User Instructions for the GIS PSR9 Sound Silencer

Failure to follow the installation and maintenance instructions described in this document can result in serious personal injury and damage to the firearm.

Before using the silencer, make sure it is in good technical condition, free of damage and clean! In particular it is necessary to check the central hole of the silencer, which must be passable across its entire cross-section and along the entire length of the silencer. If this hole is even just partially blocked, it can result in serious damage to the silencer and the firearm and in endangering the life and health of the shooter and other persons present. If you are not certain about the technical condition of the silencer, do not use silencer and immediately contact your dealer or directly the silencer manufacturer.

Screw the silencer on the barrel muzzle. The silencers are manufactured with minimum production tolerances and, therefore, a new silencer may require greater force to be screwed onto the muzzle thread. For this reason, it is advisable to use a suitable lubricant to lubricate the muzzle thread and the amplifier piston mount (e.g. with Breakfree CLP lubricant).

After screwing and properly tightening the silencer on the muzzle thread, check the sighting-in!

The first testing round must be fired from a short distance (up to 10 m) from the target area.

Any contact of the bullet with any part of the silencer can alter its course significantly. Therefore, take special care when testing the silencer! In particular it is of crucial importance to prevent the presence of any persons at the shooting range.

Every time after firing about 30 rounds, check the tightening of the silencer on the muzzle and of all its parts. Proceed with special care when removing the silencer from the firearm.

ATTENTION

The entire silencer heats up extensively during firing and may cause burns. First make sure the firearm is unloaded. If necessary, use safety gloves as a protection against burning.

WARNING

Use the silencer only with the firearm for which it is designed by the manufacturer and for the caliber for which it is made. The supplier is not be liable for incorrect use of the silencer. Ammunition that is permitted to use is specified in the “Ammunition” section of this manual.

Make sure the weapon is unloaded before mounting the silencer. Check that the silencer is properly assembled, that the silencer body is screwed up to the end stop on the pulse amplifier body and that the front and rear faces of the silencer are properly tightened.

Description of silencer parts:

1. silencer body
2. pulse amplifier body
3. pulse amplifier piston
4. rear face of the pulse amplifier
5. pulse amplifier return spring
6. silencer front face
7. baffles (4x PSR9 COMPACT, 6x PSR9 STANDARD)
8. expansion baffle

Ammunition

Use only subsonic ammunition (ammunition with a muzzle velocity lower than the speed of sound) when firing with the silencer. The silencer suppresses only the noise of the shot, not the sonic boom that is produced at the muzzle or silencer when using supersonic ammunition. Therefore, the silencer is less effective when supersonic ammunition is used. The use of supersonic ammunition when firing with the silencer also puts more stress on the silencer structure due to the higher operating pressures, thus shortening its life. The manufacturer strongly recommends the use of subsonic ammunition designed for the weapon and silencer used, manufactured to NATO standards, or to CIP and SAAMI standards. The silencer manufacturer is not liable for damage resulting from the use of other than above defined ammunition.

The GIS PSR pistol silencers are designed for firing in the self-loading mode of fire. They are not intended for firing bursts in fully automatic mode. The reliable operation of the gun-silencer system is not guaranteed when firing in fully automatic mode. In addition, it causes excessive wear of the silencer and a significant reduction in its service life.

Adjustable pulse amplifier

The position of the piston relative to the amplifier body can be adjusted in a total of twelve positions. For better illustration, these positions are marked with numbers on the rear end of the pulse amplifier body (refer to the figure).

To adjust the position, the silencer must be screwed onto the barrel. By pulling the silencer body forward and rotating it clockwise, the piston can be changed to any position.

This feature allows the mean point of impact to be changed. The magnitude of this change depends on the degree of wear on the moving parts of the silencer.

In a new silencer, it is usually negligible, but it gradually increases with increasing wear.

Procedure for disassembling the silencer

The silencer may only be disassembled after it has been removed from the firearm!

First, use the supplied wrench to loosen and unscrew the front face of the silencer. Then unscrew the pulse amplifier assembly. Then, it is possible to push the sound-suppressing bafles out of the silencer body. If heavily soiled, the bafles can be pushed out using a rod of soft material (wood, plastic, aluminum). Finally, use the supplied wrench to unscrew the rear face from the pulse amplifier body, and remove the amplifier piston together with its return spring.

Reassembling the silencer

Reassembly of the silencer must be conducted in the reverse order, just make sure that the expansion bafle is inserted first (in the direction away from the amplifier body) (refer to the figure with “Description of silencer parts”).

The front face of the silencer must be properly tightened during use because it holds the sound-suppressing bafles in place, ensuring the integrity of the entire silencer assembly.

Cleaning the silencer

During firing, the inner parts of the silencer become heavily fouled with combustion gases and, therefore, **it is necessary to clean the silencer maximum after firing every 250 rounds**. The more often the silencer is cleaned, the easier the cleaning process is. The manufacturer therefore recommends cleaning the silencer after each use. This is the only way to guarantee maximum efficiency and reliability of the gun-silencer system.

Avoid using sharp tools for cleaning as they could damage the surface finish of the silencer parts. It is advisable to use cleaning agents that dissolve combustion products.

ATTENTION! Never use volatile substances for cleaning. Their use could cause a failure of the silencer and endanger the lives and health of persons.

After firing several dozens of rounds, it is usually no longer possible to clean the silencer just using a cloth and a cleaning agent, and it requires mechanical removal of the layer of combustion products accumulated on all inner parts of the silencer. Therefore, it is advisable to use a suitable tool made of a hard material to remove this layer of fouling. For cleaning the inside of the silencer body and pulse amplifier, the optimized "GIS cleaning tool" is ideal. A wire brush with softer wires can be used for cleaning threads and less dirty parts.

It is extremely important to thoroughly clean all parts of the pulse amplifier. **After cleaning, the amplifier piston must move freely in its body!!!**

If it is not the case, stoppages in firing may occur.

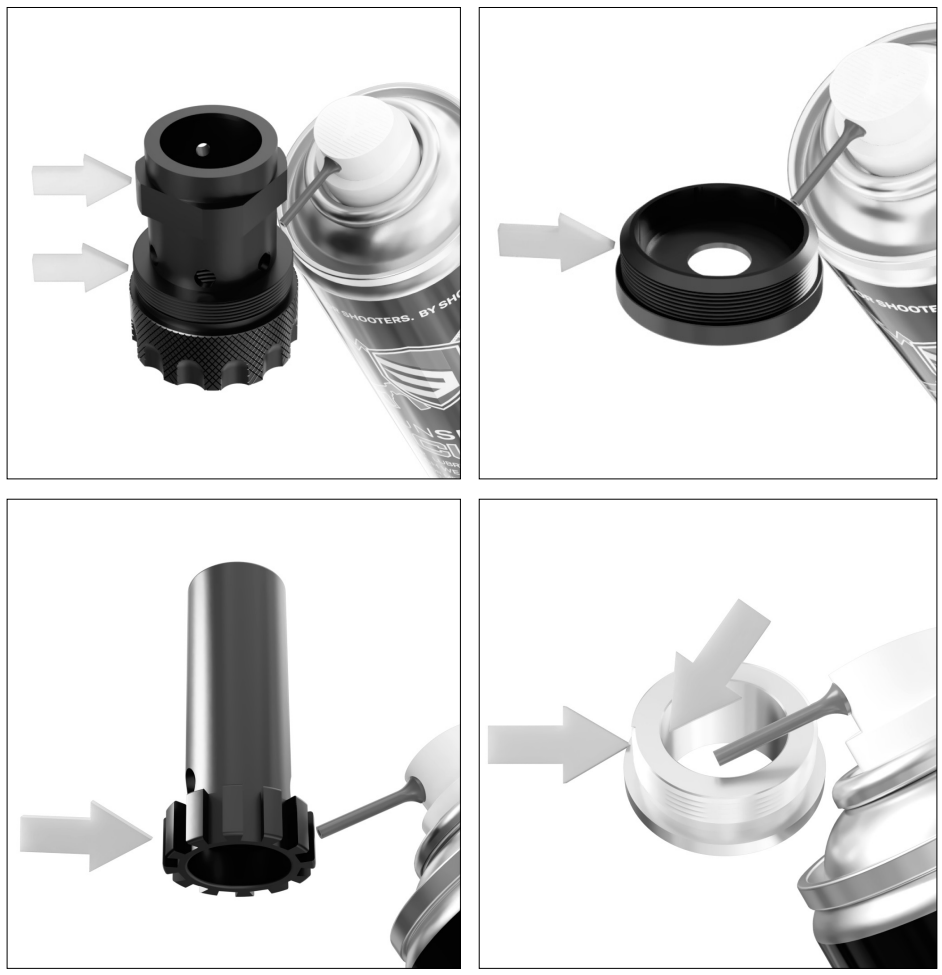
Check that all threaded connections are clean before reassembling the silencer. Loose dirt often gets into them when cleaning other parts of the silencer. For cleaning the threads, we recommend using brass brushes of circular cross-section (e.g. for cleaning the barrel). After cleaning, lubricate all threads with a suitable lubricant (e.g. with Breakfree CLP lubricant).

To increase the reliability of the function, it is advisable to lightly lubricate the moving parts of the pulse amplifier (piston and rear face) with a suitable lubricant after cleaning. Do not use unnecessarily large amounts of lubricant. This will increase the amount of smoke produced during firing. To lubricate these parts, we recommend CLP type lubricants. Use of an improper lubricant may result in it adhering to the surface of the moving parts of the silencer, causing jams during firing.

Lubrication of threaded joints and friction surfaces

After cleaning and drying the silencer, it is necessary to treat these parts of the silencer with a suitable lubricant:

- all threads
- pulse amplifier piston body
- inner part of the rear face of the pulse amplifier (nut)



Possible defects and their removal:

The hit pattern starts shifting downwards during firing.

Tighten the silencer on the muzzle thread.

During firing, cartridge cases are ejected with varying intensity, and the force of recoil from different shots also varies. Occasionally malfunctions occur.

1. Try another batch or brand of ammunition.
2. Measure the muzzle velocity of the ammunition used. If it varies significantly, stop using it.

Frequent malfunctions (ammunition used is fine).

Thoroughly clean all parts of the pulse amplifier and lubricate them according to the manual.

Frequent malfunctions occur during firing. The pulse amplifier piston does not return to the forward position and remains extended from the amplifier body.

The amplifier piston is heavily fouled or the piston spring damaged.

First, clean and lubricate all parts of the pulse amplifier according to the manual, and if the malfunction persists, replace the amplifier piston spring.

After cleaning, assemble the pulse amplifier assembly (without the spring) and check that the piston can move freely inside. If it is not the case, the assembly must be thoroughly mechanically cleaned again.

When the silencer is being mounted on the firearm, it slips and cannot be tightened.

The pin securing the position of the amplifier piston in its body is broken or missing.

Replace the pin or the entire pulse amplifier.

The silencer cannot be disassembled after firing.

The bolted joint has not been properly treated with a suitable lubricant before using the silencer or has become clogged with fumes.

1. Heat the silencer to a temperature of approximately 50 °C and then try to disassemble it.
2. Soak the silencer for several hours in oil containing additives to dissolve deposits. Then clean and treat it according to the manual.

General information on the use of silencers on self-loading pistols with a locked slide system.

Self-loading pistols with a slide system locked by a barrel swing or barrel rotation are not primarily designed to be fired with a silencer or other "weight" on the barrel. Therefore, any additional load on the barrel or slide will affect the operation of this system to varying degrees. The selection of ammunition with sufficient performance for reliable operation of the firearm is therefore essential. For more information, visit **www.gis-silencers.com**