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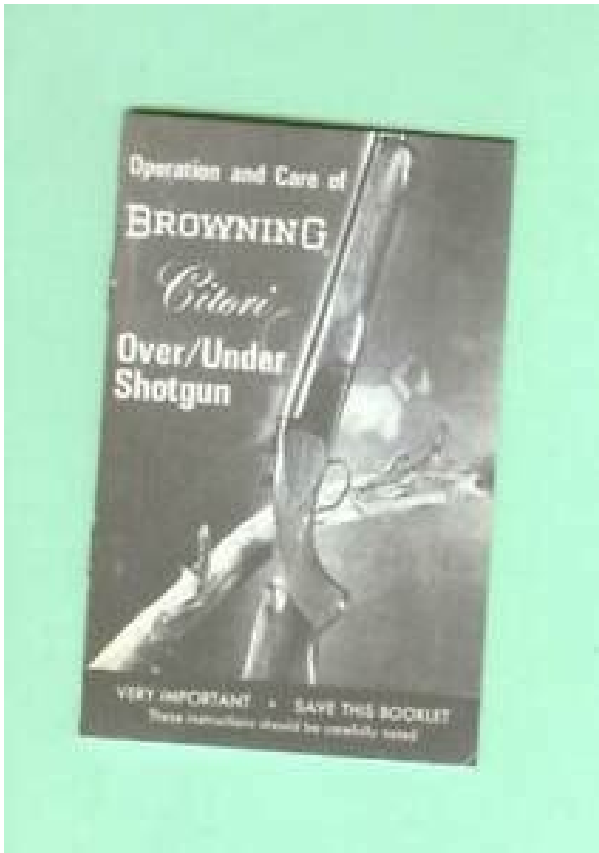
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Figure 5

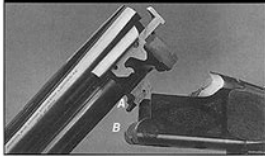


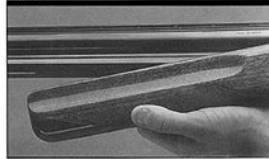
Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



#### Assembly

**1 BEFORE USING, CLEAN ANTI-RUST COMPOUND FROM ALL METAL PARTS.**

Paying close attention to the barrel interior and the breech area. The various exposed metal parts of your new Browning Citori Shotgun are coated with a rust preventative compound for protection. Browning Oil is especially suited to remove this compound and give your new gun its first lubrication; however, any quality gun oil may be used. A heavier oil or grease is recommended to lubricate the hinge pin to prevent possible galling.

2 Prior to assembly, always make certain there is no shell in either chamber. Remove the forearm from the barrels by pulling outward on the forearm latch, pivoting the front of the forearm away from the barrels (See Figure 3). After cleaning exposed metal areas carefully, place one or two drops of gun oil at surfaces (A) hinge pin recess of forward locking lug; (B-C) both sides of the locking lug; two drops on forearm bracket (one each at D and E), (See Figure 4).

3 To attach the barrels to the action, grasp the stock's pistol grip with your right hand and anchor the butt stock between your right forearm and right side. With the thumb of your right hand, move the top lever sideways to the extreme right. Grasping the barrels in the left hand, engage the barrel lug's circular hinge (A) pin recess with the action's hinge pin (B) (See Figure 5).

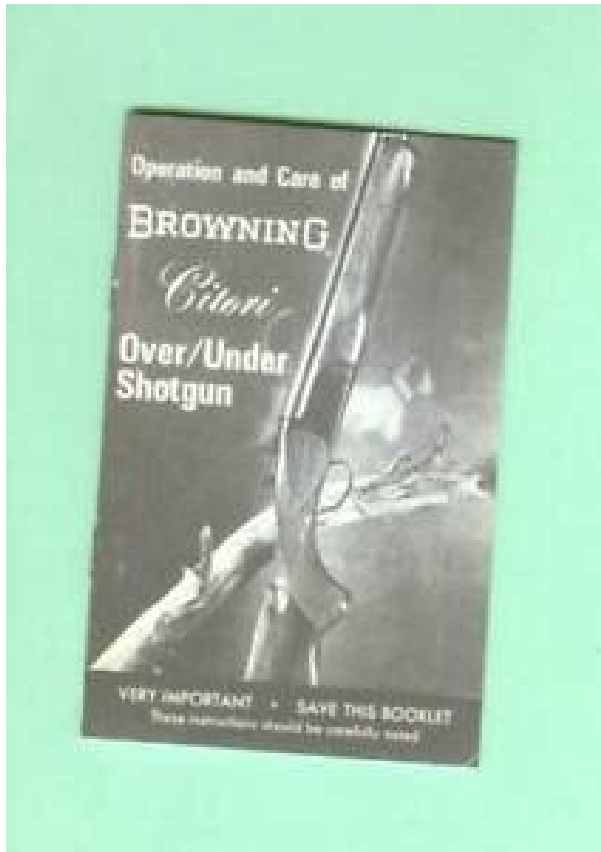
4 Keeping pressure on the barrel to keep the hinge pin aligned in the barrel lug's circular recess rotate the barrels upward, fully closing the action (See Figure 6.)

Release the top lever. It should snap back to its central position.

5 Now place the butt of the gun's stock against the upper leg and slide the projecting steel tab on the rear of the forearm bracket into the opposing recess in the receiver bottom (See Figure 7). Pivot the forearm up to the barrel tightly. This will cause the forearm to engage onto the barrel. You should hear an audible "click" which signifies that the forearm is properly attached (See Figure 8).

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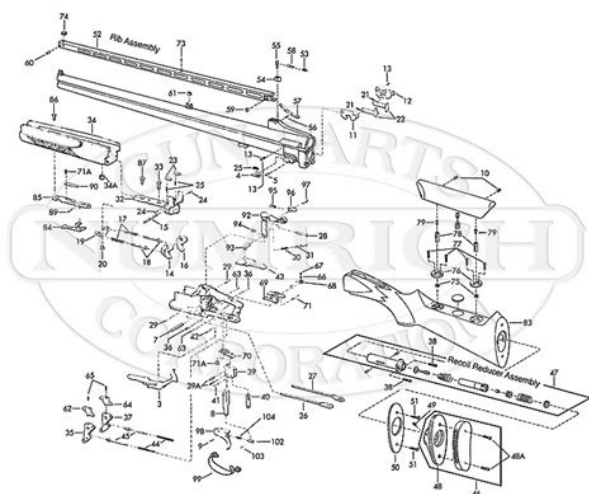
Wear hearing protection shooting earplugs or muffs to guard against such damage. Allow proper distance eye relief between a scope and your eye when firing a scoped rifle, shotgun or pistol. Do not use unorthodox shooting methods that could cause the rearward travel of the slide or bolt of a firearm to contact your eyes, face or hands. Always keep a safe distance between the muzzle of your firearm and any persons nearby, as muzzle blast, debris and ejecting shells could inflict serious injury. Be extremely careful while hunting or during any shooting activity to avoid dropping any firearm. The following rules should always be observed by you and those you hunt with. Always make certain that the stand being used is safe and stable. Always make certain that your firearm is unloaded when it is being taken up and down from the stand. Always make certain that your firearm is not dropped from the stand, or dropped while it is being taken up or down from the stand. Store all firearms in secure, locked cases or a gun safe. Keep your firearm unloaded when not in use. It only takes a small obstruction to cause dangerously increased pressures that can damage your firearm and cause serious injury to yourself and others. Rotate the ejection area of the firearm away from you, carefully open the action and remove the shell from the chamber. If the primer is indented, the defective shell should be disposed of in a way that cannot cause harm. If the primer is not indented, your firearm should be examined by a qualified gunsmith and the cause of the malfunction corrected before further use. Glance down the barrel to make sure that no obstructions remain in the barrel. Completely clear the barrel before loading and firing again. Failure to follow these instructions can cause extensive damage to your firearm and possible serious injury to yourself and others. Store all shells of different gauges in completely separate and wellmarked containers. <http://31app.com/userfiles/danby-dmw607w-manual.xml>



Never store shells of mixed gauges in a common container or in your pockets. It is your responsibility to read and heed all warnings in this owner's manual and on ammunition boxes. Nevertheless, we can assume no liability for incidents which occur through the use of shells of nonstandard dimensions or which develop pressures in excess of commercially available ammunition which has been loaded in accordance with standards established by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute SAAMI. Never shoot at water or hard objects. If you observe other shooters violating any of these safety precautions, politely suggest safer handling practices. Keep ammunition away from the cleaning location. Never test the mechanical function of any firearm with live ammunition. Encourage enrollment in hunting and shooting safety courses. We assume no liability for incidents which occur when unsafe or improper firearm accessories or ammunition combinations are used. Browning firearms should be serviced by a Browning Recommended Service Center or by our Service Facility in Arnold, Missouri. We assume no responsibility for injuries suffered or caused by unauthorized servicing, alterations or modifications of Browning firearms. Browning firearms are designed and engineered to meet stringent safety standards. Browning is not responsible for personal injuries or property damage caused by alterations to a firearm. This includes the incorporation of aftermarket parts or components that may or may not satisfy Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute SAAMI standards for example, an aftermarket trigger system may not satisfy SAAMI minimum trigger pull standards, etc. or may create other dangerous conditions. These conditions may or may not be apparent to the user for example, installing an aftermarket barrel may have the effect of altering critical firearm dimensions, including headspace, and may create an unsafe firing condition, etc..

Aftermarket parts or components that do not satisfy SAAMI standards, or that could create other dangerous conditions, should not be used. Visit the Web site of the California Attorney General at for information on firearm laws applicable to you and how you can comply. If you keep a loaded firearm where a child obtains and improperly uses it, you may be fined or sent to prison. Visite la pagina web de California Attorney General, para mas informacion sobre como cumplir con las leyes de armas de fuego. Si usted deja un arma cargada al alcance de un nino, y este la utiliza indebidamente, usted

podria ser multado e incluso enviado a la carcel. Page Count 19 Its uncommon quality in craftsmanship and function will give you a keen sense of confidence. The Citori will always bring out your best whether on the range or in the field. Always treat this firearm with the respect due a loaded, ready-to-fire firearm. Some firearms do not have a mechanical safety. Many target firearms, lever action firearms and pistols do not have manual "safety" mechanisms. Therefore it is critical to read and understand the owner's manual for every firearm which explains the safe operation of the firearm. While it is a good idea to "test" your firearm's mechanical "safety" periodically for proper function, never test the "safety" while your firearm is loaded or pointed in an unsafe direction. 3 whenever you handle any firearm, or hand it to someone, always open the action immediately and visually check the firearm's chambers to make certain that the firearm is completely unloaded. Make certain the firearm does not inadvertently contain any ammunition. Always keep the chambers empty and the "safety" in the on safe position unless shooting is imminent. 4 always wear ear and eye protection when shooting. Unprotected, repeated exposure to gunfire can cause hearing damage. Wear hearing protection shooting ear plugs or muffs to guard against such damage.



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Wear shooting glasses to protect your eyes from flying particles. Allow proper distance between a scope and your eye when firing a scoped pistol, rifle or shotgun. Do not use unorthodox shooting methods that could cause the rearward travel of the slide or bolt of a firearm to contact your eyes, face or hands. Always keep a safe distance between the muzzle of your firearm and any persons nearby, as muzzle blast, debris and ejecting shells could inflict serious injury. Always wear eye protection when disassembling and cleaning any firearm to prevent the possibility of springs, spring-tensioned parts, solvents or other agents from contacting your eyes. **YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR FIREARMS SAFETY** failure to heed any of the following warnings could result in serious injury or death. As a gun owner, you accept a set of demanding responsibilities. How seriously you take these responsibilities can be the difference between life and death. There is no excuse for careless or abusive handling of any firearm. At all times handle this firearm and all other firearms with intense respect for their power and potential danger. Please read and understand all of the cautions, warnings, notices, proper handling procedures and instructions outlined in this owner's manual before using your new firearm. 1 always keep the muzzle of your firearm pointed in a safe direction even though you are certain it is unloaded. Never point any firearm at anything you do not intend to shoot. Be extremely alert and aware of all persons and property within the range of your ammunition. 2 never rely totally on your firearm's mechanical "safety" device. The word "safety" describes a firearm's trigger block mechanism, sear block mechanism, hammer block

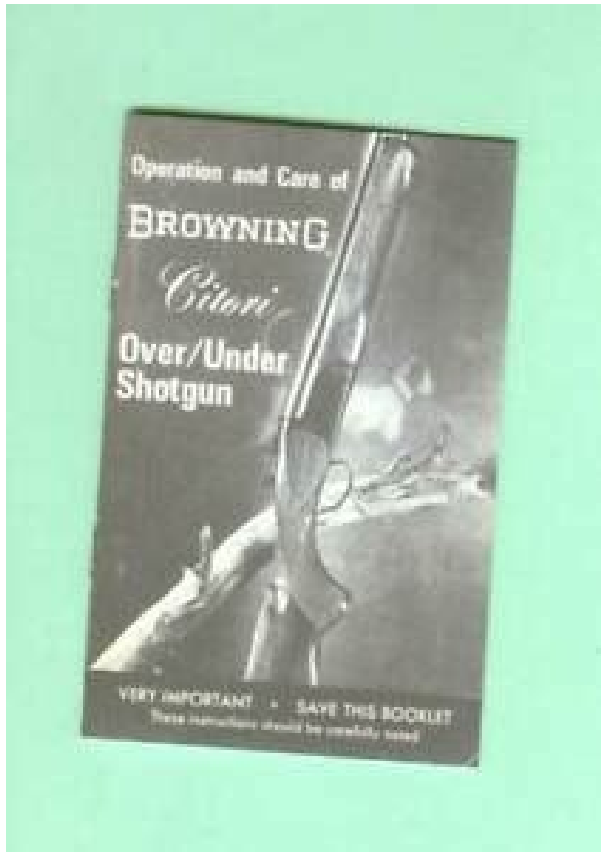
mechanism or firing pin block mechanism.

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Mechanical “safeties” are designed to place your firearm in a safer status, and no guarantee can be made that the firearm will not fire even if the “safety” is in the on safe position. Mechanical “safeties” merely aid safe gun handling and are no excuse for pointing your firearm’s muzzle in an unsafe direction. After assuring yourself that the firearm is completely unloaded, open the breech or action and look through the barrel to be sure it is clear of obstructions. If an obstruction is seen, no matter how small it may be, clean the bore with a cleaning rod and patch as described on page 23 of this owner’s manual. Be alert to the signs of ammunition malfunction. If your firearm fails to fire, keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction for a minimum of 30 seconds. Carefully open the action and remove the shell from the chamber. If the primer is indented, the defective shell should be disposed of in a way that cannot cause harm. If the primer is not indented, your firearm should be examined by a qualified gunsmith and the cause of the malfunction corrected before further use. Glance down the barrel to make sure that no obstructions remain in the barrel. Completely clear the barrel before loading and firing again. Failure to follow these instructions can cause extensive damage to your firearm and possible serious injury to yourself and others. Never insert a shell of the incorrect caliber into any firearm. The caliber of your firearm is marked on the barrel. Store all shells of different calibers in completely separate and wellmarked containers. Never store shells of mixed calibers in a common container or in your pockets. See page 16 for more information on the correct ammunition for your firearm. 5 keep all firearms unloaded during transport, even when stored in a holster, gun case, sabbard or other container. 6 dropping or jarring a loaded firearm can cause an accidental discharge.

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This can occur even with the “safety” in the on safe position. Be extremely careful while hunting or during any shooting activity to avoid dropping any firearm. 7 hunting from elevated surfaces such as treestands is dangerous. Doing so may increase the risk of mishandling a firearm. The following rules should always be observed by you and those you hunt with. Always make certain that your firearm is unloaded when it is being taken up and down from the stand. Always make certain that your firearm is not dropped from the stand, or dropped while it is being taken up or down from the stand. Remember, a loaded firearm may discharge when dropped, even with the “safety” in the on safe position. 8 store your firearm and ammunition separately, well beyond the reach of children. Take prudent safeguards to ensure your firearm does not become available to untrained, inexperienced or unwelcome hands. Store all firearms in secure, locked cases or a gun safe. Keep your firearm unloaded when not in use. 9 beware of barrel obstructions. Mud, snow and an infinite variety of other objects may inadvertently lodge in a barrel bore. Know the range of your ammunition. Never shoot at water or hard objects. 10 always unload your firearm's chambers before crossing a fence, climbing a tree, jumping a ditch or negotiating other obstacles. Never place your firearm on or against a fence, tree, car or other similar object. 11 be defensive and on guard against unsafe gun handling around you and others. Don't be timid when it comes to firearm safety. If you observe other shooters violating any of these safety precautions, politely suggest safer handling practices. 12 be certain your firearm is unloaded before cleaning. Because so many firearm accidents occur when a firearm is being cleaned, special and extreme care should be taken to be sure your firearm is unloaded before disassembly, cleaning and reassembly. Keep ammunition away from the cleaning location.

Never test the mechanical function of any firearm with live ammunition. 13 teach and supervise firearms safety to all members of your family, especially to children and nonshooters. Closely supervise newcomers to the shooting sports. Encourage enrollment in hunting and shooting safety courses. 14 never drink alcoholic beverages or take any type of drugs before or during shooting. Your vision, motor skills and judgment could be dangerously impaired, making your gun handling unsafe to you and to others. 15 examine every shell you put in your firearm. We assume

no responsibility for the use of unsafe or improper firearm and ammunition combinations or damage or injury caused by damaged ammunition. It is your responsibility to read and heed all warnings in this owner's manual and on ammunition boxes. See page 16 for more information on the correct ammunition for your firearm. 13 Use Only SAAMI approved ammunition. The barrel and action of this firearm have been made with substantial safety margins beyond the pressures developed by established American commercial loads. Nevertheless, we can assume no liability for incidents which occur through the use of shells of nonstandard dimensions or which develop pressures in excess of commercially available ammunition which has been loaded in accordance with standards established by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute SAAMI. 14 Make sure of adequate ventilation in the area that you discharge a firearm. Lead is a substance that has been known to cause birth defects, reproductive harm and other serious injury. Wash hands thoroughly after exposure to ammunition or after cleaning a firearm. 15 Do not snap the firing pin on an empty chamber; the chamber may not be empty. It has two separate barrels that allow a rapid second shot when needed. The trigger is a single selective style, and only one barrel will be fired with each pull of the trigger.

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After one barrel has been fired, the trigger shifts itself into position to fire the second barrel when the trigger is pulled for the second shot. Highly skilled techniques of handfitting and polishing are used to accomplish the precise fitting of metal parts on this shotgun. These painstaking operations are necessary to prevent looseness, even after long use. You may consider the action of your new shotgun to be slightly stiff. This close fitting assures you of long lasting dependability. NOMENCLATURE In conventional firearm terminology the position and movement of firearm parts are described as they occur with the firearm horizontal and in normal firing position i.e., the muzzle is forward or in front; the buttstock is rearward or to the rear; the trigger is downward or underneath; the rib is upward or on top. For general parts nomenclature, refer to Figure 1. For specific parts names related to disassembly, refer to Figure 2. All figures in this owner's manual apply to Citori shotguns in 12, 16, 20, and 28 gauge and .410 bore. 23 Read and heed all warnings in this Owner's manual, on ammunition boxes and with all accessories that you install on your firearm. It is your responsibility to secure the most up-to-date information on the safe handling procedures of your Browning firearm. We assume no liability for incidents which occur when unsafe or improper firearm accessories or ammunition combinations are used. 24 Practice periodic maintenance, avoid unauthorized servicing. Your firearm is a mechanical device which will not last forever, and as such, is subject to wear and requires periodic inspection, adjustment and service. Browning firearms should be serviced by a Browning Recommended Service Facility or by our Service Facility in Arnold, Missouri. We assume no responsibility for injuries suffered or caused by unauthorized servicing, alterations or modifications of Browning firearms.

25 We reserve the right to refuse service on firearms that have been altered, added to or substantially changed. A high quality lightweight gun oil is ideal for removing this compound, and for giving your new firearm its first lubrication. A heavier oil or grease is recommended to lubricate the hinge pin to prevent possible galling. Clean the barrel using a cleaning rod and patch as explained under "Cleaning and Maintenance Suggestions" on page 23. OPERATION OF THE "SAFETY" Always keep the "safety" in the On safe position unless shooting is imminent. SERIAL NUMBER The serial number of your Citori is found under the top lever. Record this number in the space provided at the front of this owner's manual for future reference. Always prevent these surfaces from coming in contact with cleaning solvents, barrel scrubbers and other strong chemicals. It is preferable to clean these surfaces with a light gun oil containing no solvents, or with a damp cloth and mild dish soap be sure to keep water out of the action. When cleaning your



firearm's bore and action, protect the external finishes from any contact with chemicals used. Also, avoid any contact between external finishes and other strong chemicals like those found in DEET containing insect repellents, sunscreens, etc. Damage to camouflage, DuraTouch and other finishes caused by chemicals is irreversible and not repairable. ASSEMBLY always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. The Citori shotgun is delivered in the box with the barrels removed and the forearm attached to the barrels. In the on safe position an "S" appears directly in front of the "safety." To put the "safety" in the off safe position the "safety" is moved forward Figure 4. BARREL SELECTOR The thumboperated "safety" also allows you to choose the firing order of the barrels. Barrel selection can be made only when the "safety" is in the on safe position.

Sliding the barrel selector to the left reveals an "O" that indicates the top barrel over will fire first. Sliding the barrel selector to the right reveals a "U" that indicates the bottom barrel under will fire first. TOP LEVER The top lever operates the locking bolt, which is hand fitted to the barrel lugs. Moving the top lever to the right unlocks the action and allows the shotgun to be loaded and unloaded. It is not necessary that the top lever return to a completely centered position, nor should it be hanging over the right side or edge of the receiver tang as you look down on it. Upon closing your gun, let the top lever snap into position to allow the top lever spring to return the top lever mechanism to the locked position. Do not retard its action with your thumb. Many shooters lightly push the top lever to the left after closing the breech. This operation is a quick method of assuring yourself that foreign matter has not interfered with the complete closure of the breech. Always keep the polished breech surfaces clean and lightly oiled. The breech is so carefully hand fitted that accumulated debris, sand, etc. If this should occur the action will not close. Open the gun and unload it. Carefully examine the action surfaces and remove any foreign matter. DISASSEMBLY always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. At the same time, grasp the forearm and with the help of the left hand pivot the forearm away from the barrels, removing the forearm. 2 Open the action. Carefully disengage the barrel lug from the hinge pin and lift the barrels upward and out of the action. You should hear an audible "click." 3 Attach the barrels to the action by grasping the buttstock's grip with your right hand and anchoring the buttstock between your right forearm and right side. With the thumb of your right hand, move and hold the top lever sideways to the extreme right.

Grasp the barrels in the left hand and engage the barrel lug's circular hinge pin recess A with the action's B hinge pin Figure 7. 4 While keeping pressure on the barrels to keep the hinge pin aligned in the barrel lug's circular recess, rotate the barrels upward, fully closing the action Figure 8. Release the top lever. It should snap back into place. 5 Place the rear of the gun's buttstock against your upper leg and slide the projecting steel tab on the rear of the forearm bracket into the opposing recess in the receiver bottom Figure 9. Pivot the forearm up to the barrel tightly. This will cause the forearm to engage onto the barrel. You should hear an audible "click" which signifies that the forearm is properly attached Figure 10. NOTICE! when assembling your shotgun, do not use undue force when closing the action. The forearm engages on the barrel. We can assume no responsibility for incidents which occur through the use of shells of nonstandard dimension or those developing pressures in excess of SAAMI Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute established standards. LOADING when loading your shotgun always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction, always place the "safety" in the On safe position and keep your fingers away from the trigger. FIRING never load a shell into the chambers unless shooting is imminent. By sliding the barrel selector to the right a "U" will appear signifying that the under barrel will fire first. If you slide the barrel selector button to the left an "O" will appear signifying that the over barrel will fire first. If you are disassembling for storage, reinstall the forearm on the barrels. You will then have two compact units the barrels and forearm and the receiver and buttstock. AMMUNITION Citori shotguns are available in a variety of gauges and chamber lengths. The most certain way to bulge or rupture a shotgun barrel is to load a smaller

gauge shell into a larger gauge chamber.

The smaller gauge shell will not fall completely through the barrel; its rim is caught by the front of a larger gauge chamber or at the larger gauge's choke. Your shotgun will misfire with the chamber appearing to be empty. It is then possible to load the correct gauge shell behind the smaller gauge shell. Citori shotguns feature automatic ejectors. Fired shells will be thrown completely out of the gun upon opening the action; and unfired shells will be elevated above the chambers for unloading. INTERCHANGEABLE CHOKE TUBE SYSTEM never attempt to remove or install a choke tube in a loaded firearm. Open the action and make absolutely certain the shotgun is completely unloaded, always place the "safety" in the On safe position and keep your fingers away from the trigger. Simply release the trigger to its original forward position and pull it a second time. Be certain you fully release the trigger between shots. If the trigger is not permitted to return to its fully forward position, the firing mechanism will not reengage. The subsequent pull will fail to fire the gun. Proper execution of this maneuver is necessary with any single trigger gun. Failure to release the trigger ordinarily occurs with overly rapid firing or heavily gloved fingers. UNLOADING while unloading your shotgun always place the "safety" in the On safe position. The action must be opened completely to reset the firing mechanism. Due to tight manufacturing tolerances, it may be necessary to pull downward slightly on the forearm to completely open the breech. For proper ejection, keep the receiver level and allow the barrels to completely drop. Standard Invector and Invector Plus tubes are not interchangeable. You may confirm the choke system of your shotgun by looking on the right side of the barrel where the specifications are inscribed, where the choke markings are normally located.

The constriction of each choke tube is indicated twice on the choke tube on the side of the tube, and indicated with a "notch" code on the top rim of the tube. The included universal choke tube wrench is used to remove and install choke tubes. Invector choke tubes are compatible with factory ammunition that has been loaded in compliance with SAAMI specifications, including magnum lead and steel shot loads, sabots and shotgun slug loads. Replacement and additional tubes and wrenches are available from your Browning dealer, or by contacting our Consumer Department. See "Service or Repair" on page 33 for contact information. CHOKE TUBE SELECTION To help you choose the correct choke tube for each hunting and shooting situation, all Browning Invector choke tubes are inscribed on the side with the patterns they produce with both lead and steel shot. Each Invector tube also has notches in the top rim of the tube Figure 11. These notches are a code to allow you to determine the choke designation while the tube is installed. Rim notches refer specifically to lead shot. Cylinder modified skeet imp. Always prevent these surfaces from coming in contact with cleaning solvents, barrel scrubbers and other strong chemicals. It is preferable to clean these surfaces with a light gun oil containing no solvents or with a damp cloth and mild dish soap be sure to keep water out of the action. When cleaning your firearm's bore and action, protect the external finishes from any contact with chemicals used. Also avoid any contact between external finishes and other strong chemicals like those found in DEET containing insect repellents, sunscreens, etc. Damage to camouflage, DuraTouch and other finishes caused by chemicals is irreversible and not repairable. Open the action and make certain your shotgun is completely unloaded. Several choke tubes are supplied with your shotgun. The choke tubes listed are also available as accessories.

Remember, Standard Invector and Invector Plus tubes are not interchangeable. Invector Plus tubes are for Browning shotguns with backbored barrels only. Before removing or installing tubes, or reading the rim notch code, make sure your shotgun is fully unloaded. CHOKE TUBE REMOVAL 1 Place the "safety" in the rearward, on safe position. Always make sure the shotgun is completely unloaded. Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. 2 Use the choke tube wrench to loosen the tube, turning it counter clockwise. Fingertwist the tube the rest of the way out of the barrel. CHOKE

TUBE INSTALLATION 1 Place the " safety" in the rearward, on safe position. Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. 2 Before installing a tube, check the internal choke tube threads in the muzzle, as well as the threads on the choke tube to be sure they are clean. Lightly oil the threads with a high quality, lightweight gun oil. 3 Using your fingers, screw the appropriate tube into the muzzle end of the barrel, tapered end first and notched end outward. When it becomes fingertight, use the choke tube wrench to firmly seat the tube. NOTICE! the Choke tube should be periodically checked to assure that it is tight and firmly seated. Scrub until clean. To prevent bristles from breaking off, push the brush fully through each time before pulling it back through. Follow this with a final lightly oiled patch. 7 Wipe all metal surfaces of the receiver, forearm and barrels with a clean rag. Then lightly oil your gun at the points described under " Assembly" on page 13. Regular, light oiling is extremely important to the durability and reliable operation of your shotgun. NOTICE! remember, the broad, polished finely fitted surfaces of the receiver and forearm mechanisms the barrel lugs, the hinge pin and forearm bracket must always be coated with a thin film of quality lightweight gun oil. NOTICE! do not place large quantities of oil into the action. Remove any that remain.

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