

ANVIL CONVERSIONS

Operation Instructions for the Renegade Nitro 1858 Uberti 0.44 Remington November 2018

Important notes that MUST be read and understood prior to the use of the revolver. If you do not understand any aspect of these instructions seek qualified advice.

There are two “**YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED**” statements. These have been highlighted as they are the most common self-made problems when using the revolver. Always check before loading that all cylinders and pockets are empty. Always ensure that balls are properly seated below the face of the chamber .

The stated service load of the revolver is 5.0 grains of Herco powder used in conjunction with a 0.454 (143 grain) pure lead ball. **NEVER** exceed this service load.

Whilst the Birmingham Gun Barrel Proof House tested the gun to operate with a 5.0 grain load of Herco, Anvil Conversions recommend using a reduced charge of 4.3 grains of Herco. Anvil Conversions shall not be responsible for physical injury, death or damage to property resulting from the use of another propellant or combination other than the stated service load. The reduced powder load has been shown to improve accuracy and gives an added safety margin if the 4.3 target load is marginally exceeded. It is worth noting that the Proof House test the gun with a 10% overload i.e. if 5.0 grains has been quoted by a manufacturer the Proof House will test the gun with a 5.5 grain charge of the manufacturer's quoted powder.

Herco has been selected for the following reasons-

- Due to the actual grain size of Herco, the powder can be loaded straight into the cylinders without the powder falling into the primer pocket.
- Herco is a relatively slow burning powder resulting in relatively lower breach pressures, compared with other faster burn powders.

Never use any fats or over the cylinder lubricants. Due to the rapid build up of pressure using nitro powders the presence of any over cylinder lubricants can result in excessively high chamber pressure. This is dangerous and can cause damage to the pistol and has the potential to injure and possibly kill anyone in the immediate vicinity including the user. The recommended lubricant for balls is ALOX.

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Always wear eye protection and ear protectors.

The revolver has been designed to operate with a nitro charge.

Never try to discharge a projectile using the primer as the sole means of propulsion. The projectile may lodge in the barrel.

Never discharge a primer on its own. The primer within the shotgun primer outer case will be forced out jamming the firing pin and the cylinder. The chamber design relies on the recoil to correctly realign the primer assembly.

Loading procedure

1. The Renegade requires removal of the cylinder from the frame for the insertion of fresh primers and the removal of spent primers.
2. Prior to loading ensure that all chambers are empty and that no primers used or unused are present in the primer pockets. Note if you load the cylinders with previously discharged primers left in the pockets you will have the problem of trying to remove spent primers without having access via the muzzle end of the chamber.
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3. If using an Anvil Conversions primer removal toll, insert the pin end into chamber and by gently rotating the knurled end with thumb and forefinger the pin will find and locate in the flash hole. Usually gentle pressure is all that is required to eject the primer. If however, the primer is proving stubborn to release, gently tap the knurled end of the tool with the plastic handle of a screwdriver.
4. There are two options on loading the cylinder, remove the cylinder and back plate completely from the revolver frame and use a free standing loading press or use the revolver's in situ loading lever.
5. In all probability most users will opt for the free standing loading press as the process is simpler.

Using a free standing loading press

6. Bring the hammer to half cock, drop loading lever and withdraw the cylinder pin. Remove the cylinder by gently pressing the cylinder out of the right hand side of the revolver (revolver pointed

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down range). Part back plate from cylinder and where necessary eject spent primers.

7. Fit cylinder to free standing press and load all chambers with correct weight and powder type. Visually check that all chambers contain the correct amount of powder.
8. Sit correct size ball on top of chamber and seat ball to correct depth using the loading lever. Ensure all balls are seated below the face of the cylinder
9. Remove the cylinder from the press and fit 209 shotgun primers into the pockets at the rear of chamber. Refit back plate to cylinder.
10. Re insert the back plate and cylinder assembly into the revolver frame.
11. Once the cylinder pin has been relocated and the loading lever latched ensure that the cylinder rotates freely.
12. The revolver is ready to be fired.

Using the revolver in situ loading lever

13. Remove the cylinder from the frame as per above. Remove back plate and ensure that the pockets are empty. If not, clear spent primers.
14. Refit back plate to cylinder and refit assembly back into the frame.
15. If using an Anvil Conversions powder dispenser follow the following instructions. With the pistol canted from the vertical, insert the dispenser nozzle into the chamber to be loaded. Ensure the powder dispenser is held **vertically**. Press the plunger of the dispenser and a 4.3 grain measure of Herco will be deposited in the chamber. Visually check that all cylinders contain the same amount of powder. If a cylinder is overcharged the ball may sit proud of the face of the chamber. In this event the powder will required to be damped and the ball tapped and removed. Do not attempt to force ball out using tools pressed through flash hole. If not using an Anvil Conversions powder dispenser ensure that the service load is not exceeded.

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16. On each chamber seat and ram home a lead ball previously lubricated with ALOX. Note prior to rotating the cylinder onto the next chamber ensure that the ball rammed into the chamber is properly seated i.e. the ball is below the face of the cylinder. If the cylinder is rotated with the ball protruding above the level of the cylinder the incorrectly seated ball will jam between the cylinder and the barrel. In this situation the chamber cannot be easily removed and it will necessitate the tapping of the ball into the seat by means of a rod and small hammer. If care is not taken, the finish of the revolver can be scratched. **YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED**
2.
17. If the chamber is rotated sufficiently it will overshoot the position for the correct seating of the ball by causing the hand to re-engage. In this situation the cylinder cannot be rotated back to the correct position. Ramming the ball in this position will not seat the ball properly and will put undue pressure on the rammer as it presses on the face of the cylinder! In this situation stop, think; do not rotate the cylinder any further.
18. Whilst holding the trigger in, gently pull the hammer back far enough to lift the bolt. Whilst holding the hammer in this position (with the trigger still held in) the cylinder can be rotated back to the battery position aligning the improperly seated ball directly under the rammer. At this point let the hammer down and release the trigger. The rammer can now be used to properly seat the ball. The repositioning of a chamber that has overshoot the rammer alignment can be practised off the range such that when it occurs on the range with loaded chambers the realignment can be carried out with ease.
19. Once all six balls have been properly seated ensure the cylinder rotates freely in the half-cocked position.
20. Remove the back plate and cylinder assemble from the frame, remove the back plate from the cylinder and fit 209 shotgun primers into the pockets at the rear of chamber. Refit back plate to cylinder.
21. Re insert the back plate and cylinder assembly into the revolver frame.
22. Once the cylinder pin has been relocated and the loading lever latched ensure that the cylinder rotates freely.
23. The revolver is ready to be fired.

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Discharging of Firearm

24. Fully cock the hammer to bring the chamber into the battery position. Ensure that the chamber is correctly positioned i.e. the bolt has engaged with the bolt recess in the cylinder ensuring correct alignment of the chamber with the barrel and that no cylinder rotation is possible. Note if the hammer is not fully drawn back, the trigger sear can engage prior to the bolt being released. This is dangerous as the chamber will not be properly aligned with the barrel and could result in the destruction of the firearm and potentially cause injury or loss of life to persons in close proximity.
25. On discharge ensure that the projectile has left the barrel. The projectile may lodge in the barrel if insufficient charge has been deposited in the chamber or if the powder has been contaminated with water or some other impurity. In this event the obstruction will need to be cleared. Any attempt to discharge the revolver with a blockage in the barrel will damage the revolver and could cause injury to anyone in the immediate vicinity. Prior to attempting to clear the barrel the revolver must be made safe by removing the cylinder from the frame.

Primer Failure

26. In the event of a primer failing to detonate safely, discharge the other cylinders prior to taking any remedial action.
27. In a safe manner endeavour to fire the faulty primer 2 or 3 times
28. If the primer fails to fire, half-cock the pistol and remove the cylinder and back plate. Primers can be removed from the rear with the use of a sharp edged knife. Wedge the sharp edge of the knife between the cylinder and the edge of the primer and gently prize the faulty primer free. Care needs to be taken not to scratch or damage the cylinder. A small piece of tape placed across the cylinder at the point of lever contact may offer a degree of protection. Note it may be easier to stick tape to edge of the blade that will come into contact with cylinder.

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29. Once faulty primer has been removed, fit new primer, reassemble revolver and discharge loaded cylinder in a safe manner.

Maintenance of Revolver

30. There are a number of components and springs that are critical to the safe operation of the revolver. These components do wear and in the case of springs, can weaken and eventually break. Failure of any of these components can result in the failure of the chamber to be properly aligned with the barrel. This situation is dangerous endangering both the user and any members of the public in close proximity. As stated above, prior to discharge the cylinder must be locked in the battery position prior to discharge. If the cylinder is found not to be locked in the battery position when the hammer has been fully cocked, this may indicate a broken or weakened bolt spring. On no account try to discharge the revolver in this state. Remove primers dampen powder charge and remove projectiles. Take revolver to competent gunsmith and have faulty components replaced.
31. Get to know your revolver! A good indication of the state of springs and components can be indicated by the feel and sound of the operation of the revolver. Bringing the hammer to the half cock position should be smooth and accompanied by a clear click of the trigger engaging the half cock notch in the hammer. Bringing the hammer back to the full cock position should permit approximately ½" inch of travel at the spur before hearing 2 definite clicks. One is the operation of the bolt the other the trigger engaging the sear. Sometimes dependent on the tolerance of the components these operations occur simultaneously resulting in a slightly louder single click. Similarly depending on the tolerance on the components the bolt may engage before the trigger or visa versa. Once familiar with your own revolver any changes in the sound and feel of the revolver and can give an early indication of either wear or a warning of impending component failure.
32. Nitro does not foul up like black powder but it will leave some residue. After a shooting session it is recommended that the cylinder be removed and wiped clean along with the cylinder pin and other parts showing deposits of burnt powder. Lightly oil all surfaces that come into contact with moving parts of the revolver. Unlike black powder residue which is hygroscopic you do not have to clean the revolver immediately after use. The revolver can be left in your gun cabinet until you are ready. Once familiar with your revolver cleaning should take no longer than 10 to 15 minutes.

33. Particular attention should be given to ensuring the inside of the barrel is kept clean. As the revolver relies on soft lead balls coated with alox, deposits of lead and alox can be deposited along the length of the barrel. Usually all that is required is the drawing of a bronze brush through the barrel a number of times followed by a mop. If the barrel is neglected and used repeatedly, the lead fouling will build up and become extremely stubborn to clear. Accuracy will deteriorate and excessive pressure will be generated in the barrel unless the barrel is cleaned. Generally cartridge revolvers used hardened lead bullets that reduce leading of the barrel but under no circumstances should any other material other than pure lead be used in these revolvers. Hardened lead will make the revolver difficult to load and will accelerate wear on the component parts and in a short time render the revolver useless. Using pure lead with Alox as the lubricant and regular maintenance your revolver will reward with many years of use.

General

34. The revolver is a mechanical tool that does require some bedding in. The performance of the revolver improves with time in part due to the components wearing in but also due to the user becoming more confident and competent with its use. More damage is likely to occur in the first hours of using the revolver than in the years that follow. Always be patient, never force anything. If unsure put the gun away and obtain advice.

Feel free to contact [Anvil Conversions](mailto:classics@anvilconversions.co.uk) at -
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