

For a Ruger Old Army revolver or a Rogers & Spencer revolver, the cylinder base pin is locked in place by a cross bolt. After dropping the loading lever, you will need to use a screwdriver or a coin to rotate the cross bolt that secures the base pin until the slot on the cross bolt is in the horizontal position. At that point you can pull the loading lever/base pin assembly right off the gun and remove the cylinder.



Both Ruger Old Army revolvers and Rogers & Spencer revolvers have base pins that are secured by a cross bolt. Use a screwdriver to turn the cross bolt to the unlocked position. (Right) With the cross bolt unlocked, the base pin can be pulled out to install the new cylinder.



Next, hold the gun's grip with your right hand with the muzzle pointing away from you and in a safe direction, while you cup the gun's frame in your left hand. Your palm will be supporting the trigger guard and the forward part of the frame. Now you can use your left thumb to push the cap and ball cylinder out of the frame, into your waiting fingers.



The cylinder can then be pushed out of the gun from left to right.

Your cartridge conversion cylinder comes in two pieces, the cylinder itself and the back plate. To load cartridges into the conversion cylinder you need to remove the back plate and insert .45 Colt cartridges into five of the six chambers.

WARNING: IF THE HAMMER IS DOWN AND A LIVE CARTRIDGE IS IN LINE WITH THE BARREL, THE REVOLVER CAN FIRE IF IT IS DROPPED, OR IF THE HAMMER IS OTHERWISE STRUCK, WITH SUFFICIENT FORCE. You should always leave an empty chamber under the revolver's hammer for safety's sake.

Many people leave the chamber behind the alignment pin empty, because it is a good visible clue for lining up the empty chamber with the hammer. Small slots in the end of each chamber also allow you to see which chamber is empty. Remember, to prevent a potential drop-fire, be sure the chamber in line with the hammer remains empty.



Taylor's cartridge conversion cylinders for Remington, Ruger Old Army and Rogers & Spencer revolvers have six chambers, but for safety, only load five of the chambers so the hammer can be lowered on to an empty chamber.

Next, take a look at the inside of the frame. On the back surface there is a slot. Cycle the hammer back a couple of times and you can see a piece of metal moving. That is called the "hand". It pushes on the cylinder's ratchets to turn the cylinder.



The revolver's hand, which is the little triangular piece sticking out of the frame blocks complete insertion of the new cylinder, unless you know the trick of getting by it.

LIMITED WARRANTY

Taylor's & Company's cartridge conversion cylinder is warranted to be free from defects in material and workmanship for 12 months from the date of purchase. Under this warranty, the obligation of Taylor's & Company is limited to the free replacement of any part, which under normal conditions of use, proves to be faulty because of a defect in material or workmanship. Taylor's & Company will not be responsible for the results of misuse, neglect, corrosion, improper or defective ammunition, unauthorized alterations, or normal wear and tear. The use of nonstandard, old, damaged, corroded, or hand-loaded ammunition will void all warranties, expressed or implied. In order to receive warranty service, the entire cartridge conversion cylinder must be returned to Taylor's & Company. For more information about the warranty claim process, please visit <https://taylorsfirearms.com/return-warranty-request>. Do not return any items until completing the online warranty request at the above web address.

Make sure the revolver is pointed in a safe direction with your finger off the trigger when installing the cartridge conversion cylinder. To install the cartridge conversion cylinder, you will need to pull the hammer to half-cock, but that causes the hand to be in the way of the cylinder when you try to install it, that's where the trick comes in.

To install a cartridge conversion cylinder on a Remington revolver put the back plate on the cylinder, then make sure the gun is on half cock, and that the base pin is fully retracted. Hold the gun cupped in your palm, as you did to remove the cylinder. Keep fingers/hand behind cylinder during this (as shown in picture below). Push the cylinder in from the right side of the frame until the hand stops it from going any farther. At that point keep pressure on the cylinder while giving it a slight clock-wise turn. That clock-wise turn will move the hand out of the way, allowing the cylinder to move into place.



Insert the cartridge conversion cylinder from right to left. When you feel it hit the hand, keep pushing while rotating the cylinder clockwise. That rotation will lift the hand out of the way.

Now just push the base pin back into place and secure the loading lever. Make sure that the empty chamber is next in line to the left of the bore. Bring the hammer to full-cock to align the empty chamber with the bore, and gently lower the hammer. Now you are ready to shoot.

WARNING: Be sure the empty chamber is next in line to the left of the bore before lowering the hammer.

Note: For a Ruger Old Model Army or a Rogers & Spencer revolver, you will need to replace the base pin/loading lever assembly and turn the cross bolt counter-clockwise to lock the base pin in place.

After firing, remove the cartridge conversion cylinder the same way you removed the cap and ball cylinder. Remove the back plate and dump out the fired cartridge cases. If the brass sticks in the chamber just poke them out with an object like a pencil.

1851/61 NAVY MODEL, 1847 WALKER MODEL AND DRAGOON MODELS:

To install cartridge conversion cylinders on Colt style cap and ball revolvers you have to remove the barrel assembly. To do that, after assuring the revolver is pointed in a safe direction with your finger off the trigger, pull the barrel wedge out until the wedge spring is retained by the small wedge slot screw. Pull the hammer to half cock and use the loading lever/rammer to lever the barrel off of the arbor by placing the rammer against the steel face of the cylinder between chamber openings and pushing down on the loading lever to move the barrel free.



To replace the cylinder on Colt style revolvers, simply pop out the barrel wedge and remove the barrel assembly and the cylinder.

Remove the cap and ball cylinder, then put the back plate on the cartridge conversion cylinder, and slide the cylinder assembly over the arbor (which is what the base pin is called on a Colt style cap and ball revolver). Then replace the barrel assembly and return the wedge to its installed position.

WARNING: Do not over-tighten the wedge, especially on Uberti made replicas, because it may result in binding the cylinder. As with all six-shot conversion cylinders, you should only load five chambers, and **lower the hammer on the empty chamber for safety**.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Under no circumstances shall Taylor's & Company be responsible for incidental or consequential damages with respect to economic loss, personal injury, or injury to property, whether as a result of express or implied warranty, negligence or otherwise. Some states do not allow the exclusion of limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation may not apply to you. Taylor's & Company will not be responsible for the results of careless handling, unauthorized adjustments, defective, low quality, reloaded, or improper ammunition, corrosion, neglect, ordinary wear and tear, or unreasonable use. Furthermore, the liability of Taylor's & Company under this warranty shall be limited solely to the obligation to repair or replace the cartridge conversion cylinder, and to pay transportation charges for return of the cartridge conversion cylinder to owner.

.44 CALIBER 1860 ARMY MODEL AND .44 CALIBER NAVY MODEL:

Taylor's & Company cartridge conversion cylinders for steel frame, Colt style 1860 Army and .44 caliber 1851 Navy revolvers are five shot cylinders chambered for the .45 Colt cartridge.



Taylor's & Co.'s five-shot, .45 Colt cylinders fit both 1860 Army revolvers (top) and .44 caliber 1851 Navy revolvers (bottom).

To install the cartridge conversion cylinder, after assuring the revolver is pointed in a safe direction with your finger off the trigger, remove the barrel wedge out until the wedge spring is retained by the wedge slot screw, then pull the hammer to half cock and use the loading lever/rammer to lever the barrel off of the arbor by placing the rammer against the steel face of the cylinder between chamber openings and pushing down on the loading lever to move the barrel free.



To replace the cylinder on Colt style revolvers, pop out the barrel wedge and remove the barrel assembly and the cylinder.

Remove the cap and ball cylinder, then put the back plate on the cartridge conversion cylinder, and slide the cylinder assembly over the arbor (which is what the base pin is called on a Colt style cap and ball revolver). Then replace the barrel assembly and return the wedge to its installed position. Do not over-tighten the wedge, especially on Uberti made replicas, because it may result in binding the cylinder.

WARNING: Do not over-tighten the wedge, especially on Uberti made replicas, because it may result in binding the cylinder.

The five-shot cylinders for the 1860 Army and the .44 caliber 1851 Navy have 10-cylinder bolt slots. This allows you to load cartridges in all five chambers, and, with the revolver on half-cock, turn the cylinder until the barrel is aligned with the steel between chambers. Then lower the hammer so it rests between the loaded chambers.

WARNING: If you elect to load all chambers of the cartridge conversion cylinder, you **must** use the safety notch between the chambers.

The between chambers bolt slots are easily identified because they have half-moon shaped leads/ramps on each side of the slot, while the slots for the actual chambers have no leads. Wiggle the cylinder gently with your fingers to verify that it is safely locked up.



The cylinder bolt-stop slots allow you to lock up the cylinder with the hammer lowered between chambers for safe carry. The bolt slots between the chambers have half-moon shaped leads/ramps on each side of the slot. The slots for the chambers have no half-moon shaped leads.

QUESTIONS

Please contact Taylor's & Company with any questions about any aspect of this manual or about your Taylor's & Company cartridge conversion cylinder. Please also contact Taylor's & Company if you have misplaced or lost this manual or if you need an additional copy of the manual.

Taylor's & Company can be reached by mail, phone and/or email at:

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REMINGTON 1863 POCKET PISTOL:

To install a cartridge conversion cylinder on an 1863 Remington Pocket Pistol first make sure the revolver is pointed in a safe direction and then remove the cap and ball cylinder from your Remington revolver by placing the hammer on half-cock so the cylinder rotates freely. Then unlatch the loading lever and pull it down. Next pull the cylinder base pin out of the frame until it stops.



To install a conversion cylinder in the 1863 Remington place the hammer on half-cock, drop the loading lever and pull out the base pin.

CAUTION! Do not let the rammer drop into an open chamber mouth because it will stop you from removing the cylinder.

Hold the gun's grip with your right hand pointing the gun in a safe direction, while you cup the gun's frame in your left hand. Your palm will be supporting the trigger guard and the forward part of the frame. Now you can use your left thumb to push the cap and ball cylinder out of the frame, into your waiting fingers. See page 10 above for a helpful image of this process.

To install a cartridge conversion cylinder on a Remington revolver put the back plate on the cylinder, then make sure the gun is on half cock, and that the base pin is fully retracted. Hold the gun cupped in your palm, as you did to remove the cylinder. Push the cylinder in from the right side of the frame until the hand stops it from going any farther. At that point keep pressure on the cylinder while giving it a slight turn clockwise. That clock-wise turn will move the hand out of the way, allowing the cylinder to move into place. Now just push the base pin back into place and secure the loading lever. See page 11 above for helpful images of this process.

The 1863 cartridge conversion cylinder has an extra bolt stop slot that allows you to lock up the revolver between chambers for safe carry. To secure the cylinder, rotate the cylinder with the hammer on half cock until the safety slot is positioned over the locking bolt. At that point you can lower the hammer to rest between two loaded chambers. Wiggle the cylinder a little to ensure that the bolt completely engages the cylinder slot.



The 1863 Remington conversion cylinder has one extra bolt stop slot that allows you to lock up the revolver between chambers for safe carry.



The extra cylinder bolt stop slots allow you to lock up the cylinder with the hammer lowered between chambers for safe carry.

Cartridge conversion cylinders allow shooters to use modern, brass cartridge ammunition in guns that were built to shoot cap and ball black powder loads. This gives shooters the ease of loading modern cartridges while still enjoying the classic features of old-time cap and ball revolvers. Before shooting with a cartridge conversion cylinder, you must be sure to read and fully understand this manual.

FIREARMS SAFETY WARNINGS

CAREFULLY READ AND UNDERSTAND THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL AND THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR YOUR REVOLVER BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO INSTALL YOUR TAYLOR'S CONVERSION CYLINDER. If there is anything you do not understand regarding the installation or safe use of the conversion cylinder, contact Taylor's & Company.

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FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PROPER HANDLING AND SAFE USE OF FIREARMS WHEN USING ANY REVOLVER EQUIPPED WITH YOUR CONVERSION CYLINDER - LIVES MAY DEPEND ON IT! This manual should be kept with the conversion cylinder and provided to anyone who uses any revolver with the Taylor's & Company's Conversion Cylinder. When you lend, give or sell the cylinder, make sure this manual goes with it.

FIREARM SAFETY RULES – Failure to follow any firearms safety rules, including those discussed below, will result in personal injury, destruction of your revolver or death.

Firearm Safety Depends on You – A firearm 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. It is crucial for your safety and the safety of those around you that you learn the principles of safe gun handling and storage. There is nothing more important in gun handling than safety.

Children and Firearms – Children can be attracted to and can operate firearms which can cause severe injuries or death. Prevent child access to firearms by keeping them locked and unloaded. It is illegal in many jurisdictions to leave a loaded firearm accessible to a minor.

⚠️ WARNING

SAFETY RULE 1- 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.

SAFETY RULE 2- Always Keep the Muzzle Pointed in a Safe Direction

A safe direction is one in which an unintended discharge will not cause injury to yourself or to others, or cause 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.

SAFETY RULE 3- Firearms Should Be Unloaded

Firearms should only be loaded when you are in the field or on the target range or shooting area, and you are 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 cylinder. Before handling any firearm, or handling it to someone else, visually check the cylinder to ensure they do not contain ammunition. 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!

SAFETY RULE 4 - Use the Correct Ammunition

Every firearm is designed to use a certain caliber of ammunition. It is important that you use the correct ammunition for your firearm.

USE ONLY CLEAN, DRY, HIGH QUALITY COMMERCIAL MANUFACTURED AMMUNITION APPROPRIATE TO THE CALIBER OF THIS FIREARM. See the link below for the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute (SAAMI) unsafe firearm & ammunition combinations:

<https://saami.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Unsafe-Arms-and-Ammunition-Combinations-Web-Site-and-Brochure-Master-Revised-8-24-2020.pdf>

Ammunition must be loaded to SAAMI or NATO standards by a reputable manufacturer. Use only high quality, new, clean, dry ammunition in excellent condition, in the proper caliber for the firearm. Never use damaged, corroded or otherwise defective ammunition, ammunition which is dirty, wet, dentied or deformed or in which the bullet has been pushed back into the cartridge case, foreign military surplus ammunition, or other ammunition of questionable quality, age or origin.

SAFETY RULE 5 - 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 and fail to function. The safety serves as a supplement to proper gun handling, not as a replacement. Never place your finger on the trigger unless you intend to fire.

SAFETY RULE 6 - 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 or death. Before you load your firearm, check the inside of 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 which can injure or kill the shooter and bystanders. 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.

SAFETY RULE 7 - If Your Gun Fails to Fire When the Trigger Is Pulled, Handle with Care

If a cartridge does not fire when the trigger is pulled, follow Safety Rule #1 and keep the firearm's muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Wait at least 30-seconds (to ensure that the ammunition is not delayed in firing) before carefully removing the cylinder, unloading the firearm and disposing of the ammunition safely.

SAFETY RULE 8- Always Wear Eye & Ear Protection When Shooting

Exposure to shooting noise can permanently damage hearing and flying debris, such as powder residue can injure your eyes. 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 compressed parts (such as springs) do not come into contact with your eyes.

SAFETY RULE 9 - 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 mental concentration or your physical function. You cannot handle a firearm safely after consuming alcohol or drugs.

SAFETY RULE 10 - Be Sure of Your Target - And What Is Beyond It!

Once fired, a bullet 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. Keep in mind how far the bullet will travel if it misses your intended target.

SAFETY RULE 11- 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 injury. Have adequate ventilation at all times when shooting. Wash hands thoroughly after exposure.

Most ammunition and cartridge primers contain lead, which is a toxic (poisonous) substance With most types of ammunition, shooting a firearm produces vapor and particles of lead, which is a toxic (poisonous) substance. Especially (but not only) in poorly ventilated range areas, breathing air which contains the lead vapor and particles is harmful to one's health, and can result in lead poisoning. Pregnant women, unborn fetuses, nursing mothers, infants and young children are especially susceptible to the risks of lead ingestion. Handling, firing and cleaning firearms, and handling ammunition, empty cartridge cases, target frames and other range equipment can deposit lead on your hands and face, which can then be ingested. Lead poisoning can result in brain damage, nervous system disorders, digestive ailments, birth defects, and other serious physical effects or death.

Do not eat, drink, chew, smoke, or engage in any other hand-to-mouth activity while shooting. Wash the hands and face thoroughly with soap and cool water as soon as you are finished shooting, and before eating or drinking. When you return from shooting, especially on an indoor range, change and wash your clothing. If you notice any symptoms or believe you may have been exposed to excessive amounts of lead, consult your physician.

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including arsenic, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://P65Warnings.ca.gov).

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR CARTRIDGE CONVERSION CYLINDERS

⚠️ WARNING

Cartridge conversion cylinders should only be used in steel-framed guns. Brass-framed guns are not strong enough for modern cartridges, and should never be used with cartridge conversion cylinders.

Cartridge conversion cylinders should only be used in steel-framed guns (bottom of photo). Brass-framed guns (top of photo) are not strong enough for cartridge firing.

are not interchangeable. Most cap and ball revolvers are manufactured by one of two Italian firms, Uberti or Pietta. Often each company makes its own version of popular nineteenth century revolvers, however, even though the guns from each manufacturer may look similar, they differ dimensionally. Cylinders for Pietta manufactured guns will not fit on Uberti guns, and vice versa. The back face of each conversion cylinder for Italian made guns may be stamped with either a "P" or a "U", designating Pietta or Uberti. Be sure your gun's manufacturer conversion cylinder is made for your gun's manufacturer.

Taylor's cartridge conversion cylinders are made for both Pietta and for Uberti made guns. The cylinders do not interchange between models. The manufacturer's gun your cylinder fits may be stamped into the back of the cylinder. Many Taylor's cartridge conversion cylinders come in two pieces, the cylinder itself and the back plate. To load cartridges into the conversion cylinder you need to remove the back plate and insert cartridges into four of the five or five of the six chambers (depending on the revolver model). Then replace the back plate by lining up the alignment pin on the cylinder with the corresponding hole in the back plate. In six-shot cylinders you should always leave an empty chamber under the revolver's hammer for safety's sake. Many people leave the chamber behind the alignment pin empty, because it is a good visible cue for lining up the empty chamber with the hammer. Small slots in the end of each chamber also allow you to see which chamber is empty and serves as a visual loaded chamber indicator.



Your cartridge conversion cylinder comes in two pieces, the cylinder itself and the back plate. To load cartridges into the conversion cylinder you need to remove the back plate and insert cartridges into four of the five or five of the six chambers (depending on the revolver model).

Caliber designations for cap and ball revolvers are different from the caliber designations for modern firearms. For example, cap and ball .44 caliber revolvers actually have .452-inch diameter bores. The proper cartridge conversion cylinders for these guns are chambered for .45 Colt. Navy model cap and ball revolvers are usually designated 36 caliber. The proper cartridge conversion cylinders for these guns are chambered for .45 LC. Long Colt (LC) or .38 Special (Spl), depending on the model of gun. Because .36 caliber cap and ball revolvers have .375-inch bores, whereas .38 LC and .38 Spl ammunition have .357-inch diameter bullets, the best accuracy will be achieved with ammunition loaded with hollow-based bullets.



Cap and ball .44 caliber revolvers actually have .452-inch diameter bores. The proper cartridge conversion cylinders for these guns are chambered for .45 LC.



The proper cartridge conversion cylinder caliber for .45 Colt (LC) or .38 Special (Spl) depends on the model of gun. Because .36 caliber cap and ball revolvers have .375-inch bores, whereas .38 LC and .38 Spl ammunition have .357-inch diameter bullets.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURES

The first time you install the cartridge conversion cylinder you should do it unloaded, and determine that it turns easily in half-cock mode, and that it indexes each chamber properly when the revolver is cocked.

REMINGTON, RUGER, AND ROGERS & SPENCER MODELS:

The installation procedures for replicas of Remington revolvers, Rogers & Spencer revolvers, and Ruger Old Army revolvers are similar and covered together in this section.



Remington New Model Army (left), Ruger Old Army (bottom left) and Rogers & Spencer (below) with its Taylor's cartridge conversion cylinder.



Remington New Model Army (left), Ruger Old Army (bottom left) and Rogers & Spencer (below) with its Taylor's cartridge conversion cylinder.

The installation procedures for Remington revolvers, Rogers & Spencer revolvers, and Ruger Old Army revolvers are similar and covered together in this section.

CAUTION: Make sure you are using the proper caliber conversion cylinders for a wide variety of cap and ball revolvers. In this section, installation instructions are provided for each of these firearms.

REMINGTON MODELS:

⚠️ WARNING

Use lead bullets in Taylor's cartridge conversion cylinders.



Jacketed bullets, especially in smokeless powder cartridges can crack the barrel's forcing cone so do not use them. The use of reloaded, "remanufactured" or hand-loaded ammunition, or any ammunition which is not manufactured to SAAMI or NATO standards, will void the warranty for the cartridge conversion cylinder and may be unsafe, possibly causing damage to your cylinder or revolver and/or serious personal injury or death.

We recommend the use of "cowboy" ammunition or lower pressure in Taylor's cartridge conversion cylinders. Cowboy ammunition is loaded with lead bullets and does not contain the firing pins.

To install a conversion cylinder that will fit the chamber .38 LC or .38 Spl cartridges designed to fit the chamber .38 LC or .38 Spl revolver.

WARNING: Make sure you are using the proper caliber conversion cylinders designed to fit the chamber .38 LC or .38 Spl revolver.

WARNING: Make sure the revolver is pointed in a safe direction with your finger off the trigger to avoid a negligent discharge when installing the cartridge conversion cylinder.

WARNING: Make sure to wear proper eye protection whenever cleaning or disassembling your revolver as well as the proper caliber cartridges.

WARNING: Make sure the cap and ball cylinder is completely unloaded before attempting to install your Taylor's & Company cartridge conversion cylinder.

WARNING: Make sure the revolver is pointed in a safe direction with your finger off the trigger to avoid a negligent discharge when installing the cartridge conversion cylinder.

WARNING: Make sure to wear proper eye protection whenever cleaning or disassembling your revolver as well as the proper caliber cartridges.

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