



OWNER'S MANUAL

CAUTION

Thoroughly read and completely understand this Owner's Manual before starting the Slicer, or before removing it from its container.

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CAUTION

Thoroughly read and completely understand this Owner's Manual before starting the Slicer, or before removing it from its container.

If there is anything in this Owner's Manual that you do not fully and completely understand, or you need a further explanation or clarification, call Cornell & Cook Enterprises, Inc. (714) 641-5300, Monday-Friday, 9am-5pm, or write:

CORNELL & COOK ENTERPRISES, INC.
1888 Manaluna Lane
Huntington Beach, CA 92648

This device contains a sharp blade which can cut and is a hazard if it is changed or repaired. Read the instructions carefully before using the device.

I. SAFETY SECTION

CAUTION: READ THIS ENTIRE OWNER'S MANUAL CAREFULLY.

A. BASIC FIREARM SAFETY RULES

1. **NEVER** intentionally or unintentionally point a firearm at anything you do not intend to shoot.
2. **NEVER** put your finger on the trigger until you are aiming at your intended target and ready to shoot.
3. **NEVER** take anyone's word that a firearm is unloaded; check it yourself making absolutely certain that your finger is off the trigger and it is pointed in a safe direction.
4. **ALWAYS** be absolutely certain that a firearm is not loaded before cleaning, disassembly, or handing it to someone else.
5. **ALWAYS** be absolutely sure of your target, and know that a safe and adequate backstop exists before shooting. If in doubt, do not shoot.
6. **ALWAYS** use **ALL** of the safety instructions, as indicated in this manual, on a continuous and conscientious basis; at no time does the use of any mechanical safety device on a firearm, release the firearm user from this fundamental responsibility.



**ALWAYS KEEP THE PISTOL
POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION!**

This Owner's Manual is for all Bren Ten pistols currently manufactured by Dornaus & Dixon Enterprises, Inc.

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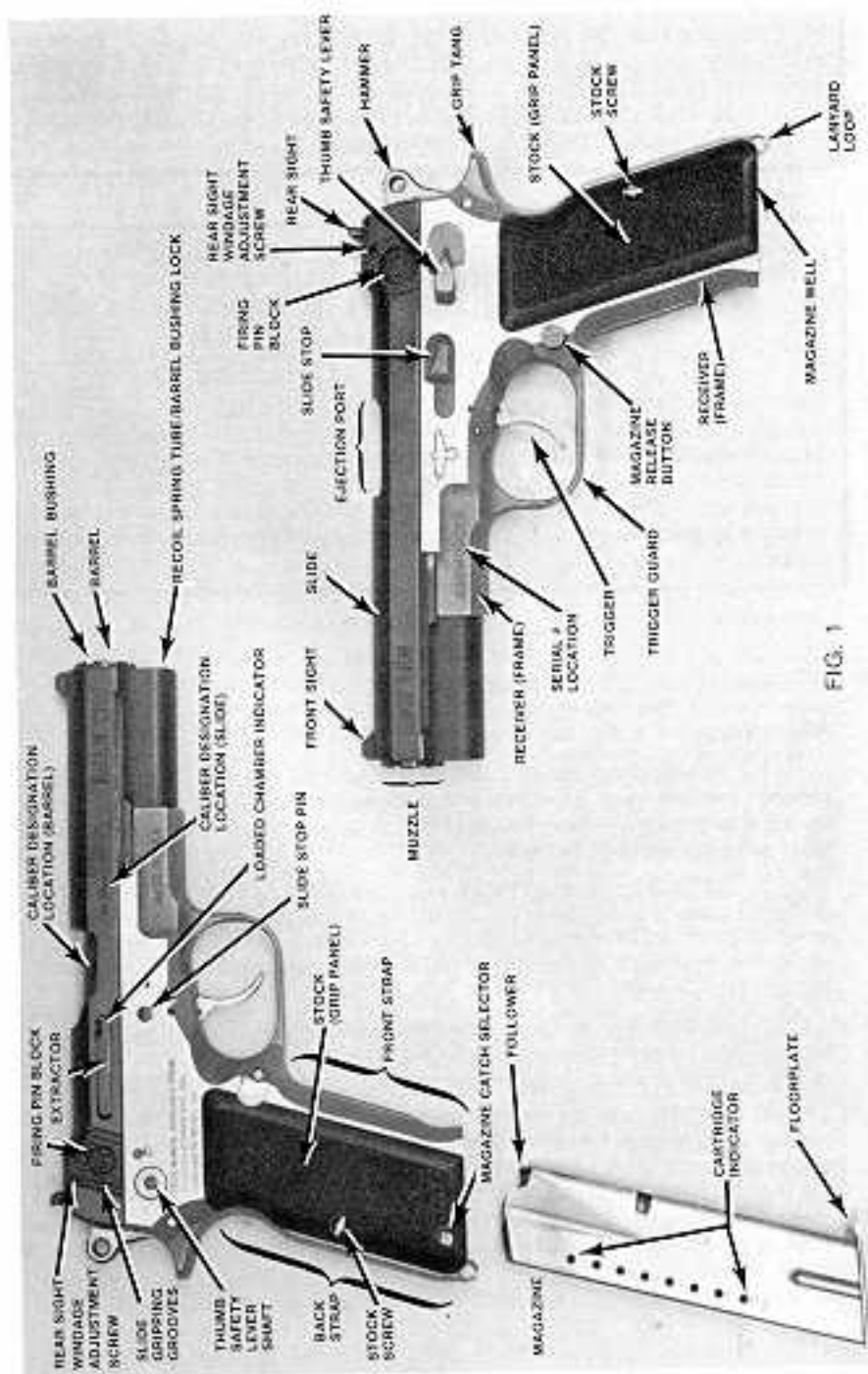


FIG. 1

B. BREN TEN PISTOL NOMENCLATURE

D. PISTOL SAFETY FEATURES

1. CROSS-BOLT FIRING PIN BLOCK

The Cross-Bolt Firing Pin Block is the main safety feature on the Bren Ten pistol. The Firing Pin Block, when engaged, prevents the hammer from being able to strike the firing pin when the hammer is dropped (released, moving forward rapidly to its fully forward position) in any manner. It also locks the firing pin into its position, thus preventing the firing pin from being able to strike the primer of a chambered cartridge. When the Firing Pin Block is engaged, the pistol cannot be fired in any manner. This includes pulling of the trigger, dropping of the hammer in any manner, an accidental blow to the hammer regardless of whether the hammer is cocked or not cocked, and if the pistol is dropped. **CAUTION: No mechanical safety device is ever completely failure proof.** Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that all firearm safety rules, as indicated in this manual, be used at all times. If the pistol should fire with the Firing Pin Block engaged, immediately return it to the factory for evaluation and repair (see "Factory Service" in the Warranty and Service Section in this manual). The Firing Pin Block is completely independent of all other mechanisms of the pistol, and does **NOT** automatically drop the hammer or have any effect on any other part of the pistol except the firing pin.

CAUTION: If the pistol is dropped, immediately check and make sure that the Firing Pin Block is fully engaged. It is possible to either fully or partially disengage the Firing Pin Block if the pistol is dropped.

The Firing Pin Block, when engaged, pulls the firing pin below the hammer striking surface of the firing pin retainer and locks the firing pin into that position. The Firing Pin Block is located on the sides of the rear portion of the slide, immediately below the rear sight (See Fig. 1). When engaging the Firing Pin Block, make sure that your finger is off the trigger and the pistol is pointed in a safe direction.

To **ENGAGE** the Firing Pin Block, depress the Firing Pin Block button, marked "S" (safe), on the left side of the slide (See Fig. 2).

CAUTION: Make absolutely certain that the Firing Pin Block is fully and completely engaged. The Firing Pin Block is fully engaged when the Firing Pin Block button that is marked "S" on the left side of the slide can be depressed no further, and when a clear snapping sound is heard. The Firing Pin Block, when fully engaged, will protrude (stick out) from the right side of the slide approximately 1/8" (See Fig. 3).

When disengaging the Firing Pin Block, make absolutely certain that your finger is off the trigger and the pistol is pointed in a safe direction.

To **DISENGAGE** the Firing Pin Block, press the Firing Pin Block button, marked "F" (fire), that is protruding (sticking out) from the right side of the slide. The Firing Pin Block, when not engaged, will be flush with the sides of the slide.



FIG. 2



FIG. 3

CAUTION: Always be absolutely certain that the Firing Pin Block is engaged at **ALL TIMES**, and **ONLY** disengage it when aiming at your intended target and are ready to shoot. This is absolutely mandatory to minimize the risk of potentially dangerous accidents. **Note:** No safety or mechanical device can take the place of conscientiously and continuously using the fundamental firearms safety rules and principles as indicated in this manual.

2. THUMB SAFETY LEVER

The Thumb Safety Lever is the secondary safety feature on the Bren Ten pistol. (The main safety feature is the Firing Pin Block, which should be engaged at all times when not actually shooting the pistol.) The Thumb Safety Lever works in conjunction with the hammer, and when engaged prevents the hammer from completing its cycle by not allowing the hammer to strike the firing pin. The operation of the Thumb Safety Lever does **NOT** cause the hammer to lower. The Thumb Safety Lever is reversible and can be placed on the opposite side of the frame if desired. See "Reversible Thumb Safety Lever" in the Features Section of this manual for instructions on how to place the Thumb Safety Lever on the opposite side of the frame. **Note:** This is **NOT** an Ambidextrous Thumb Safety Lever. It cannot be used on both sides of the frame simultaneously. It is designed to be used on one side of the frame, **OR** the opposite side of the frame, at the shooter's choice.

The Thumb Safety Lever can be engaged with the hammer at the fully-cocked position (hammer all the way rearward), and with the hammer at the half-cocked safety notch position. When the **THUMB SAFETY LEVER IS ENGAGED** with the hammer at the **FULLY-COCKED POSITION**, the internal mechanism engages the sear in such a way as to prevent forward hammer movement when the trigger is squeezed, and also prevents rearward movement of the slide. This prevents the pistol from being fired in a **SINGLE ACTION** mode.

When the **THUMB SAFETY LEVER IS ENGAGED** with the hammer at the **HALF-COCKED SAFETY NOTCH POSITION**, the internal mechanism engages the sear in such a way as to prevent forward hammer movement when the trigger is squeezed, and also prevents rearward movement of the slide. This prevents the pistol from being fired in a **DOUBLE ACTION** mode, and also prevents the hammer from being able to be fully-cocked.

Note: With the hammer at the half-cocked safety notch position and the Thumb Safety Lever engaged, squeezing the trigger will cause some rearward movement of the hammer, but not enough to bring the hammer to the fully-cocked position, and upon releasing the trigger, the hammer will return to the half-cocked safety notch position.

CAUTION: Do not be lulled into a false sense of security when using the Thumb Safety Lever, as no mechanical safety device is ever completely failure proof. **DO NOT SQUEEZE THE TRIGGER WHEN THE THUMB SAFETY LEVER IS ENGAGED.** Also, it is possible to damage interior mechanisms, if extreme force is applied to the trigger, whether the Thumb Safety Lever is engaged or not, thus rendering the safety ineffective. **DO NOT APPLY EXTREME FORCE TO THE TRIGGER AT ANY TIME.**

The Thumb Safety Lever is located on the side of the frame just below the firing pin block and above the stock, at the rear of the frame (See Fig. 1).

To **ENGAGE** the Thumb Safety Lever (after first making sure the pistol is pointed in a safe direction, your finger is not on the trigger, and the firing pin block is engaged), with the hammer in either the fully-cocked position or the half-cocked safety notch position, and with the pistol in an upright position, from the underside portion of the Thumb Safety Lever, push upward on the Lever until a snapping sound is heard, the red dot is completely covered by the Lever, and the Lever can no longer be pushed in that upward direction (See Fig. 4). This movement can be achieved easiest with the thumb of the strong hand¹, while the pistol is being held with the strong hand on the pistol grip. This safety device can be applied only when the slide is fully forward, and the hammer is either in the fully-cocked position, or the half-cocked safety notch position. (If the hammer is in the fully-cocked position and the Thumb Safety Lever is engaged, this condition is often referred to as "cocked and locked.")

¹Strong hand = right hand for right-handers; left hand for left-handers. Also called "shooting hand."

To **DISENGAGE** the Thumb Safety Lever (after first making absolutely certain the pistol is pointed in a safe direction, your finger is not on the trigger, and the firing pin block is engaged), with the pistol held in an upright position, press downward on the Lever until a snapping sound is heard, the red dot is visible, and the Lever can no longer be pushed in a downward direction (See Fig. 5). This movement can be achieved easiest with the thumb of the strong hand while the pistol is being held with the strong hand on the pistol grip.

CAUTION: The pistol can be fired if the Thumb Safety Lever is disengaged, and if the trigger is squeezed, regardless of the position of the hammer. **Note:** The **UP-TO-ENGAGE, DOWN-TO-DISENGAGE** movement of the Thumb Safety Lever does **NOT** cause the hammer to drop (move forward rapidly toward the firing pin). Only the trigger releases the hammer, allowing the hammer to drop.



FIG. 4



FIG. 5

3. HAMMER HALF-COCKED SAFETY NOTCH

The Hammer Half-Cocked Safety Notch is designed to prevent the hammer from striking the firing pin unintentionally in the event of the hammer being snagged, or caught on something, and being pulled back part way and then being released at any point after the half-cocked safety notch position and before the fully-cocked position of the hammer. If the hammer should be caught on something and be pulled back part way, and then released at any point before the half-cocked safety notch position, there would not be sufficient force generated in that short distance to overcome the spring tension in the inertia firing pin mechanism to discharge the pistol. The Hammer Half-Cocked Safety Notch (See Fig. 6), also protects against continuous uncontrolled fully automatic fire, in the unlikely event of hammer fully-cocked notch failure. It also prevents the hammer from striking the firing pin, should your thumb slip off of the hammer, prior to the hammer reaching the fully-cocked position, or if your hand should slip from the slide, thus releasing it, before the hammer is at the fully-cocked position, while cocking the pistol (bring the hammer to its fully rearward position). (See Fig. 7)



FIG. 6



FIG. 7

4. INERTIA FIRING PIN

The Firing Pin, which is shorter than its housing, is held to the rear (away from the breech face) by a coil spring and cannot protrude (stick out) through the breech face unless the force of a blow overcomes the spring pressure and allows enough inertia of the Firing Pin to build up. This will occur when the hammer strikes the Firing Pin from a fully-cocked position, or can occur if a sharp blow is delivered to the muzzle or other front portion of the pistol, with the firing pin block not engaged.

CAUTION: Dropping the pistol on its muzzle, or other front portion of the pistol, can cause the pistol to discharge. To avoid this possibility, always keep the firing pin block engaged when not actually shooting.

5. LOADED CHAMBER INDICATOR

The Loaded Chamber Indicator is designed to tell the shooter if a cartridge is loaded in the firing chamber of the pistol, with the slide in its fully forward position. The Loaded Chamber Indicator is located on the right side of the slide just behind the ejection port, and is at the upper, front portion of the extractor (See Fig. 1). The Loaded Chamber Indicator mechanism is not actually part of the extractor mechanism. When a cartridge is in the pistol firing chamber, the Loaded Chamber Indicator visually protrudes (sticks out) approximately 1/16" from the side of the slide (See Fig. 8). The top portion of the Loaded Chamber Indicator that protrudes is red in color. This protrusion offers a tactile (feel) indication in poor or diminished lighting conditions, as well as a visual indication in good lighting conditions.

CAUTION: There is no magazine disconnect in the Bren Ten pistols. Hence, the pistol can be fired, when a cartridge is chambered, with the magazine removed.



III. MAINTENANCE SECTION

A. MAINTAINING THE PISTOL IN OPTIMUM CONDITION

The Bren Ten 10mm Auto Combat Pistol is an extremely rugged, well-made pistol that can withstand rough usage in field conditions. However, it will last longer, perform better and remain a safer pistol if given proper care and regular maintenance.

After firing the pistol, there will be burnt powder residue on the bore (inside of the barrel), the firing chamber, parts of the receiver, portions of the magazine, the breech face and portions of the slide. The cleaning of this burnt powder residue off of the pistol, should be as soon after firing the pistol as possible, so that the cleaning job will be easier and there will be less of an opportunity for corrosion to take place. The frequency and extent of the cleaning of the pistol that is required is based on, and directly related to, how frequently the pistol is fired. However, when the pistol has not been fired, it should be cleaned and properly lubricated periodically anyway. It is recommended that this periodic cleaning should take place once every six months in a moderate climate, and once a month in a humid, tropical climate.

Note: If you carry your pistol, you will note that clothing lint and other debris will accumulate at various locations on and in your pistol. Under this circumstance, the pistol should be cleaned at least once a month. If at any time your pistol gets wet, it should be thoroughly cleaned and properly lubricated as soon as possible.

Your pistol should be thoroughly cleaned every time after it has been fired, after having shot the initial 300 rounds. However, you should never shoot more than 500 rounds without cleaning the pistol. Remember, the maintenance, care and cleaning of your pistol is your responsibility. This pistol functions most reliably when it is free of excessive accumulations of gun oil, dirt, debris, lint and firing residue.

B. DISASSEMBLING THE PISTOL FOR CLEANING (FIELD STRIPPING)

1. **CAUTION:** While keeping your pistol pointed in a safe direction, with your finger not on the trigger, and the firing pin block engaged; release and remove the magazine from the pistol.

2. **CAUTION:** Check the firing chamber to be absolutely certain that there is not a cartridge in the pistol.

3. **CAUTION:** Double check your pistol to be absolutely certain your pistol is not loaded.

Note: At no time in disassembling your pistol is force necessary or should it ever be used.

4. With the firing pin block engaged, cock the hammer, bringing it to the half-cocked safety notch position.

5. Grasp the pistol in one hand, in such a manner that the web of your hand is in the deep recess of the backstrap of the pistol, just below the grip tang. At the same time and with the same hand, wrap your index or middle finger around the forward portion of the rear sight protective housing on top of the rear of the slide (See Fig. 28).

6. Squeezing of your hand will cause the slide to move in a rearward direction. Squeeze your hand in a slow steady pressure, slowing moving the slide in a rearward direction for a short distance, approximately 1/4" of travel.

7. While the slide is moving rearward slowly, place the index finger of the opposite hand on the slide stop pin that protrudes through the right side of the frame, with the thumb of the same hand placed on the left side of the frame (not on the slide stop) for leverage (See Fig. 29).

8. Simultaneously, while squeezing the one hand that's holding the slide and the backstrap portion of the frame, moving the slide slowly rearward, apply inward pressure to the slide stop pin with the index finger of the opposite hand. When the slide reaches the proper position, the slide stop will pop off of the surface of the left side of the frame, and the slide stop pin that was protruding through the right side of the frame, will then be flush with the right side of the frame (See Fig. 30).

9. While maintaining the position of the slide, being slightly in the rearward position, which relieves the tension off of the slide stop pin, reach around with the hand that had been depressing the slide stop pin and extract the slide stop from the left side of the frame and set it aside (See Fig. 31).



10. Release the slide, and with the hand that had been holding it slightly rearward, grasp the grip of the pistol. With the opposite hand, pull the slide forward off of the frame (See Fig. 32).

11. The frame and slide are now separate. Set the frame aside.

CAUTION: You are now ready to remove the recoil spring, recoil spring guide, and recoil spring tube/bushing lock from the slide. Wear safety goggles at this point to minimize the risk of possible eye injury, in the event that you should lose control of these spring-loaded components.

12. Hold the slide in one hand, in such a manner that the ejection port is against the palm of your hand, and the recoil spring and recoil spring guide are in an upright position, and the front end of the slide is facing toward you. With your safety goggles in place protecting your eyes, take the opposite hand, and firmly grasp the recoil spring and recoil spring guide where it makes contact with the barrel cam lug. While maintaining a firm pressure against the recoil spring and recoil spring guide, slightly compressing the recoil spring, lift up on the recoil spring and recoil spring guide, separating it from the barrel cam lug, being sure to maintain control of the recoil spring and recoil spring guide until the tension of the recoil spring is relaxed (See Fig. 33).

13. Extract the recoil spring from the slide (See Fig. 34), and set the slide, with the barrel in it, aside.

14. You will note that on one end of the recoil spring, is the recoil spring guide, and on the opposite end of the recoil spring, is the combination recoil spring tube/bushing lock. To remove the recoil spring tube from the recoil spring, hold the recoil spring tube in one hand, and unscrew the recoil spring in a clockwise direction, separating the two (See Fig. 35). The recoil spring guide can similarly be removed from the recoil spring (See Fig. 36).

15. To remove the barrel from the slide, grasp the slide in such a manner that the ejection port is in the palm of your hand with the barrel cam lug in an upright position. With the opposite hand, grasp the protruding barrel cam lug and pull the barrel up and forward slightly thus clearing the extractor, then simultaneously pull the barrel up and rearward and away from the slide (See Fig. 37). Your pistol is now completely disassembled for cleaning.

WARNING: For cleaning after your pistol has been fired, as well as for periodic maintenance of your pistol, do not disassemble your pistol further. If occasionally you desire to more thoroughly clean your pistol, it is recommended that an ultrasound cleaning unit be utilized for that purpose. If this method of cleaning is used occasionally, follow the cleaning instructions that come with the unit, but do not disassemble your pistol further. If utilizing an ultrasound cleaning unit, it is recommended that the stocks of the pistol grip be removed prior to such cleaning.



FIG. 32



FIG. 33



FIG. 34



FIG. 35

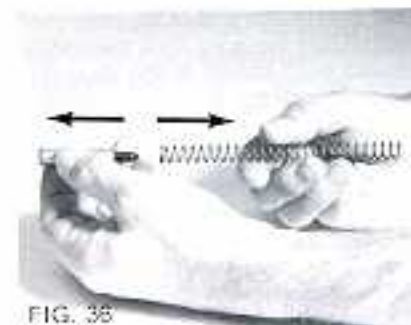


FIG. 36



FIG. 37

D. ASSEMBLING THE PISTOL AFTER CLEANING

1. Insert the barrel into the slide, reversing the procedure that was used in extracting the barrel from the slide (See Fig. 41). Take special care to note that the caliber designation on the outside right portion of the slide matches the caliber designation on the top of the barrel that appears through the ejection port of the slide.

2. Note that the last coil on both ends of the recoil spring appears different, with one end having an open coil, and the other end having a closed coil (See Fig. 42). Take the open coil end of the recoil spring and insert it into the recoil spring tube (See Fig. 43). When completely inserted, and while holding the recoil spring tube in one hand, screw the spring with the other hand counterclockwise (See Fig. 44). This will lock the recoil spring to the recoil spring tube. On the opposite end of the recoil spring, insert the recoil spring guide fully. To facilitate this insertion, twist the recoil spring, in either direction, as if it was being screwed onto the recoil spring guide (See Fig. 45).

3. Place the recoil spring, with the recoil spring tube and recoil spring guide attached, into the slide in such a manner that the recoil spring tube is actually inserted into the slide, pointing toward the forward portion (muzzle) of the slide, and the recoil spring guide is near the cam lug of the barrel. **Important Note:** When inserting the recoil spring tube into the slide, it



FIG. 41

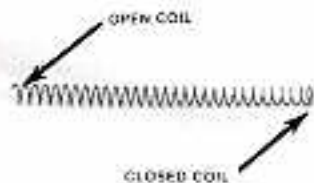


FIG. 42

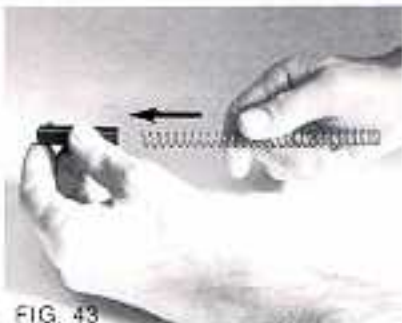


FIG. 43



FIG. 44



FIG. 45



FIG. 46



FIG. 47



FIG. 48

is very important to note the position of the bushing lock, which is located on the end, outside circumference of the recoil spring tube (See Fig. 46), and which should be pointed toward the barrel (See Fig. 47). If this is done properly, the end of the recoil spring tube will properly seat in its seating hole, which is located just below the muzzle on the end of the slide (See Fig. 48).

CAUTION: Make sure you are wearing safety goggles during this next step of assembly.

4. While holding the slide in one hand, in such a manner that the ejection port is against the palm of that hand with the front of the slide pointing toward you, with the other hand, carefully depress the recoil spring sufficiently to allow you to place the end of the recoil spring guide that is protruding out of the end of the recoil spring, against the flat frontal surface of the barrel cam lug (See Fig. 49). **Note:** There is a considerable amount of compression of the recoil spring necessary to facilitate this phase of the assembly. Make sure you control the spring, so it will not fly out of the slide. This compression on the recoil spring may buckle the recoil spring slightly, which can be easily straightened out after this phase of the assembly.



FIG. 49



FIG. 50

5. Engage the rear portion of the rails of the slide, with the front portion of the rails of the frame, and slide the slide completely onto the frame of the pistol (See Fig. 50).

6. Grasp the frame and slide in one hand, in such a way that the web of the hand is on the backstrap just below the grip tang of the frame, and the index or middle finger is in front of the rear sight protective housing on the top of the rear of the slide, and slowly squeeze the hand together moving the slide slightly rearward. At the same time, with the other hand, insert the shaft of the slide stop into the slide stop hole on the left side of the frame, aligning the hook, that is directly under the lever portion of the slide stop, to the corresponding hook hole in the frame, being careful not to scratch the side of the frame with the slide stop hook (See Fig. 51). (An alternate method would be to look into the slide stop hook hole, on the left side of the frame, and visually observe the clearance cut in the rail of the slide, which indicates the proper positioning of the slide in relation to the frame, thus allowing insertion of the slide stop, and eliminating the need for the next step.)

7. While maintaining the rearward pressure on the slide, and with the slide stop shaft inserted into the slide stop hole, snap the slide stop completely into place, so that the end of the slide stop shaft is protruding through the slide stop hole on the right side of the frame (See Fig. 52). The pistol is now completely reassembled.

8. **CAUTION:** With the hammer still at the half-cocked safety notch position, engage the thumb safety lever, and be absolutely certain that the firing pin block is engaged.



FIG. 51



FIG. 52

E. DISASSEMBLING, CLEANING AND REASSEMBLING THE MAGAZINE (Full-Size Models & Special Forces Model)

It is recommended that the magazine that is used when the pistol is fired be disassembled and cleaned each time the pistol is cleaned.

To disassemble the magazine:

1. After removing any cartridges that are in the magazine, remove the magazine floor plate, by depressing the spring loaded detent of the magazine floorplate retainer, that protrudes through the hole in the magazine floorplate, using a non-metallic implement, so as to not scratch the magazine parts. A slightly blunt pencil works well for this purpose (See Fig. 53).

2. While depressing the floorplate retainer detent, slide the magazine floorplate **SLIGHTLY** forward (See Fig. 53, Inset).

CAUTION: Wear protective goggles to protect your eyes during the next procedure.

3. With your protective goggles on, with one hand slowly slide the magazine floorplate off of the magazine body, and at the same time, with the other hand, prevent the magazine spring from popping out of the end of the magazine body (See Fig. 54). Allow the magazine spring to relax its tension slowly. While controlling the spring with your hand, and when the spring tension is relaxed, extract the magazine spring from the magazine body, then remove the magazine follower (See Fig. 55). The magazine is now com-



FIG. 53



FIG. 54

Note: To disassemble or assemble the Pocket Model magazine, use the same procedures as you would use for the magazine of the Colt Government Model 1911A1 .45 ACP pistol.



FIG. 55

pletely disassembled. **Note:** It is not necessary, and it is not recommended that the magazine floorplate retainer be detached and removed from the end of the magazine spring.

CAUTION: Be careful when cleaning the interior of the magazine body, so as to avoid any scratches that could possibly interfere with magazine function. Also, be particularly careful not to bend or distort the magazine retaining lips. **Note:** Only a very small amount of gun oil is needed to provide adequate lubrication of all the parts and to prevent rust of your magazine. Accumulations of oil tend to attract particles of dust, dirt, and/or lint which can interfere with the safe and reliable function of the magazine. Do not apply excessive lubricating oil.

4. Carefully wipe all interior and exterior surfaces of the magazine and its components, being sure to remove all carbon deposits from the magazine retaining lips and the magazine follower. A clean patch saturated with gun cleaning solvent will work well for this purpose. After all surfaces are completely clean, wipe all surfaces with a clean, dry, lint-free cloth removing any remaining solvent.

5. Very lightly oil all the interior and exterior components of the magazine.

To reassemble the magazine:

1. Place the recoil spring in one hand, in such a manner that the spring is in a vertical position and the floorplate retainer is on the bottom end of the spring. Note that the top end of the magazine spring is inclined on an angle, as opposed to being horizontal, with a loop at the end of the last coil of the spring and at the end of the incline (See Fig. 56).

2. With the opposite hand, place the magazine follower on the top end of the magazine spring in such a manner that, the front of the follower, and the top of the incline of the last coil of the spring, are facing in the same direction. Then, place the magazine follower on the top end of the magazine spring, with the forward leg of the follower (on the underside of the follower), fully protruding into the loop that is at the end of the last coil of the magazine spring (See Fig. 57).

3. With the magazine follower in place at the end of the recoil spring, insert the magazine follower and recoil spring into the body of the magazine, entering from the base, making sure to have the front portion of the magazine follower, facing the same direction as the front portion of the magazine body (See Fig. 58). Insert the follower completely so that it can go no further into the magazine body and can be seen between the magazine retaining lips (See Fig. 59).



FIG. 56



FIG. 57



FIG. 58



FIG. 59

4. With the protective safety goggles being worn for eye protection, compress the magazine spring with one hand, sufficiently to allow for the insertion of the magazine floorplate with the other hand, thus retaining the spring within the magazine body (See Fig. 60).

5. Completely slide the magazine floorplate into place being sure that the magazine floorplate retainer detent snaps into place, and is protruding through the magazine floorplate hole (See Fig. 61). The magazine is now completely reassembled.



FIG. 60



FIG. 61

squeezing the trigger completely. To fire the second and subsequent cartridges, all that is necessary is to release the trigger and gently squeeze it again. Each subsequent shot, after the first double action shot, will automatically be from the single action mode.

B. SCREWDRIVER

All full-size model Bren Tens come standard with a double-bladed screwdriver that fits all of the screws within the gun, and is designed and intended to be an emergency field tool only. For routine usage, it is recommended that standard available screwdrivers be utilized on a routine basis, and that the pistol screwdriver be used strictly as an emergency field tool, when a standard screwdriver is not available. The only use the pistol owner will ever have for the screwdriver, that is in the pistol, is either to adjust the rear sight, use the Magazine Catch Selector, or remove or tighten the pistol stocks. The double-headed screwdriver is part of the recoil spring guide/recoil buffer system. For the Magazine Catch Selector and the pistol stocks, use a 3/16" standard blade screwdriver, and for the rear sight use a 3/32" standard blade jeweler's screwdriver. Both of these screwdrivers are available at any hardware store.

To make the screwdriver that is in the pistol accessible, the pistol must be disassembled. Refer to "Disassembling the Pistol for Cleaning" in the Maintenance Section of this manual. After the pistol has been disassembled, remove the recoil spring guide from the recoil spring, and upon close examination of the recoil spring guide, you will note that at the smaller end of the recoil spring guide (that had been previously inserted into the recoil spring), there is a screwdriver blade. This screwdriver blade is the larger blade and can be used on the screws in the pistol stocks, as well as the screw slot in the Magazine Catch Selector. The shaft of the recoil spring guide is the shaft of the screwdriver. This shaft, as well as the knurled back edge of the recoil spring guide, will help to facilitate holding and using the screwdriver. All of the screws within this pistol have a special anti-loosening material within the screw to help prevent the screws from vibrating loose when the gun is being fired. However, unnecessary loosening of these screws will lessen the effectiveness of this anti-loosening material. It is, therefore, recommended that the stock screws, and the adjustable rear sight screws, be loosened as infrequently as possible. The second, smaller screwdriver blade is for adjusting the adjustable rear sight, and is located inside the body of the recoil spring guide, at the opposite end of the larger screwdriver blade, and is easily identified by the red ring around the shaft near the blade. On the inside of the recoil spring guide is a recoil buffer. This shock absorber-like mechanism is spring loaded, and it is this spring tension that needs to be overcome to separate the screwdriver shaft from the recoil spring guide, so the blades can be reversed. To switch the blades around, so the smaller blade can be used, grasp one end of the recoil spring guide with one hand, and with the other hand, grasp the other end. Hold the recoil spring guide horizontally, and with one of the two slots that are in the recoil spring guide body pointing downward, push the two ends inward, compressing the interior spring and allow the "key" to drop out (See Fig. 64). After allowing the key to drop free, slowly relax the spring tension that was being compressed. Then turn the screwdriver upright in a vertical position, and pull the smaller screwdriver blade out of the recoil spring



FIG. 64



FIG. 65



FIG. 66



FIG. 67

guide (See Fig. 65). Reverse and insert the larger blade into the recoil spring guide (See Fig. 66). While holding the screwdriver in the recoil spring guide, turn the screwdriver 180 degrees, so the blade is now pointing downward, and place the small screwdriver blade into one of the cartridge indicator holes of the magazine, while the magazine is lying flat on its side. Then, push down on the recoil spring guide, compressing the interior spring, making sure that the key slot in the screwdriver is aligned with the key slot in the recoil spring guide. While doing this, re-insert the key into the key slot, making sure that the concave curved ends of the key are at the top and the bottom of the shaft, and the flat ends of the key are flush with the sides of the shaft, when the key is completely and properly installed (See Fig. 67). The key holds the screwdriver into the recoil spring guide. You can now utilize the smaller screwdriver blade to adjust the adjustable rear sight. (See "Adjustable/Replaceable Rear Sight" in the Features Section of this manual for the proper procedure to adjust the rear sight.)

WARNING: Be sure not to remove the small spring that is inside the recoil spring guide. If you have to replace this spring, it does not matter which end goes into the recoil spring guide.

CAUTION: After utilizing the small screwdriver blade, it is absolutely mandatory that the blades be reversed again so that the larger blade sticks out of the recoil spring guide before the pistol is reassembled for usage. If this is not done, and the smaller blade is left protruding, and the pistol is reassembled and then fired in that manner, the small blade will punch through the recoil spring tube, possibly causing injury and/or the pistol to malfunction.

C. ADJUSTABLE/REPLACEABLE REAR SIGHT

The rear sight is fully adjustable both for windage (back and forth) and elevation (up and down). However, the rear sight is not a target type of a sight, in that it is not designed to be adjusted continuously. Rather, it has been designed to "set it and forget it." Once the rear sight is locked into place, it is an extremely rugged sight configuration. You will note on the rear sight blade that nothing protrudes above the rear portion of the slide except the sight blade itself. The reason for this is that experience has shown that if there are "wings," or any other type of similar part of the gun that is higher than the rear sight blade, that shooters have a tendency to align the highest protruding portion of the pistol, when aiming, instead of aligning the rear sight blade (especially if in a hurry), causing misalignment and inaccurate shots. Hence, there are no side wings or other protrusions adjacent to the rear sight blade, and none are needed.

Basic rear sight adjustment rule: Move the rear sight in the direction that you want your shooting group to move.

To adjust the rear sight:

CAUTION: Remove your magazine and make sure the firing chamber is empty when adjusting the rear sight. Place the hammer at the half-cocked safety notch position, and engage the thumb safety lever. Keep the pistol pointed in a safe direction with your finger not on the trigger and make sure the firing pin block is engaged. **Note:** Always adjust the windage (back and forth) adjustment first, and then the elevation (up and down) adjustment. All rear sight adjustment screws turn in a **CLOCKWISE** direction to **TIGHTEN**, and in a **COUNTERCLOCKWISE** direction to **LOOSEN**.

WARNING: Do not completely remove any of the rear sight adjustment screws from their threaded holes. These screws are especially made to resist vibration when the gun is being fired so as to resist loosening. Completely removing these screws will lessen the screw's ability to resist vibration when the gun is being fired, and may make them subject to loosening.

Note: There are two (2) windage adjustment screws (See Fig. 68 and Fig. 69), and two (2) elevation adjustment screws (See Fig. 70).

To adjust the rear sight for **WINDAGE**, so the pistol will shoot more to the **RIGHT**:

1. Slightly loosen the rear sight elevation adjustment screw that is located on the top of the rear sight, in the rearward position at the base of the rear sight notch (See Fig. 71).
2. Slightly loosen the rear sight windage adjustment screw on the right side of the slide, located just below the rear sight (See Fig. 69).
3. Tighten the rear sight windage adjustment screw on the left side of the slide, located just below the rear sight (See Fig. 68), making sure that both the right and left windage adjustment screws are tightened snugly when done. Repeat this adjustment procedure until the desired amount of adjustment is attained.



FIG. 68



FIG. 69



FIG. 70



FIG. 71

4. Tighten the rear sight elevation adjustment screw that is located on the top of the rear sight, in the rearward position at the base of the rear sight notch (See Fig. 71).

To adjust the rear sight for **WINDAGE**, so the pistol will shoot more to the **LEFT**:

1. Slightly loosen the rear sight elevation adjustment screw that is located on top of the rear sight, in the rearward position at the base of the rear sight notch (See Fig. 71).
2. Slightly loosen the rear sight windage adjustment screw on the left side of the slide, located just below the rear sight (See Fig. 68).
3. Tighten the rear sight windage adjustment screw on the right side of the slide, located just below the rear sight (See Fig. 69), making sure that both the right and the left windage adjustment screws are tightened snugly when done. Repeat this adjustment procedure until the desired amount of adjustment is attained.
4. Tighten the rear sight elevation adjustment screw that is located on top of the rear sight, in the rearward position at the base of the rear sight notch (See Fig. 71).

To adjust the rear sight for **ELEVATION**, so the pistol will shoot **LOWER**:

1. Slightly loosen the rear sight elevation adjustment screw that is located on top of the rear sight, in the rearward position at the base of the rear sight notch (See Fig. 71).
2. Tighten the rear sight elevation adjustment screw that is located on top of the rear sight, in the forward position of the rear sight (See Fig. 72).
3. Repeat this adjustment procedure until the desired lowering of the shooting pattern is attained. Make sure all four rear sight adjustment screws are snugly tightened when done.

To adjust the rear sight for **ELEVATION**, so the pistol will shoot **HIGHER**:

1. Slightly loosen the rear sight elevation adjustment screw that is located on top of the rear sight, in the forward position of the rear sight (See Fig. 72).
2. Tighten the rear sight elevation adjustment screw that is located in the rearward position at the base of the rear sight notch (See Fig. 71).
3. Repeat this adjustment procedure until the desired height of the shooting pattern is attained. Make sure all four sight adjustment screws are snugly tightened when done.

Note: Each individual shooter holds their firearm slightly different when being fired. Once your pistol is sighted in for your particular style of shooting, the rear sight should not have to be adjusted again. The only exception to this would be if you would be using ammunition with a different factory loading, or perhaps if you were shooting at a target on a regular basis that was at a considerably different distance from the target you usually shoot at.

To remove the rear sight blade:

1. Loosen both windage adjustment screws on the right and the left side of the slide, being careful not to completely remove these two screws. Then lift out the rear sight. To replace the rear sight blade, reverse this procedure, making sure the ends of the two side screws engage the non-threaded holes in the sides of the rear sight.



D. REPLACEABLE FRONT SIGHT

To remove and replace the front sight:

1. **CAUTION:** Make sure that the magazine is removed from the pistol and that the firing chamber is empty. Make sure that the firing pin block is engaged, and the hammer is at the half-cocked safety notch position, with the thumb safety lever engaged.

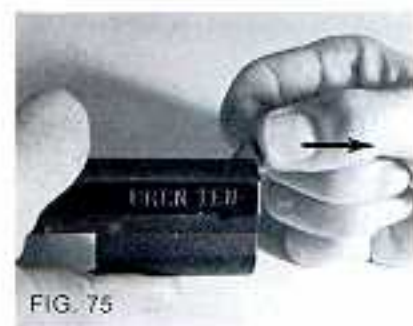
2. Field strip your pistol as previously indicated in "Disassembling the Pistol for Cleaning" in the Maintenance Section of this manual.

WARNING: Do not loosen or remove the barrel bushing unless replacing the front sight blade. Unnecessary loosening or removal of the barrel bushing may cause the front sight blade to loosen. If the front sight blade should loosen, return the slide, with the bushing and front sight blade intact, to the factory for adjustment. (See "Factory Service" in the Warranty and Service Section of this manual.)

3. After the barrel has been removed, utilize the edge of the magazine floorplate to engage the grooves on the outside of the barrel bushing, and using the magazine as a wrench, loosen the barrel bushing by turning in a clockwise direction (See Fig. 73).

4. Completely unscrew and remove the barrel bushing from the slide (See Fig. 74).

5. Grasping the slide in one hand, and grasping the front sight in the other hand, pull forward on the sight, sliding it off of the top portion of the slide (See Fig. 75). **Note:** The front sight blade may be on the slide tightly. If



that's the case, tap lightly with any wooden object at the back portion of the front sight blade (See Fig. 76), tapping it forward, off of the slide.

To replace the front sight blade, reverse the procedure, being sure to fully seat the sight blade and to snugly tighten the barrel bushing, utilizing the edge of the magazine floorplate as a wrench. **Note:** The barrel bushing will be tight while screwing it on, as the threads of the bushing will be engaging the front sight plug, securing the front sight in place.

E. REVERSIBLE THUMB SAFETY LEVER

To reverse the thumb safety lever (placing it from one side of the frame, to the other side of the frame):

1 CAUTION: Make sure that the magazine is removed from the pistol and the firing chamber is empty.

2. Field strip the pistol as described in "Disassembling the Pistol for Cleaning" in the Maintenance Section of this manual. **Note:** It is not necessary to field strip the pistol beyond separating and removing the slide from the frame. To facilitate reversing of the thumb safety lever from one side of the frame to the other, it is easier if the frame is held by the grip in a padded holding device of some type, so you can use both of your hands for this procedure. A padded vise or similar type padded holding device works well, or a second individual holding the frame by the grip also works. Holding the frame in this manner is not absolutely necessary, but is helpful, as it is easier to follow this procedure if you have the use of both of your hands.

3. Remove the stocks from the pistol (See Fig. 77).

4. Reverse the screwdriver in such a manner that the small blade is exposed and ready for use. See the instructions for this in "Screwdriver" in the Features Section of this manual.

5. Grasp the frame in such a manner that the top portion of the frame, where the rails are, is in your hand. Place the lanyard loop on a firm surface and press down, slightly depressing the spring loaded lanyard loop (See Fig. 78). While depressing the lanyard loop, place the tip of the small blade of the screwdriver against the lanyard loop retaining pin in the frame, and push the lanyard loop retaining pin through and completely out of the frame (See Fig. 79).

6. Slowly release the downward pressure on the lanyard loop, and remove the lanyard loop and mainspring (See Fig. 80).

7. Place the frame by the grip in a padded vise or other similar padded holding device, or with the assistance of someone else holding the frame by the grip; then reverse the screwdriver in such a manner that the large blade is exposed and ready for use. With the tip of the large screwdriver blade, lift the forward leg of the sear spring out of the slot, that is in the thumb safety lever shaft (See Fig. 81).

8. With the forward spring leg being lifted, pull and remove the thumb safety lever from the side of the frame (See Fig. 82).

9. Set the thumb safety lever and the screwdriver aside.



FIG. 77



FIG. 78



FIG. 79



FIG. 80



FIG. 81

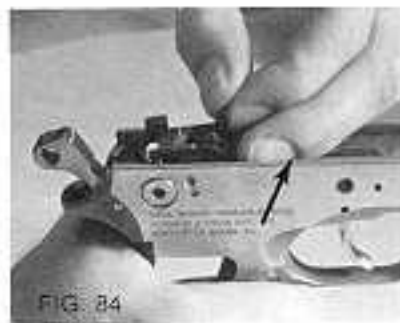


FIG. 82

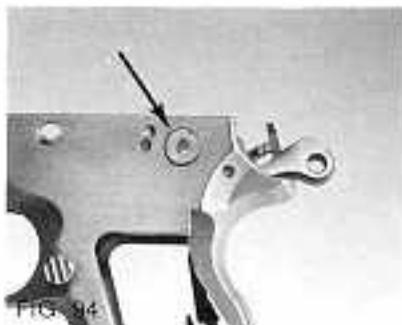
10. With one hand, grasp the ejector portion of the sear housing assembly (See Fig. 83), and at the same time, depress the triggerbar (See Fig. 84), then in an upward and forward pulling motion, remove the sear housing assembly (See Fig. 85).

11. Looking closely at the sear housing assembly, observe a pin protruding from the side of the sear housing (See Fig. 86); this is the sear pin. With your finger, or with the screwdriver, push the sear pin in, so that it is flush with the side of the sear housing (See Fig. 87), and protrudes from the opposite side of the sear housing. Set the sear housing assembly aside.

12. Lift the front portion of the double action hook so it is pivoted in a fully rearward position (See Fig. 88).



13. Observe the thumb safety bushing, on the opposite side of the frame from which the thumb safety lever had been removed (See Fig. 89). Carefully lift out this thumb safety bushing (See Fig. 90), and prepare to insert it in the opposite side of the frame at the corresponding location. Carefully observe the thumb safety bushing, noting that there is a small rectangular bar in the center of the bushing, the ends of which project past the circular portion of the bushing, with one end of the bar being shorter than the other (See Fig. 91). It is important that this shorter end of the bar remain pointing in a forward direction in the frame, regardless of which side of the frame the bushing is installed. Slightly depress the triggerbar (See Fig. 92), and install the bushing on the opposite side of the frame (See Fig. 93), making sure that when the bushing is installed, the circular portion of the bushing is flush with the outside portion of the frame (See Fig. 94).



14. Move and pivot the double action hook to its fully forward position (See Fig. 95).

15. Pushing on the back of the hammer; push the hammer to its fully forward position (See Fig. 96).

16. Picking up the sear housing assembly, closely observe the two projecting engagement lugs on the side of the sear housing (See Fig. 97). These sets of engagement lugs appear on both sides of the sear housing. Also, while carefully observing the sear housing, note the set of four pointed projecting lugs at the rear portion of the sear housing (See Fig. 98).

17. While depressing the triggerbar, insert the sear housing assembly back into the frame, being sure that the sear housing engagement lugs, that are on the side of the sear housing, straddle the bar of the thumb safety



FIG. 95



FIG. 96



FIG. 97



FIG. 98

bushing (See Fig. 99). Push the sear housing assembly fully rearward, until the pointed projecting rearward lugs on the sear housing assembly engages the frame slots in the inside rear portion of the frame, that are located on both sides of the hammer (See Fig. 100).

18. Pick the thumb safety lever up in one hand, and with the lever portion of the thumb safety lever in the upright vertical position (See Fig. 101), insert the shaft of the thumb safety lever into the frame and sear housing assembly until it is stopped by the forward leg of the sear spring (See Fig. 102).

19. Rotate the thumb safety lever forward 90 degrees while applying an inward pressure on the thumb safety lever (See Fig. 103). When the thumb safety lever reaches the correct position while rotating, the thumb safety lever will move further and snap into place (See Fig. 104).



FIG. 99



FIG. 101



FIG. 102



FIG. 103



FIG. 104

20. Then, while pushing in on the thumb safety lever, wiggle it until fully seated. The thumb safety lever is fully seated when the flat inside surface of the thumb safety lever is flush against the flat outside surface of the frame (See Fig. 105), and the end of the thumb safety lever shaft is in the center of the thumb safety bushing and is flush with the opposite outside surface of the frame (See Fig. 106). **Note:** If the thumb safety lever does not fully seat, the thumb safety lever shaft may not be lined up with the hole in the thumb safety bushing. If this is the case, visually try to line up the thumb safety lever shaft with the hole in the thumb safety bushing. If the thumb safety lever still does not fully seat, the sear housing assembly has disengaged from its proper position. At this point, you will have to remove the thumb safety lever and the sear housing assembly from the frame and reinsert both, being sure to hold the sear housing assembly into place while re-inserting the thumb safety lever shaft.

21. **CAUTION:** Make sure the forward leg of the sear spring is in the slot of the thumb safety lever shaft. Most of the time this will happen automatically, however, if this does not occur, a downward pressure on the top of the forward leg of the sear spring, with the large end of the screwdriver, will place the spring leg into the shaft slot (See Fig. 107).

22. After removing the frame from your holding device, place the mainspring inside of the lanyard loop (See Fig. 108), then insert it in the hole in the base of the grip of the frame that it was removed from (See Fig. 109), making sure that the hammer strut is inside of the mainspring (See Fig. 110).

23. While holding the lanyard loop and mainspring in place, apply a downward pressure on the lanyard loop compressing the mainspring, being sure that the lanyard loop hole is in a perpendicular position in relation to the barrel of the pistol (See Fig. 111).

24. With the lanyard loop and mainspring as described, insert the lanyard loop retaining pin into the frame and corresponding hole in the lanyard loop (See Fig. 112). When the lanyard loop retaining pin is completely and correctly inserted, it will be flush with the sides of the frame (See Fig. 113).



FIG. 105



FIG. 106



FIG. 107



FIG. 108



FIG. 109



FIG. 110



FIG. 111

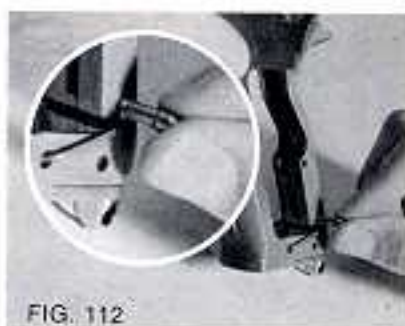


FIG. 112



FIG. 113

25. Carefully examine the Magazine Catch Selector Cam and Keeper (See Fig. 114), to make sure that both parts are properly seated. The small seating shaft, that is on the underside portion of Magazine Catch Selector Cam, must be in the corresponding seating hole in the frame, and the Keeper, that is on the end of the piece of wire (keeper spring) that goes across the Magazine Catch Selector Cam, must also be properly seated in its corresponding hole in the frame, both of which can be viewed inside the magazine well (See Fig. 115). When handling the pistol with the stocks off, it is possible to disengage one or both of these parts from the frame. For both of these parts to work properly, as well as to be able to correctly install the right stock, both parts must be properly seated.

26. Make sure that the screwdriver is assembled with the large blade protruding out of the recoil spring guide, and the red-banded small blade is inside the recoil spring guide.

WARNING: It is important that the screwdriver be assembled with the large blade exposed before the pistol is reassembled. For instructions on assembling the screwdriver in the proper manner, see "Screwdriver" in the Features Section of this manual.

27. Replace the stocks, tightening down the stock screws snugly (See Fig. 116).

28. Reassemble the pistol. To reassemble the pistol, see "Assembling the Pistol After Cleaning" in the Maintenance Section of this manual.

29. Making sure that your pistol is unloaded, and with the firing pin block engaged, and with the pistol pointed in a safe direction; check the



thumb safety lever in its new position, with the hammer both at the half-cocked safety notch position, and at the fully-cocked position, to make sure that the thumb safety lever is working properly. If the thumb safety lever does not work properly, review all of the foregoing steps and procedures to make sure everything was done correctly and redo if necessary.

F. MAGAZINE CATCH SELECTOR

The Magazine Catch Selector is designed in such a manner, that when the magazine release button is depressed, it allows the shooter to select the magazine to either fall free from the magazine well (See Fig. 117), or to come out of the magazine well part way, requiring manual extraction to completely remove the magazine (See Fig. 118), depending upon which mode the shooter selects. Depressing of the magazine release button, and observing which way the magazine comes out of the magazine well, will indicate which mode the Magazine Catch Selector is in. To switch the Magazine Catch Selector to the opposite mode, simply insert a standard screwdriver blade of the appropriate size, into the slot of the screw that appears in the lower portion of the right stock, and turn this screw head 1/4 of a turn until you hear an audible snapping sound and you can turn it no further. Turn in a clockwise direction, if you wish to retain the magazine and extract it manually (See Fig. 119), or in a counterclockwise direction, if you wish the magazine to fall freely from the magazine well (See Fig. 120). **Note:** Do not remove the stocks for this procedure. You can use the large blade of the screwdriver enclosed in the pistol if desired, however, it is more convenient to use a standard 3/16" screwdriver, which is more accessible for this procedure.



G. POWER-SEAL RIFLING

Power-Seal rifling represents a breakthrough in modern pistol barrel design. This type of rifling was originally developed by Barret "Boots" Obermeyer, who is recognized as one of the premier barrel makers in the United States. His design, known as the Obermeyer "R" Form of rifling, had previously been used only in rifles, and over the years has proved to be superbly accurate and functional. Dornaus & Dixon Enterprises, Inc. wishing to have the most efficient and accurate rifling available, incorporated the Obermeyer "R" Form of rifling into the Bren Ten pistol design, and call it Power-Seal rifling. The basic difference between Power-Seal rifling and conventional rifling, is that the connecting surfaces between the lands and the grooves of the Power-Seal rifling have a much greater angle than the typical, almost 90-degree, angle found in conventional pistol rifling. With this greater angle there is far less abrupt bullet engraving, resulting in a lessened pressure peak when compared to conventional rifling. Also, the Power-Seal rifling has five lands and grooves, as compared to six lands and grooves of conventional rifling. The reason for this is, if a land opposes a land, as in conventional rifling, the bullet, when engaging the rifling, is compressed inward resulting in unnecessary elevated gas pressures. When there is an odd number of lands, so that a land opposes a groove rather than another land, the bullet is forced into an area it is going anyway, thus further enhancing the seating of the projectile without unnecessarily elevating the pressures. Also, the greater angle of the connecting surfaces between the lands and grooves of the Power-Seal rifling affords a much better bullet seal than is possible with the sharper angles in conventional rifling, thus considerably reducing the gas leakage past the bullet and increasing velocity. Also, to further enhance the stability of the projectile, as well as to enhance the gradualness of the upsetting that takes place when the bullet engages the rifling, there is a small amount of free bore area in which there is no rifling between the chamber and where the rifling begins. This free bore area also helps to center and stabilize the projectile as it engages the rifling. With all of the design factors together, the Power-Seal rifling provides the Bren Ten pistol owner with a barrel that is superbly accurate, very efficient in that it utilizes more of the available gases because of a better sealing bullet, and a

more stable bullet as it exits the barrel. Also because of the design of the rifling, there is considerably less leading that occurs in the bore, resulting in an extended usable barrel life.

The unique design of the Power-Seal rifling, as used in the Bren Ten 10mm Auto Combat Pistol barrel, combined with the shape of the JTC bullet, has resulted in one of the world's most accurate production combat pistol barrels. Norma ammunition company reports that out of their 5" test barrel, which has the Power-Seal rifling, and using the factory-loaded Norma 10mm Auto cartridges, they are achieving 10-shot groups with an average of an outstanding .72" at 100 feet, with the best 10-shot groups at an astounding .45" (which is only slightly larger than the .40" bullet diameter). Each production Bren Ten 10mm Auto Combat Pistol shoots consistently under 1" groups at 25 yards, straight out of the box. This makes the Bren Ten one of the most accurate production combat pistols in the world.

H. .45 ACP AND .22 L.R. CONVERSION KITS

The .45 ACP ("Colt Automatic Pistol") cartridge and .22 L.R. ("Long Rifle") cartridge conversion kits are extra cost options and are available directly from the factory. The .45 ACP Conversion Kit is available for all Bren Ten Models, and the .22 L.R. Conversion Kit is available for all Bren Ten Models that use a full-size frame. Both the .45 ACP and .22 L.R. Conversion Kits can be owner installed.

To install the .45 ACP Conversion Kit, merely remove the slide, barrel and recoil spring from your existing Bren Ten pistol, as indicated in "Disassembling the Pistol for Cleaning" in the Maintenance Section of this manual. Then, reassemble your Bren Ten pistol with the .45 ACP slide, .45 ACP barrel and .45 ACP recoil spring, as indicated in "Assembling the Pistol After Cleaning" in the Maintenance Section of this manual. Make sure the caliber designations on the reassembled pistol match, as indicated on the right side of the slide and on the top of the barrel at the ejection port. Both the 10mm Auto Bren Ten and the .45 ACP Conversion Kit, as used with the Bren Ten pistol, uses the same magazines for both calibers. Use only new factory-loaded .45 ACP ammunition in good condition with the .45 ACP Conversion Kit.

To install the .22 L.R. Conversion Kit, follow the same procedure as indicated for installing the .45 ACP Conversion Kit, making sure that the reassembled pistol caliber designations match on the right side of the slide and on the top of the barrel at the ejection port. The .22 L.R. Conversion Kit has with it, its own magazine, and no other magazine can be used. Use only new factory-loaded .22 L.R. ammunition in good condition with the .22 L.R. Conversion Kit.

WARNING: The .45 ACP Conversion Kit and the .22 L.R. Conversion Kit, as manufactured by Dornaus & Dixon Enterprises, Inc., are for use with the indicated Bren Ten pistols only. Do not attempt to use these conversion kits with Bren Ten pistol models they are not designed for, or on any other make of pistol.

CAUTION: Do not, under any circumstances, attempt to alter either conversion kit in any manner, or use anything other than the specific type of ammunition designated.

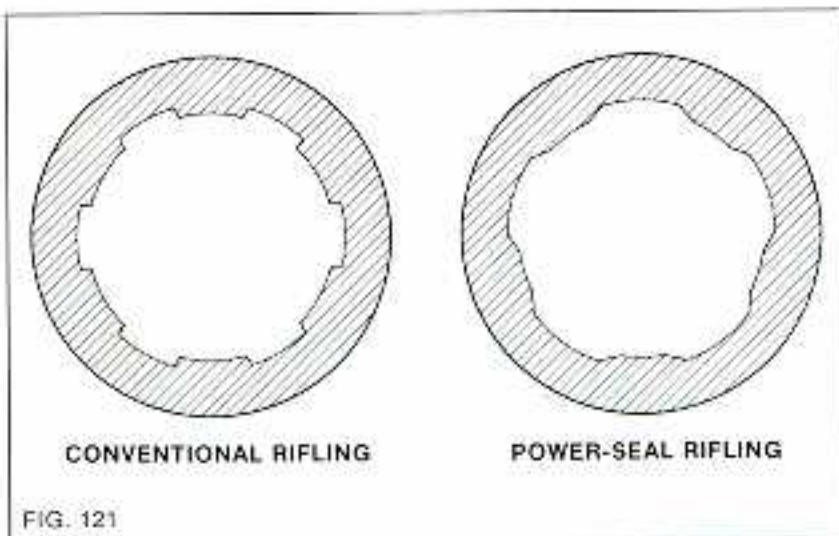
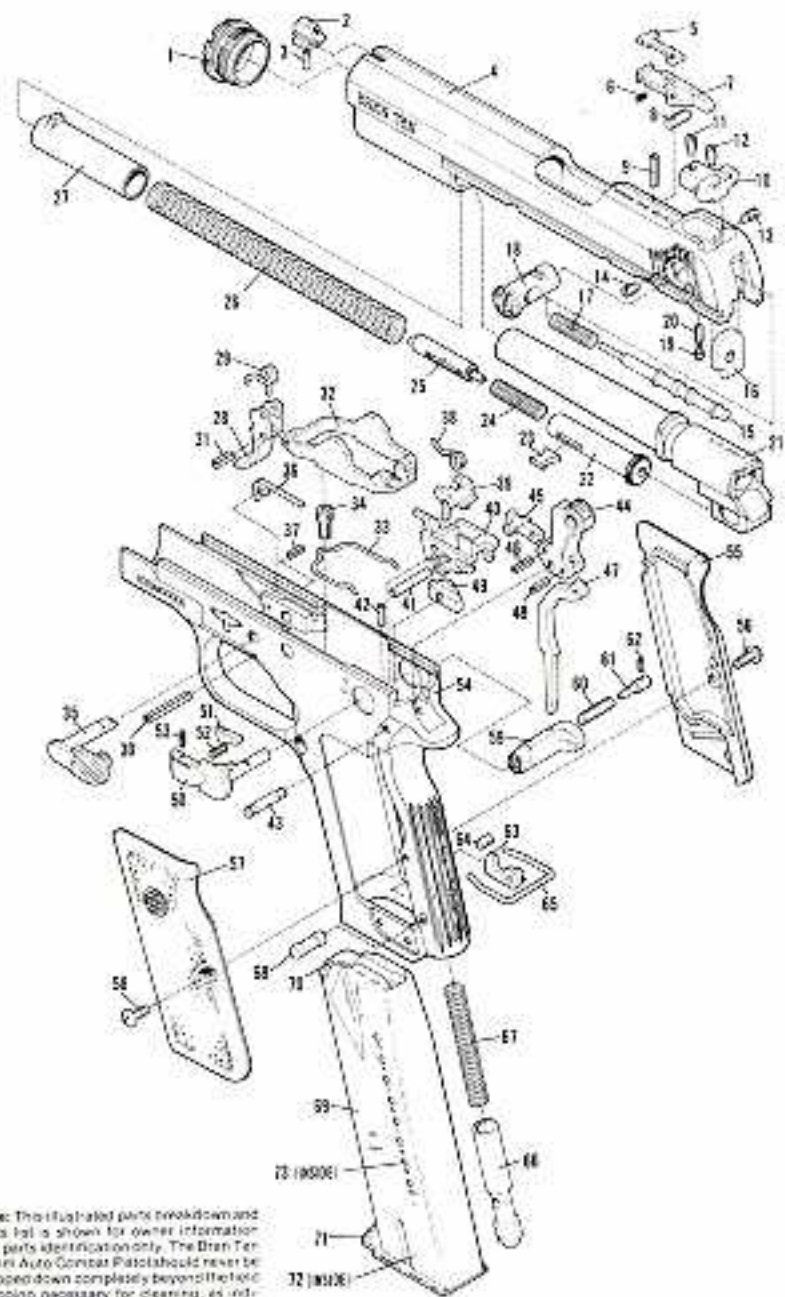


FIG. 121

FULL-SIZE MODELS ILLUSTRATED PARTS BREAKDOWN

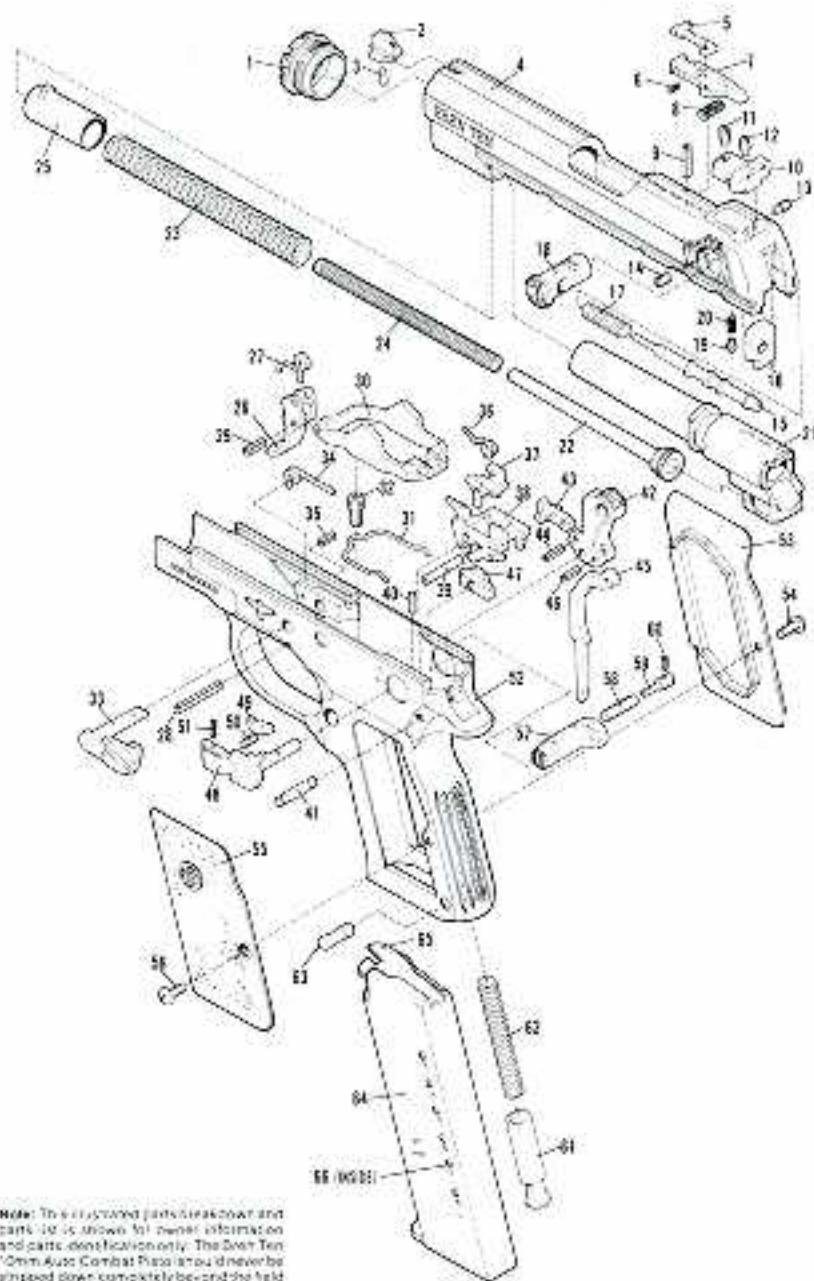


Note: The illustrated parts breakdown and parts list is shown for owner information and parts identification only. The Dan Ten 10mm Auto Constab Patrol should never be stripped down completely beyond the field stripping necessary for cleaning, as indicated in "Disassembling the Patrol for Cleaning," in the Maintenance Section of this manual.

FULL-SIZE MODELS PARTS LIST

Part Name	Part No.	Part Name	Part No.
1 Barrel Bushing	835M-02-14	37 Slide Stop Spring Pin	835M-01-10
2 Front Sight	835M-06-1	38 Sear Spring	835M-08-4
3 Front Sight Plug	835M-06-5	39 Sear	835M-08-2
4 Slide	835M-02-1	40 Sear Housing	835M-08-1
5 Loaded Chamber Indicator	835M-02-7	41 Sear Pin	835M-08-3
6 Loaded Chamber Indicator Spring	835M-02-10	42 Hammer Pin Retainer	835M-01-4
7 Extractor	835M-02-17	43 Hammer Pin	835M-01-3
8 Extractor Spring	835M-02-18	44 Hammer	835M-10-1
9 Extractor Pin	835M-02-16	45 Double Action Hook	835M-07-4
10 Rear Sight	835M-02-3	46 Hook Pin	835M-07-5
11 Forward Rear Sight Elevation Adjustment Screw	835M-02-4	47 Hammer Strut	835M-10-2
12 Rearward Rear Sight Elevation Adjustment Screw	835M-02-4	48 Strut Pin	835M-07-3
13 Right Side Rear Sight Windage Adjustment Screw	835M-02-4	49 Thumb Safety Bushing	835M-01-2
14 Left Side Rear Sight Windage Adjustment Screw	835M-02-4	50 Thumb Safety Lever	835M-05-1
15 Firing Pin	835M-02-8	51 Thumb Safety Lever Detent	835M-05-2
16 Firing Pin Retainer	835M-02-10	52 Thumb Safety Lever Detent Spring	835M-02-13
17 Firing Pin Spring	835M-02-9	53 Thumb Safety Lever Detent Pin	835M-05-3
18 Firing Pin Block	835M-02-11	54 Receiver (Frame)	835M-01-1
19 Firing Pin Block Detent Spring	835M-02-12	55 Right Stock Screw	835M-01-11
20 Firing Pin Block Detent Spring	835M-02-13	56 Right Stock Screw	835M-01-19
21 Barrel	835M-02-2	57 Left Stock Screw	835M-01-12
22 Recoil Spring Guide	835M-04-1	58 Left Stock Screw	835M-01-19
23 Screwdriver Lock Key	835M-04-3	59 Magazine Release	835M-06-1
24 Recoil Buffer Spring	835M-04-5	60 Magazine Release Spring	835M-06-4
25 Recoil Buffer	835M-04-2	61 Magazine Release Lock	835M-05-2
26 Recoil Spring	835M-02-5	62 Magazine Release Lock Pin	835M-05-3
27 Recoil Spring Tube/ Barrel Bushing Lock	835M-02-15	63 Magazine Catch	835M-01-6
28 Trigger	835M-07-1	64 Magazine Catch Selector Cam	835M-01-6
29 Trigger Return Spring	835M-07-4	65 Magazine Catch Selector Keeper	835M-01-5
30 Trigger Pivot Pin	835M-01-15	66 Magazine Catch Selector Keeper Spring	835M-01-7
31 Triggerbar Pivot Pin	835M-07-3	67 Lanyard Loop	835M-01-17
32 Triggerbar	835M-07-2	68 Main Spring	835M-01-15
33 Triggerbar Spring	835M-01-13	69 Lanyard Loop/ Main Spring Retainer Pin	835M-01-15
34 Triggerbar Spring Screw	835M-01-14	70 Magazine Body	835M-03-1
35 Side Stop	835M-01-8	71 Magazine Follower	835M-03-5
36 Side Stop Spring	835M-01-9	72 Magazine Floorplate Retainer (not shown)	835M-03-4
		73 Magazine Spring (not shown)	835M-03-2

POCKET MODEL ILLUSTRATED PARTS BREAKDOWN



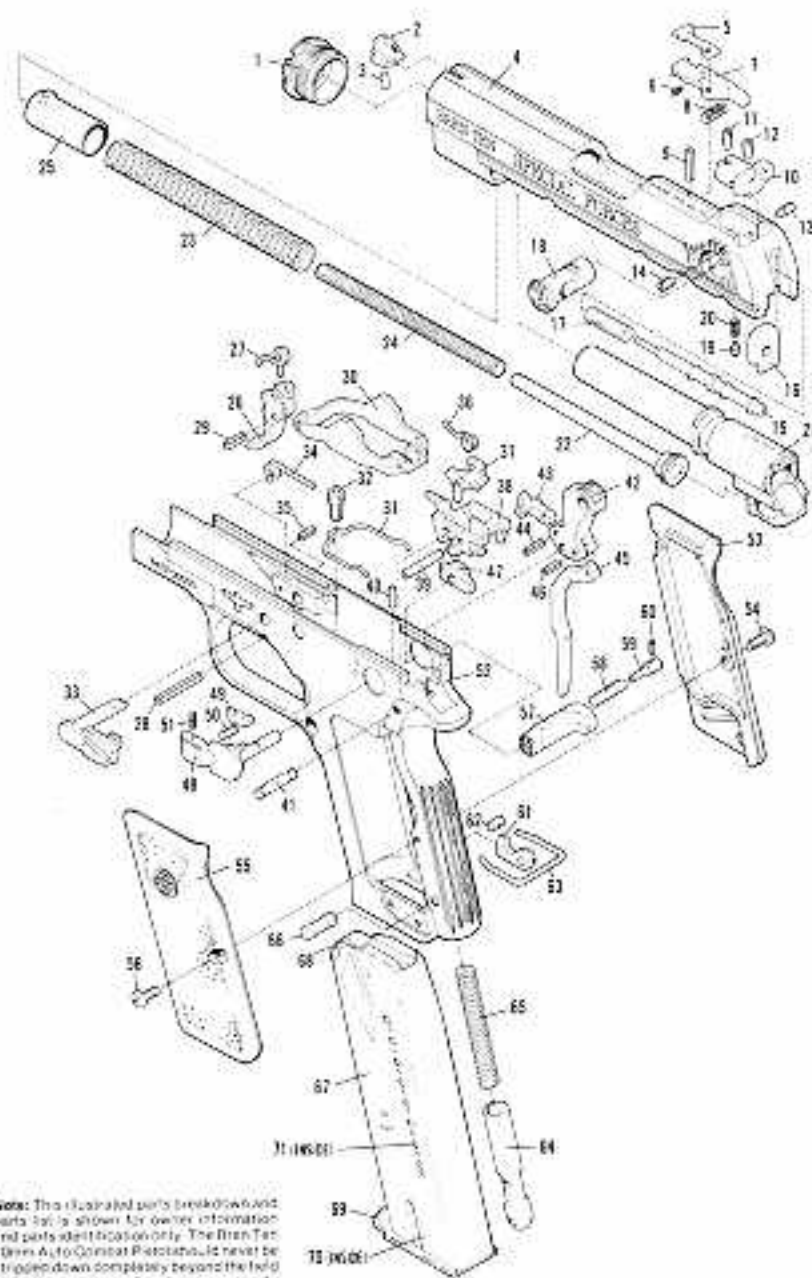
Note: This exploded parts breakdown and parts list is shown for identification and parts identification only. The "Open Top" "Open Auto Combat Pistol" design will be shipped down completely beyond the field stripping necessary for cleaning, as illustrated in "Disassembling the Pistol for Cleaning," in the Maintenance Section of this manual.

POCKET MODEL PARTS LIST

Part Name	Part No.	Part Name	Part No.
1. Barrel Bushing	83SM-02-14	31. Triggerbar Spring	83SM-01-13
2. Front Sight	83SM-09-1	32. Triggerbar Spring Screw	83SM-01-14
3. Front Sight Plug	83SM-09-5	33. Slide Stop	83SM-01-8
4. Slide	83PM-02-1	34. Slide Stop Spring	83SM-01-9
5. Loaded Chamber Indicator	83SM-02-7	35. Slide Stop Spring Pin	83SM-01-10
6. Loaded Chamber Indicator Spring	83SM-02-19	36. Sear Spring	83SM-08-4
7. Extractor	83SM-02-17	37. Sear	83SM-08-2
8. Extractor Spring	83SM-02-18	38. Sear Housing	83SM-08-1
9. Extractor Pin	83SM-02-16	39. Sear Pin	83SM-08-3
10. Rear Sight	83SM-02-3	40. Hammer Pin Retainer	83SM-01-4
11. Forward Rear Sight Elevation Adjustment Screw	83SM-02-4	41. Hammer Pin	83SM-01-3
12. Rearward Rear Sight Elevation Adjustment Screw	83SM-02-4	42. Hammer	83SM-10-1
13. Right Side Rear Sight Windage Adjustment Screw	83SM-02-4	43. Double Action Hook	83SM-07-4
14. Left Side Rear Sight Windage Adjustment Screw	83SM-02-4	44. Hook Pin	83SM-07-5
15. Firing Pin	83SM-02-8	45. Hammer Strut	83SM-10-2
16. Firing Pin Retainer	83SM-02-10	46. Strut Pin	83SM-07-3
17. Firing Pin Spring	83SM-02-9	47. Thumb Safety Bushing	83SM-01-2
18. Firing Pin Block	83SM-02-11	48. Thumb Safety Lever	83SM-05-1
19. Firing Pin Block Detent	83SM-02-12	49. Thumb Safety Lever Detent	83SM-05-2
20. Firing Pin Block Detent Spring	83SM-02-13	50. Thumb Safety Lever Detent Spring	83SM-02-13
21. Barrel	83PM-02-2	51. Thumb Safety Lever Detent Pin	83SM-05-3
22. Recoil Spring Guide	83PM-02-4	52. Receiver (Frame)	83PM-01-1
23. Recoil Spring, Outer	83PM-02-7	53. Right Stock	83PM-01-2
24. Recoil Spring, Inner	83PM-02-8	54. Right Stock Screw	83SM-01-19
25. Recoil Spring Tube/ Barrel Bushing Lock	83PM-02-3	55. Left Stock	83PM-01-3
26. Trigger	83SM-07-1	56. Left Stock Screw	83SM-01-19
27. Trigger Return Spring	83SM-07-4	57. Magazine Release Spring	83PM-05-1
28. Trigger Pivot Pin	83SM-01-15	58. Magazine Release Spring	83PM-05-2
29. Triggerbar Pivot Pin	83SM-07-3	59. Magazine Release Lock	83PM-05-3
30. Triggerbar	83SM-07-2	60. Magazine Release Lock Pin	83SM-06-3
		61. Mainspring Retainer	83PM-01-4
		62. Mainspring	83SM-01-16
		63. Mainspring Retainer Pin	83SM-01-18
		64. Magazine Body	83PM-03-1
		65. Magazine Follower	83PM-03-4
		66. Magazine Spring (not shown)	83PM-03-2

SPECIAL FORCES MODEL ILLUSTRATED PARTS BREAKDOWN

SPECIAL FORCES MODEL PARTS LIST



Part Name	Part No.	Part Name	Part No.
1. Barrel Bushing	83SM-02-14	37. Sear	83SM-08-2
2. Front Sight	83SM-09-1	38. Sear Housing	83SM-08-1
3. Front Sight Plug	83SM-09-6	39. Sear Pin	83SM-08-3
4. Slide	83PM-02-1	40. Hammer Pin Retainer	83SM-01-4
5. Loaded Chamber Indicator	83SM-02-7	41. Hammer Pin	83SM-01-3
6. Loaded Chamber Indicator Spring	83SM-02-19	42. Hammer	83SM-10-1
7. Extractor	83SM-02-17	43. Double Action Hook	83SM-07-4
8. Extractor Spring	83SM-02-18	44. Hook Pin	83SM-07-5
9. Extractor Pin	83SM-02-16	45. Hammer Strut	83SM-10-2
10. Rear Sight	83SM-02-3	46. Strut Pin	83SM-07-3
11. Forward Rear Sight Elevation Adjustment Screw	83SM-02-4	47. Thumb Safety Bushing	83SM-01-2
12. Rearward Rear Sight Elevation Adjustment Screw	83SM-02-4	48. Thumb Safety Lever	83SM-05-1
13. Right Side Rear Sight Windage Adjustment Screw	83SM-02-4	49. Thumb Safety Lever Detent	83SM-05-2
14. Left Side Rear Sight Windage Adjustment Screw	83SM-02-4	50. Thumb Safety Lever Detent Spring	83SM-02-13
15. Firing Pin	83SM-02-8	51. Thumb Safety Lever Detent Pin	83SM-05-3
16. Firing Pin Retainer	83SM-02-10	52. Receiver (Frame)	83SM-01-1
17. Firing Pin Spring	83SM-02-9	53. Right Stock	83SM-01-11
18. Firing Pin Block	83SM-02-11	54. Right Stock Screw	83SM-01-19
19. Firing Pin Block Detent	83SM-02-12	55. Left Stock	83SM-01-12
20. Firing Pin Block Detent Spring	83SM-02-13	56. Left Stock Screw	83SM-01-19
21. Barrel	83PM-02-2	57. Magazine Release	83SM-06-1
22. Recoil Spring Guide	83PM-02-4	58. Magazine Release Spring	83SM-06-4
23. Recoil Spring, Outer	83PM-02-7	59. Magazine Release Lock	83SM-06-2
24. Recoil Spring, Inner	83PM-02-8	60. Magazine Release Lock Pin	83SM-06-3
25. Recoil Spring Tube/ Barrel Bushing Lock	83PM-02-3	61. Magazine Catch	83SM-01-6
26. Trigger	83SM-07-1	62. Selector Cam	83SM-01-5
27. Trigger Return Spring	83SM-07-4	63. Magazine Catch Selector Keeper	83SM-01-5
28. Trigger Pivot Pin	83SM-01-15	64. Magazine Catch Selector Keeper Spring	83SM-01-7
29. Triggerbar Pivot Pin	83SM-07-3	65. Lanyard Loop/ Mainspring Retainer	83SM-01-17
30. Triggerbar	83SM-07-2	66. Mainspring	83SM-01-16
31. Triggerbar Spring	83SM-01-13	67. Lanyard Loop/ Mainspring Retainer Pin	83SM-01-18
32. Triggerbar Spring Screw	83SM-01-14	68. Magazine Body	83SM-03-1
33. Slide Stop	83SM-01-8	69. Magazine Follower	83SM-03-5
34. Slide Stop Spring	83SM-01-9	70. Magazine Floorplate Retainer (not shown)	83SM-03-4
35. Slide Stop Spring Pin	83SM-01-10	71. Magazine Spring (not shown)	83SM-03-2
36. Sear Spring	83SM-08-4		

Note: The illustrated parts breakdown and parts list is shown for owner information and parts identification only. The Bren Ten Three Auto-Combat Pistol should never be stripped down completely beyond the field stripping necessary for cleaning, as indicated in "Disassembling the Pistol for Cleaning" in the Maintenance Section of this manual.