

USER MANUAL for the AIRGUN



ALTAROS M24



Thank you for your purchase, please read this manual carefully before use.

1. SAFE HANDLING

1. Always treat your weapon as if it is loaded.
2. Never point your weapon at anything you do not intend to shoot at.
3. Keep the weapon unloaded and decocked.
4. Never use the weapon for any purpose other than shooting.
5. Never leave a weapon cocked and loaded unattended.
6. Do not modify any parts of the weapon, unauthorized intervention will void the warranty.
7. Use only clean, original factory-made ammunition for high-quality air rifles in good condition appropriate to the caliber of your weapon.
8. Do not press the trigger or put your fingers in the trigger guard unless you are aiming and ready to shoot.

2. INSTRUCTIONS TO USE

The rifle is intended for use in a normal environment where there should be no increased dust or risk of increased pollution. The ambient temperature should not fall below 0 °C (risk of freezing of the water contained in the compressed air). Shooting should be carried out in designated areas in a safe place where no personal injury or damage to property can occur.

2.1. Filling of the pressure container

The pressure container may only be used and filled by persons familiar with these instructions. The pressure container forms the outer barrel, through the center of which passes the inner barrel with a bore for guiding the projectile. The outer surface of the barrel is the wall of the pressure container and therefore it is necessary to handle it accordingly. **Never disassemble a pressurized pressure container.** The container can only be filled with clean filtered dry air. Other gases are not permitted. To increase the service life of the internal seals, it is advisable to store the rifle at a pressure that will be 10 bar lower than the currently set regulated pressure (manometer A). The pressure container can only be filled up to a maximum pressure of 250 bar (25 MPa, 3,600 PSI). If the maximum filling pressure is exceeded, you endanger your and others' life and property! If the recommended pressure of 250 bar is exceeded, permanent deformation of the container can occur. **A damaged, corroded or deformed container must never be refilled or otherwise used! Never expose the weapon to open flames or other heat sources exceeding +60 °C (140 °F).** Do not subject the container to any

excessive mechanical pressure or other types of physical stress that could deform the shape or damage the casing.

2.2. How to fill

The quick fill **pin** is located on the underside of the rifle in the hole in the stock. It is located between the manometer of regulator **A** and the manometer of pressure container **B**, (**Fig. 1**).

Pull back on the outer sleeve on the quick connector and push it over the fill nipple and ensure that it is snapped in place and secure.

Make sure that the quick coupling holds in place by gently pulling on the hose. Use only the female quick connector supplied with the rifle. Then check that the bleed valve is closed. It is now possible to start filling with compressed air. Open the bottle valve slowly and at the same time monitor the value on manometer B.

When the pressure reaches 250 bar, close the filling bottle valve immediately and interrupt the filling air supply. Before disconnecting the filling hose, it is always necessary to bleed the hose with the bleed valve. Pull back on the outer sleeve on the quick connect fitting to release it from your rifle.

It is forbidden to disconnect the quick coupling under pressure!

2.3. Cocking and loading

Push the airgun in the shoulder, hold the forestock with your left hand **and lift the bolt handle carefully with your right hand. Never lift the handle quickly and forcefully, this is not a firearm!** Grasp the bolt handle with your fingers and rest your thumb on the cap opposite the bolt handle (**Fig. 2**) to compensate for the tilt and the bolt will slide out straight. Pull until you hear a click. This correct holding ensures that the bolt is guided in the barrel axis and that there is no lateral deflection. With the bolt in the rear position, insert the projectile into the projectile groove so that the head points to the barrel. Then slide the bolt back smoothly and slowly by pressing your thumb on the bolt handle cap to the end position where the bolt rests on the barrel (**Fig. 3**). **If the bolt hits the barrel during a quick closing, the firing pin could come loose when a low trigger resistance or short trigger movement length is set, and thus a spontaneous shot could occur!** Slide the bolt handle down into the notch in the body, and then pull it back to rest on the back of the notch. **The bolt handle must be locked in the notch after charging otherwise, there is a risk of the bolt coming loose during a shot and its damage.**

The weapon is cocked and loaded and is ready to fire.

If the projectile cannot be pushed in barrel with the normal force to the equivalent of 5 kg (11 lbs), stop, return the bolt to the rear position, and push the projectile out of the barrel using the barrel cleaning rod inserted by the muzzle of the barrel. Do not continue to use this type of ammunition.

It is possible to shoot until the pressure in manometer B (unregulated pressure) is higher 10 bar or more than the pressure in manometer A (regulated pressure).

At the end of the shooting, it is necessary to perform a safety check. Make sure there is no projectile in the groove or barrel. Close the bolt and shoot empty into a safe area. Then do not pull the bolt handle and leave it in a discharged state! The trigger should be inactive.

In this way, the weapon is safely discharged for filling the pressure container, carrying, or other manipulation.

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



2.4. Securing the weapon against the shot

If it is necessary to quickly bring the weapon from a loaded and cocked state to a state that prevents an immediate shot, it is possible to perform the following procedure.

Keep pointing in a safe direction and pull the bolt handle to the rear position. Leave the bolt in this position until a safe discharge can be made to unload the weapon described in the previous point. Do not manipulate the weapon in such a loaded state.

2.5. Trigger adjustment

2.5.1. Trigger resistance adjustment

To adjust the resistance of the trigger, it is necessary to remove the metal part of the trigger guard from the stock. It is attached to the body of the rifle with two screws (Fig. 4). Place the body of the rifle on a flat surface with the rail facing down. Completely unscrew the screws with a 4 mm Allen key. Then push the stock downwards and pull the trigger guard upwards. The trigger resistance tuning is located in the silver movable bolt cylinder next to the trigger mechanism. In the small brass part embedded in the silver cylinder, there is a setting screw on the right of the center (Fig. 5). The 1.5 mm Allen key can be inserted through the hole in the stock and in the bolt carrier body when the bolt lever is fully tucked in. Tightening the screw clockwise increases the resistance of the trigger and counterclockwise decreases the resistance.

After adjustment, the part of the trigger guard is inserted back into the stock and the screws are returned, the shorter screw closer to the barrel and the longer screw is inserted behind the trigger. Tighten the bolts slightly with a 4 mm Allen key to max 2.5 Nm, the equivalent of hand tightening while holding the Allen key on its shorter side (position of the Allen key in Fig. 5).

When tuning, start with turning the screw by $\frac{1}{4}$ turn and finish with $\frac{1}{8}$ turn. **Be careful when reducing the resistance, if the trigger is too sensitive, it may fire spontaneously if improperly handled. For this reason, always leave a margin of resistance (greater resistance) to ensure the safe handling of the rifle.**

2.5.2. Adjustment of the length of trigger movement

It is possible to tune the trigger through a hole provided on one side of the body of the bolt carrier. The bolt should be pushed a few millimeters out of the closed position until you see a dark set screw in the mounting hole. Insert a 1.5 mm Allen key into the hole and push it into the groove of the adjusting screw (Fig. 6). Turning the adjusting screw clockwise shortens the length of the trigger movement. Turning counterclockwise increases the length of the trigger movement.

Tuning is necessary to make by small fractions of a turn ($\frac{1}{12}$). **If the trigger movement length is set to too short or too long, the firing pin may not be caught when the bolt is pulled, or in extreme cases, a spontaneous shot may occur! For these reasons, adjust the trigger with caution and avoid these limit states. If there is a risk of spontaneous firing, the weapon must not be used until it has been repaired!**

2.6. Instalation of a muzzle devide

At the muzzle of the barrel, there is a cover under which the UNF $\frac{1}{2}$ " thread is hidden. After unscrewing the cover, you can screw a muzzle device with the corresponding thread in its place. Check the suitability of the muzzle device for this weapon with the muzzle device manufacturer.

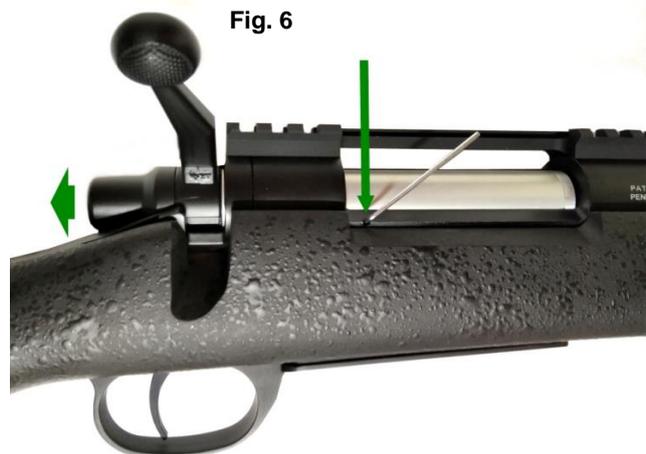
Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



2.7. Adjustment of the stock

The end of the stock is adjustable in length. The central nut with holes is used to change the length of the stock and the second thinner nut is used to secure the selected position by prestressing each other. To achieve maximum rigidity, the weapon is supplied with plastic elements 10 and 20 mm long, which snap onto the guide rods of the butt plate, and then the central nut is tightened and locked. By adding or removing these elements, the length of the stock can be changed as needed.

3. MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

Proper maintenance is an essential prerequisite for every weapon to ensure its long-term functionality and accuracy. Therefore, pay due attention to this chapter. **The weapon must always be in a safe unloaded state before cleaning!**

3.1. Bore cleaning

The bore cleaning is preferably performed to ensure maximum rifle accuracy and protection of the bore against corrosion. Use tools and procedures designed mainly for airguns, especially nylon and felt bore brushes, avoid brass and other metal brushes.

3.2. Cleaning the functional parts of the airgun

For the airgun to function, it is necessary to maintain a clean space between the bolt end with O-ring and the barrel. If there is dirt, pressure can escape when firing.

Furthermore, it is necessary to keep the filling pin and the filling quick coupling clean so that no dirt gets inside, which could enter the internal mechanism during filling and damage its function.

3.3. Maintaining other parts of the airgun

The pressure container is made of chrome-molybdenum steel and can thus be susceptible to corrosion. Therefore, do not leave it in a humid environment and keep it oiled. Especially in the case of wetting the rifle, or during the transition from cold to warm, it is advisable to treat the outer and inner barrels and screws. For preservation, use common products designed for this purpose, such as Ballistol products, which are applied to a clean cloth and rubbed on the surfaces. Most other metal elements are made of aluminum with an anodized finish and do not require special care.

Furthermore, it is advisable to lubricate once in a while the upper part of the bolt which is inserted into the bolt carriage when charging, for example with Ballistol.

4. TROUBLESHOOTING

In case of any serious technical problems or defects, always first contact our service center before starting any of your activities. This will prevent many problems that would arise from unprofessional intervention in the airgun. Then follow the instructions exactly.

5. WARRANTY CONDITIONS

We provide a warranty for manufacturing defects that disrupt the functionality of the weapon within 24 months from the date of sale.

We guarantee a free repair within the warranty period if:

~ The airgun has been used and maintained in accordance with the instructions for use.

~ The airgun does not show any damage due to excessive wear or overload.

~ The airgun has not been unauthorisedly disassembled or modified and no damage has been caused by non-compliance with the prescribed procedure.

The warranty does not apply to consumables (sealings). A small pressure drop during storage is not considered a defect and is not a reason for a complaint. Furthermore, the manufacturer is not liable for damage caused by unauthorized or inappropriate use of the weapon, which is contrary to the instructions. This risk lies solely with the operator.



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