

I want to have my gun serviced, how do I go about this?

At BSA we are happy to help if your gun needs to be serviced or repaired, you can send your gun back to us directly or take it to your local gun shop and arrange for them to return it to us. However we have a strict company policy that we will only return your gun via a gun shop or Registered Firearms Dealer (RFD). Once the work has been carried out and the gun has been tested it will be returned to the shop of your choice for you to collect. When returning a gun it is your responsibility to make sure that it is adequately protected and insured, we cannot be held responsible for any damage that might occur in transit to us so please follow these simple steps.

1. Make sure the gun is unloaded.
2. Remove the scope.
3. Pack the gun securely in a suitable box and make sure it is fully protected.
4. Check to make sure your insurance will cover the cost if any damage should occur in transit, and arrange additional insurance if necessary.
5. Include a letter telling us what you want done and if there is a specific problem, explaining what is wrong.
6. Include the details of the RFD who you want the gun returned to.
7. Include your name and address and a daytime telephone number that we can contact you on if we need to.

Can I charge my PCP with gases other than air?

No, not under any circumstances; using anything other than clean, breathing quality air in a PCP is extremely dangerous, and will invalidate all warranties instantly. Pre-charged airguns are very safe to use, but do not be tempted to use other gases, as their use could destroy the gun, and result in serious injury to the user.

Can I use air from an airline at a garage to fill my gun?

The air that you pump your car tyres up with is not clean enough for a PCP, and the pressure wouldn't be high enough anyway.

When charging the rifle, do I quickly open and close the regulator on the filling bottle?

Open the regulator valve slowly. This will allow the air to pass along the filling hose, open the inlet valve and fill the reservoir. Opening and closing the valve quickly will give a false reading of how much air is in the gun, it can also damage the rifle.

When should I refill my rifle?

We recommend that rifles be stored with air in the reservoir, this helps to keep the seals airtight. It is generally advisable to fill your gun after use before putting it away, topping up the air supply is easier than filling from empty, and it means the gun is always ready if you decide you want to go shooting.

NOTE - If the reservoir is empty the rifle must be cocked before you attempt to fill it, otherwise air will vent through the barrel. This is because if the gun is not cocked the hammer will be resting on the exhaust valve under the pressure of the hammer spring, and this can prevent the valve from closing properly.

What guarantee do I get with my rifle?

All new BSA rifles carry a 2 year warranty against faulty parts and labour, this applies to new rifles only and is not transferable; proof of purchase is required. Excluded from this warranty are: failure due to misuse or abuse, the fitting of non-standard parts, and fair wear and tear. All warranty work must be done by BSA or an authorised agent of the company, and should the rifle be collected or returned under warranty, BSA or their authorised agent reserve the right to charge for postage and / or inspection.

Servicing of guns is warranted for a period of 6 months from the date of dispatch from the factory. This warranty covers work undertaken and parts replaced during the service only.

Which Calibre is Better .177 or .22?

When deciding on which calibre to use there are many factors to consider. A .177 pellet travels at a greater velocity than the heavier .22 when fired from guns of identical power, but this does not mean that .177 is more powerful. For example;

- .177 pellet weighing 8.4 grains, fired at 802 fps (244mps) = 12 foot pounds of kinetic energy.
- .22 pellet weighing 16 grains, fired at 581 fps (177mps) = 12 foot pounds of kinetic energy.

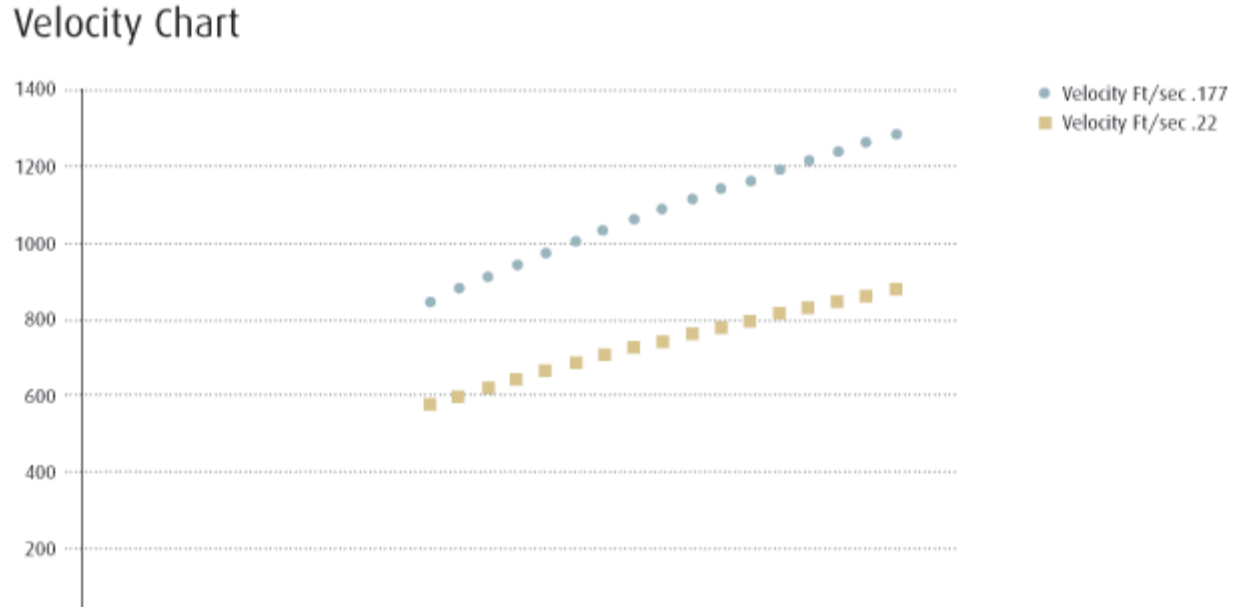
The lighter .177 pellet has a flatter trajectory which means that when aiming less hold over is required than with a .22 over normal airgun ranges. The benefit of this is that targets are easier to hit with a .177 even if there are slight inaccuracies in range estimation; this is why .177 is the calibre of choice in Field Target and paper target disciplines.

In countries with laws limiting airgun power, .177 is gaining popularity for hunting, as their flatter trajectory is seen as an advantage over .22. Where .22 scores over .177, is in their retention of down-range energy.

At the UK power level of 12ft/lbs the difference is fairly small, but as the power increases, the trajectory of both calibres flattens out so reducing the advantage that .177 would have over .22 at lower velocity. However, when a pellet approaches the speed of sound (which is about 1100 feet per second), it can become unstable, resulting in poor accuracy. This problem is almost exclusively confined to .177. The .22 really comes into its own as the velocity increases, when it's heavier weight means that the pellets retain greatly superior down range energy, and do not suffer from the loss of accuracy that can affect high velocity .177 pellets.

Do not confuse velocity with power, they are not the same. Velocity is simply a measure of speed; power as measured in foot pounds or joules, is a measure of kinetic or striking energy, which takes into account the weight of the pellet as well as its speed. This is illustrated in the graph below which shows the required velocity of both .177 and .22 pellets for them to have the same striking energy or power, measured in foot pounds.

Velocity Chart



How often should I clean my barrel?

BSA barrels provide consistent accuracy over many thousands of shots, and require little in the way of cleaning. The accuracy of a new gun is likely to stabilize once it has fired about a hundred shots and some lead has coated the barrel. If your rifle starts to group inconsistently or become less accurate try shooting a few felt cleaning patches through the gun, but the general rule is; "if it is not broken, don't fix it."

How often should I and where should I lubricate my rifle?

Generally the only lubrication that needs to be applied regularly is oiling the action after cleaning and wiping the whole rifle over with an oily rag after use, particularly if conditions have been wet or damp.

A moly based grease can be applied to the loading bolt occasionally. Withdraw the bolt and apply a small amount around the bolt next to the bolt housing, work the bolt in and out to distribute the lubricant. All oil and grease should be used very sparingly. Silicone oil should NOT be used under any circumstances. Don't allow any lubrication or grease to get onto the hammer, hammer bushes or hammer spring as these must remain dry. On spring guns a few drops of PTFE based oil can be used on the pivot points of the cocking arm and link and a light spray lubricant can be used inside the trigger unit.

NO OIL OR GREASE SHOULD BE USED ON THE INSIDE OF THE COMPRESSION TUBE OR IN FRONT OF THE PISTON SEAL AS THIS WILL CAUSE THE GUN TO DIESEL AN MAY RESULT IN LASTING DAMAGE.

What lubricants should I use on my gun?

1. For lubricating O rings on Buddy bottles and quick fill probes, use Molykote grease as supplied in sachets with the guns.
2. For general lubrication on PCP guns use Molykote 111.
3. For general use on spring and PCP guns use Bisley Gun lubricant.

We do not recommend the use of Silicon based lubricants, as this can damage the blacked surfaces.

My stock is cracked, and the barrel is bent what can I do?

This occurs when a break barrel spring gun is cocked, without the safety on, and then fired before the barrel has been returned to the in line position. It may be possible to straighten the barrel, but this depends on the degree of damage. The stock will almost always have to be replaced, as it will typically have a horizontal crack. We may have suitable second quality stocks, typically phone to check availability.

How do I adjust the trigger on my rifle?

This depends on the model. Please refer to the manual or instruction CD.

My barrel seal washer has a small piece missing, is it damaged?

The barrel seal washers in all BSA break barrel spring rifles are made with this small part removed, it is not a problem and the gun will work as it was designed to do.

Will filling the reservoir of a gun to a higher filling pressure than that recommended increase its performance?

No, our guns are designed to work within a given pressure range. Putting more air in the rifle will lower the power because there will be more pressure holding the exhaust valve shut.

How do I de-cock my rifle?

With the pneumatics it is safe to dry fire as long as there is air in the cylinder. If you do have to de-cock your gun, the following procedure should be followed.

R-10, Scorpion, T-10 and Superten

Pull the bolt back to the cocked position and while holding the bolt pull the trigger, then slowly close the bolt.

Ultra, Ultra Multishot, Lonestar and Sportsman HV

Push the cocking knob in and hold firmly, pull trigger and slowly release the knob until it is back in the rest position.

Do you fit Gas Rams to BSA spring guns?

Whilst we understand they are available from other manufacturers, we do not fit them. However if you do fit a gas ram to your BSA air rifle it will invalidate the warranty.

How often should my buddy bottle be tested?

The first Supertens were sold with a steel bottle with rounded base, these should no longer be used and anyone with this type of bottle should replace it with a new aluminium bottle. Aluminium bottles without a PI + mark on them should be tested after five years of date of manufacture, bottles with the π mark should be tested after ten years.

CAUTION: Only dry breathing quality or dry divers' air should be used in any pre-charged gun. Do not attempt to fill the buddy bottle with oxygen or any other gas doing so could cause a serious explosion.

