to drive ball down barrel. Follow step five to finish loading sequence, securely seating ball on powder.

5. **Grasp** ramrod and with brass tip first, use 6" - 8" strokes and a firm tapping motion to drive ball down barrel. Do not try to just push ball down as pinched skin or a broken ramrod could result. The ball should be put down firmly on the powder charge **and** tamped to remove any trapped air. Your cupped

ramrod end will not deform the ball and you will derive more consistent pressure when the air is driven out of the powder. Never fire any gun if you are unable to seat the ball firmly on the powder as this can cause the gun damage and injury to shooter and bystanders. If you have too loose of a fit with the ball/patch combination, serious damage could result if ball shifts from firm seating on powder.

6. Mark ramrod lightly to assure proper seating depth of load and check mark each time gun is loaded.

With muzzle pointed straight up, walk to firing line and then point gun downrange. Place hammer at half-cock position. Place small amount of 4Fg (priming powder) in pan taking care not to cover touch-hole with powder. If touch-hole is covered, ignition will be slowed. Place powder as close as possible and being careful not to cant gun, close frizzen.

Place hammer on full-cock position. Place butt of gun firmly to shoulder and squeeze trigger gently when sights line up on target. Follow through with steady hold on target. The gun will fire consistently in approximately 3/100's of a second, but you must follow through. Concentration and practice will bring about consistent shot placement. If gun does not fire but pan flashed, wait one minute, keeping gun pointed down range. Place hammer at half-cock and insert vent pick to clear touch-hole. Re-prime the pan, close frizzen and pull hammer to full cock. You are now ready to fire.

If pan does not flash, place hammer at half-cock and close frizzen. Place hammer in full-cock position when ready to fire. Always make several attempts to fire gun before changing or knapping flint. After gun has been successfully discharged, refer to section dealing with flint care.

The touch-hole position is always located on the forward surface of the breech plug and can be obstructed if the cleaning patch pushes fouling down onto the breech plug face. After cleaning between shots, simply insert a 1/16' brass vent pick into the touch-hole to push fouling away and remove vent pick before reloading.

Flint position, care and knapping.

Flint should be positioned parallel with frizzen face and with approximately 1/16 inch clearance as in fig. 1. Make sure that

flint does not contact frizzen face when hammer is at half-cock position. If flint contacts frizzen as frizzen is closed, sparks can be created and cause gun to fire. All tools used for knapping flint should be non-ferrous (no iron or steel).

Brass or copper are the only appropriate metals to be used for flint knapping. If you are unable to successfully discharge a loaded gun because of dull flint, priming powder must be removed from pan and vent must be blocked by means of a plug. This will prevent any possible sparks from reaching main charge. Only then should you attempt removal or knapping of flint. Knapping a dull flint is a very simple procedure that can be learned after only a few attempts. The brass or copper knapping tool should strike gently at slight angle to edge of flint. Refer to figure 2 for approximate angle. Small chips will break off the underside of edge producing a sharp edge. Be sure to blow chips out of pan before priming as they become projectiles when gun is fired and gases flow through vent hole!!

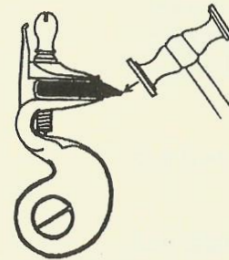


Fig. 2

To change flint, point firearm in safe direction. Place screwdriver in top jaw screw and turn counter-clockwise until flint is loose. Place new flint in correct position as in figure 1 and tighten firmly.

Proper Loading Procedures and Rules for Loading Shot.

Do not load without using proper safety equipment. Safety shooting glasses for eye protection, ear protectors to avoid hearing loss, long sleeves to protect arms from sparks and flying debris and long hair pulled back combine for a safe and enjoyable shooting experience.

With muzzle pointed in safe direction, open frizzen and place hammer in down (fired) position. With toe of gun facing you and muzzle pointed away from face, place butt of gun on ground and clamp gun firmly between knees to allow hands to be free. Place ramrod, brass tip first, into bore and allow rod to strike breech plug. The brass tip striking the breech should produce a distinct pinging sound if gun is unloaded and free of obstructions. Mark ramrod for fast future reference. Each time

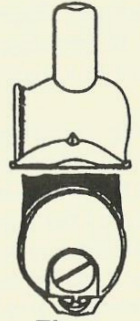


Fig. 1

you begin a shooting session, be sure of safe condition before loading. Place soft, dry cleaning patch over cleaning jag and swab bore thoroughly to remove any moisture or oil from barrel. Run vent pick into touch-hole to insure fast ignition.

With powder measured in appropriate measure, place black powder (only) down bore. When measuring shot charges, it can be helpful to use a measure with a hole approximately the same size as the gauge of the gun you are using. It will measure powder and shot more accurately in volume than will a small diameter measure. Equal volume charges of powder and shot generally give the best patterns. Sometimes decreasing the powder charge in relation to the shot charge will give better results. With powder in barrel, place overpowder card or 2 - 3 overshot cards of the correct gauge (make sure that wad fits bore tightly) and tamp securely down on the powder charge.

Measure shot load in equal amount to the powder and put into bore.

Using only tight fitting over-shot wads, place wad down bore and onto shot column. The entire load column must be firmly seated at breech or damage to firearm and death or injury to shooter and bystanders could result.

Do not exceed maximum shot load or powder charges as listed in recommended loads chart.

Experimentation with different powder charges, shot loads and sizes and wads will help determine which loads will pattern best in your gun.

Mark ramrod lightly to verify that gun is loaded correctly, and check the mark each time. Prime only the instant before firing.

Read and follow the recommended loading and safety procedures for shotgun loading before using this chart. Always check load for firmness against powder if gun is dropped or jarred. Read and follow loading and safety procedures for single projectile before using this chart.

Recommended Black Powder Loads for CAYWOOD GUNMAKERS Long Guns.

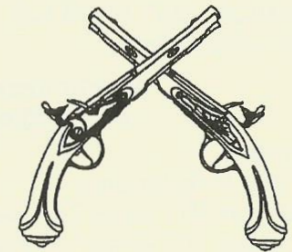
12 Gauge Round Ball - .710-.715 round ball, .010-.020 patch
Use 2Fg powder only
Minimum 70 Grains 2Fg
Optimum 85 Grains 2Fg
Maximum 100 Grains 2Fg



Recommended black powder loads for CAYWOOD GUNMAKERS Long Guns (cont.)

20 Gauge Round Ball Loads

Recommended Round Ball Sizes
.595-.600, with .015-.020 patch.
Use 2Fg powder only
Minimum 50 Grains 2Fg
Optimum 55-65 Grains 2Fg
Maximum 85 grains 2Fg



24 Gauge Round Ball Loads

Recommended Round Ball Sizes
Smoothbore: .559-.562 / .015-.020 patch
Use 2Fg powder only
Minimum 45 Grains 2Fg
Optimum 50-65 Grains 2Fg
Maximum 80 Grains 2Fg

.32 Rifled - .310 roundball
.010-.012 patch, 25-45 grains 3Fg
.36 Rifled - .350 round Ball
.010-.012 patch 30-50 Grains 3Fg
.40 Rifled - .39 round ball
.010-.012 patch, 35-75 Grains 3Fg

#2 Rifled Round Ball Loads

.45 rifled - .440 round ball, .012-.018 patch
45-65 Grains 3Fg
.48 rifled - .468-.475 round ball, .012-.018 patch
50-70 Grains 3Fg
.50 rifled - .490-.495 round ball, .012-.018 patch
50-90 Grains 3Fg
.54 rifled - .530-.535 round ball, .015-.020 patch
50-80 Grains 2Fg
.58 rifled - .570-.575 round ball, .015-.020 patch
65-95 Grains 2Fg
.62 rifled - .605-.610 round ball, .012-.018 patch
65-120 Grains 2Fg

Pistol Loads

.45 calibre - .440 round ball, .012-.018 patch
20-32 Grains 3Fg
20 gauge - .595 round ball, .015-.020 patch
25-35 Grains 3Fg

28 Gauge Round Ball Loads

Recommended Round Ball Sizes
Smoothbore: .535 / .015-.020 patch
Use 2Fg powder only
Minimum 45 Grains 2Fg
Optimum 50-65 Grains 2Fg
Maximum 80 Grains 2Fg

Pistol Loads (cont.)

24 Gauge - .559-.562 round ball, .015-.020 patch

25-32 Grains 3Fg

28 Gauge - .535 round ball, .015-.020 patch

25-30 Grains 3Fg

Recommended black powder charges for Shotgun loads and shot charges.

12 Gauge

Use 2Fg Powder only

Minimum 70 Grains 2Fg and 1 oz. shot

Maximum 100 Grains 2Fg and 1 1/4 oz. shot

20 Gauge

Use 2Fg black Powder only

Minimum 60 Grains 2Fg and 3/4 oz. shot

Maximum 85 Grains 2Fg and 1 oz. shot

24 Gauge

Use 2Fg Black Powder only

Minimum 60 Grains 2Fg and 3/4 oz. shot

Maximum 80 Grains 2Fg and 1 oz. shot

28 Gauge

Use 2Fg Black Powder only

Minimum 60 Grains 2Fg and 5/8 oz. shot

Maximum 80 Grains 2Fg and 1 oz. shot

When measuring shot charges, it can be helpful to use a measure with hole approximately the same size as the gauge of gun you are using. It gives more accurate volume charges and can be used to measure both the powder charge and the shot load. Equal volume charges of shot and powder generally give best patterns, but decreasing the powder in relation to the shot charge will sometimes give better results. Always be sure that the entire load column is firmly in place or damage to gun and death or injury to shooter and bystanders could result. When using shot for hunting purposes, always use two over-shot wads (that must fit bore tightly) to prevent load shift as gun is carried.

Rules for care of gun that fails to discharge.

Always use vent pick to clear touch-hole before priming. Always try at least three pan flashes (not mere hammer falls, but actual priming powder flashes) to try to discharge a possibly moist powder charge. If gun still fails to discharge, set gun aside in a safe, secure position for at least three minutes. Very carefully, keeping hands, face and body parts away from muzzle, drop ramrod down barrel and check ramrod mark to see if powder has been loaded. If ramrod mark indicates that powder has been loaded, additional priming charges should be tried - to dry out powder.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO PULL A BALL FROM A BARREL THAT HAS A POWDER CHARGE IN IT. Doing so could damage gun and cause death or injury to persons attempting to pull ball. We do recommend using the commercially available CO² discharging systems or following procedure in ball pulling section if you cannot safely fire gun. When using the CO² discharge system, the barrel must be pointed in a safe direction!!!

Pulling a projectile or shot.

It is always recommended to fire a loaded gun into a safe back stop to disarm it. It is the only safe way to unload a gun. Do not attempt to pull a loaded and charged (with powder) ball. Only attempt to pull a ball after rendering the powder charge inert by soaking breech in 6" - 8" water for at least one hour. If it can be positively determined that there is no powder in barrel, the ball can be safely pulled. However, when in doubt, follow these directions exactly. These directions should be used if projectile can not be seated firmly upon powder for any reason. De-prime firearm with barrel pointed downrange. Remove tang screw, push out barrel pins and carefully remove barrel from stock. Use great care when removing barrel from stock as wood is fairly thin and delicate. With barrel still pointed down range, immerse breech at least 8 inches deep in can of water and let soak for one hour. Barrel can then be transported safely to work area. Soapy water should be poured down muzzle to soften any fouling and allow easier bullet extraction. Place barrel in padded (leather, wood or brass) jaws of vise and tighten securely. Your ramrod is equipped with 10-32 threads in the brass jag. If available to you, pulling rods with handles are much easier to use. Make sure that the pulling jag has a collar with diameter large enough to keep jag centered and thus avoid bore damage. When puller contacts ball, gently tap ramrod with a wooden or rubber mallet to allow tip to bite into the soft lead. Turn rod clockwise until rod becomes difficult to turn. Then if using plain ramrod, pad pliers with leather (to prevent marring) and continue turning until puller is imbedded firmly. Pull ramrod from barrel and remove projectile from puller. *Note:* you may want to destroy the ball before any witnesses discover it and forever brand you a pilgrim!!

Pulling a ball that is loaded without powder.

If ball is seated in barrel and you positively determine, by using your ramrod as an indicator, that there is no powder in the barrel, you can safely pull the ball at the range. You must be positive that there is no powder in the barrel or death or injury to the person pulling or bystander could result. It will generally be easier to remove a stuck ball if there are two individuals. It is not necessary to remove the barrel from the stock or soak the breech if powder is absent from load. However,

you should pour water or other suitable lubricant down bore to ease the pulling of ball. Once the bullet puller is firmly imbedded in the bullet, one individual should grasp the gun by the back of the barrel (not wrist area of stock). With firm footing for both individuals, the bullet can be withdrawn from barrel. *Note:* Be sure to flash a sheepish grin to crowd, which has undoubtedly gathered at the first sign of your unfortunate circumstances!! Dry bore and begin loading procedure, this time incorporating black powder into the loading sequence.

Pulling a shot load with powder in barrel.

Follow directions for barrel removal and breech soaking. Powder must be rendered inert through breech soaking before pulling over-shot wad. After the wad is pulled from bore, shot will roll free. Remove over-powder wad with puller and flush out soaked powder. Dry bore thoroughly before re-loading or storing away.

Pulling shot load WITHOUT powder in the barrel.

Simply pull over-shot wad with puller and shot should roll free. Then remove powder wad. Make sure bore is free of all obstructions before re-loading.

Cleaning and care for CAYWOOD GUNMAKERS firearms.

Clean after each shooting session. Barrel removal is unnecessary for normal cleaning procedures.

Lock removal simplifies lock cleaning and cleaning barrel on the outside in the breech area. Remove the two lock bolts (middle and front bolts in the sideplate) which hold the lock into stock.

Plug touch-hole with toothpick or wooden plug. We recommend the use of commercial black powder solvents as they are designed to cut and neutralize the corrosive salts and fouling of black powder. Pour a small amount of solvent into barrel bore and move barrel to allow solvent to completely soak bore. Check to make sure solvent does not leak out the touch-hole. Let barrel soak for approximately 10 minutes (with muzzle up). Pour out solvent. With solvent soaked patch around rag, swab bore. Repeat with another wet patch. Patch should come out fairly gray colored. If still black, repeat with solvent soaked patch. When patches come out fairly gray colored, use dry patches until bore is clean and is thoroughly dry. Lightly lube bore. Lock can be scrubbed with old toothbrush and hot soapy water. Clean outside of barrel and touch-hole (a pipe cleaner works easily for the touch-hole) and dry everything thoroughly before lubing. Replace lock and replace

lock (cross) bolts and tighten firmly.

Check bore the next day to insure that rust has not developed, by running dry patch down barrel. Re-lube if necessary.

Thorough gun cleaning consistently will insure that bore will not be damaged and cause cleaning difficulties thereafter. Once you allow pits to develop, all shooting and cleaning procedures will become more difficult.

Sight Picture Adjustment for Smoothbore *without back sights*

Your new *CAYWOOD GUNMAKERS* Trade gun can be shot very accurately without an actual back sight. The breech plug tang and tang screw serve as a point of reference for both windage and elevation. You must work up a loading combination that shoots accurately in your gun first, though. To get the most from your new gun, we recommend using loads suggested in our loading chart. Each gun may shoot differently and you must find what works best in your gun. In determining an accurate load, you must put aside concerns about where the bullets impact the target. We are only looking for loads that shoot consistently and into the smallest group possible.

In Figure #1, note amount of barrel that can be seen over tang. Note slot of screw lining up with front sight. This sight picture (or any one you feel comfortable with and can repeat consistently) will be used to determine an accurate load. Some guns, loads and shooters will be able to place five shots in one hole from the 25 yard bench position. We suggest using a solid bench to reduce aiming error as much as possible. Placing the gun on sandbags will steady the sight picture considerably. Another option is to (temporarily) securely tape a back sight on your barrel to simplify the load accuracy search. As you work with different powder charges, ball sizes and patch thicknesses, you will probably notice that some combinations will group five shots tighter. Record the combinations on the targets so that you may refer to them later. The first load you test may end up being the most accurate, so records of the loads will be helpful. *Note: Some guns will shoot accurately with almost any combination. Like a good dog or spouse, you may run*



across only one per lifetime. Do not fall for offers of cheap rum in trade for your gun by supposedly good friends. You can be assured that once it falls in their possession, it will remain there!!

After finding a suitably accurate load, the point of impact can be fine tuned. If the gun shot low using sight picture similar to fig. 1, gradually see more barrel over the tang as in figure 2. You may also want to file the front sight down to raise point of impact. If gun shoots high, see less barrel or use the 6 o'clock hold (hold on bottom of bull).

For windage adjustment, if gun shoots to left, front sight, should be right of the tang middle (see fig. 3). If gun shoots to right, front sight should be left of tang middle in sight picture (see fig. 4).



Sight adjustment for gun with back sight

Always move rear sight the direction you want the bullet to impact. If bullet hits left, move sight to right. If bullet hits right, move sight to left. If bullet hits high, carefully file down rear sight. If bullet hits low, file FRONT sight down or build up back sight.

FOR YOUR RECORDS

	Powder Charge	Ball or Shot Size	Patch Thickness
Projectile Load			
Target Load			
Hunting Load			
Shotgun Load			
Trap-Skeet Load			
Hunting Load			

For your records. Retain this record for fire, theft and insurance purposes, in safe place. This area is provided for your convenience.

We suggest that you make a list of important information that pertains to your firearm. Record load data for single projectile and shot loads so that you can refer to it later.

My CAYWOOD GUNMAKERS Gun: _____

Was purchased from: _____

Date: _____ Amount: _____

Serial #: _____

Registration card mailed on: _____

Notes: _____



CAYWOOD GUNMAKERS WARRANTY

Because we have no control over non-factory finished guns, this warranty only covers factory finished guns. Return this warranty registration card to validate owner registration no later than 30 (thirty) days after purchase.

Check box of firearm you have purchased

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> French Type C | <input type="checkbox"/> 12 Gauge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French Type D | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 Gauge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wilson | <input type="checkbox"/> 24 Gauge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Northwest Gun | <input type="checkbox"/> 28 Gauge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English Fowler | <input type="checkbox"/> .45 Rifled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> English Game Gun | <input type="checkbox"/> .48 Rifled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Davy Crockett Gun | <input type="checkbox"/> .50 Rifled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French Pistol | <input type="checkbox"/> .54 Rifled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Right Hand | <input type="checkbox"/> .58 Rifled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Left Hand | |

Owner name and address:

Please Print Clearly

Owner _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Purchased From _____

Serial Number _____

Return to:
CAYWOOD GUNMAKERS
18 Kings Hill Estates
Berryville, AR 72616
(870) 423-4741 Phone/Fax

