

PT ASSEMBLY MANUAL

Operations/Maintenance Manual



PO Box 636, Provo, UT 84603, 801-377-8033

Use and Operation

PT ASSEMBLY MANUAL

The data contained herein is disclosed for the sole purpose of assisting the user in the operation of Action Target equipment. All data and specifications are subject to change without notice. This data is applicable only to the part name/number identified. Some products may be customized for specific use, so your product may differ from that described herein.

Assembly: a:pt_hbkm
Version: 1.00
Printed: 2008-Sep-23

© Action Target Inc.

Table of Contents

1. PT Hold/PT Hold Plus	3
2. PT Static	5
3. PT Torso/PT Hostage	7
4. PT Swinger	9
5. PT Rocker	11
6. PT Dueling Tree	13
7. PT Plate Rack	15
8. PT Drop-Turn	17
9. PT Dropper	19
10. PT Turn-Swing	21
11. PT Popper and Accessories	23
11.1. Forward Falling Upgrade	23
12. Steel Target Safety and Use	25
12.1. Angle of Deflection	25
12.2. Target Hardness	25
12.3. Bullet Design	25
12.4. Target Placement	25
12.5. Other Safety Issues	26
13. Safety	26
14. Disclaimer	27
15. Warranties and Returns	28

1. PT Hold/PT Hold Plus

The components required to assemble a PT Hold target holder include the following:

- One set of two PT feet
- One PT 1x2 Holder assembly
- Two bolts
- Two lock nuts

Tools Needed : Socket wrenches (two 3/4")

With the PT Feet on level ground, place the PT Hold head assembly between them as shown. Insert the bolts, attach the lock nuts, and tighten.

As you tighten, make sure the PT Hold head assembly remains level.

Standard 1x2 strips of wood are attached by inserting them between the brackets as shown, and tightening the wing bolts by hand. Cardboard can be attached to the wood strips with staples or by other means. See Figure 1.

Note : Ground stakes are available for areas where high winds might be a problem.

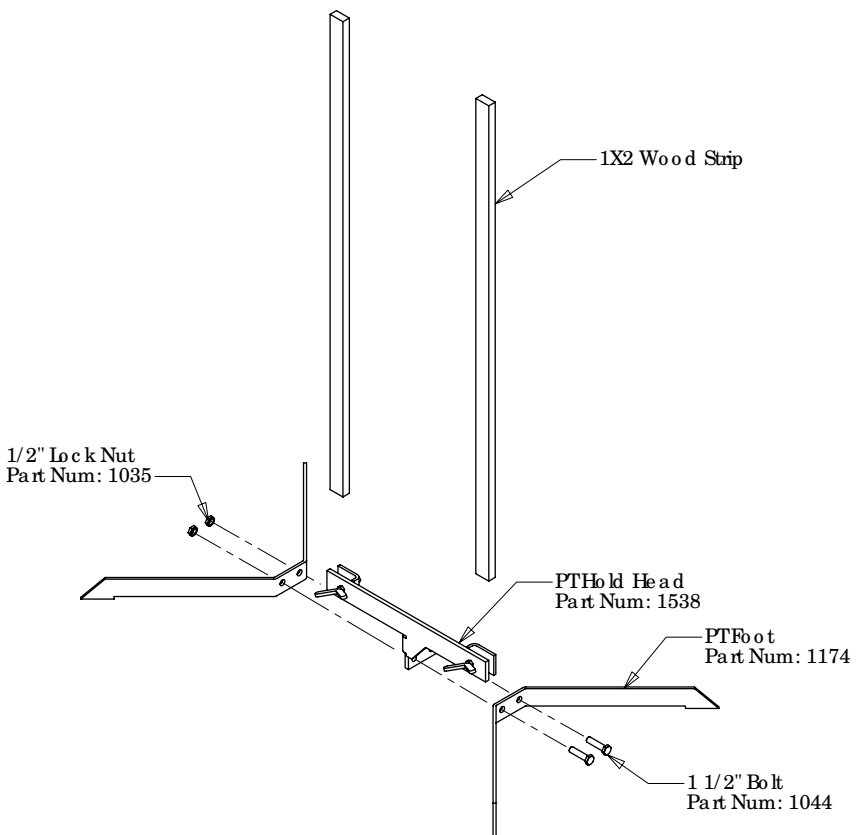
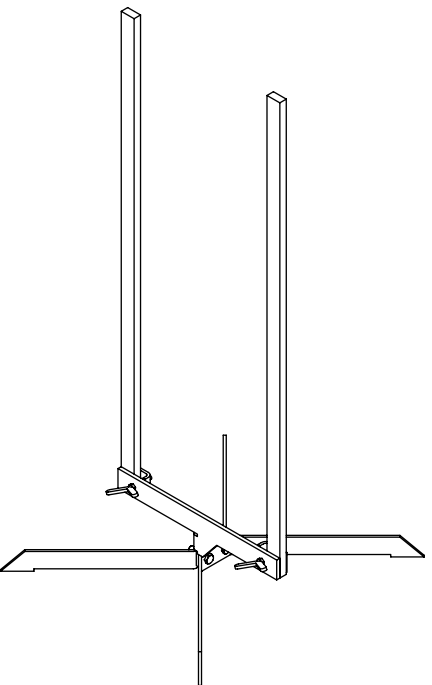


Figure 1. PT Hold/PT Plus

2. PT Static

The components required to assemble a PT Static target include the following:

- One set of two PT feet
- One PT Stand in the requested height
- One PT Head in the requested shape and size
- Four bolts
- Four lock nuts

Tools Needed : Socket wrenches (two 3/4")

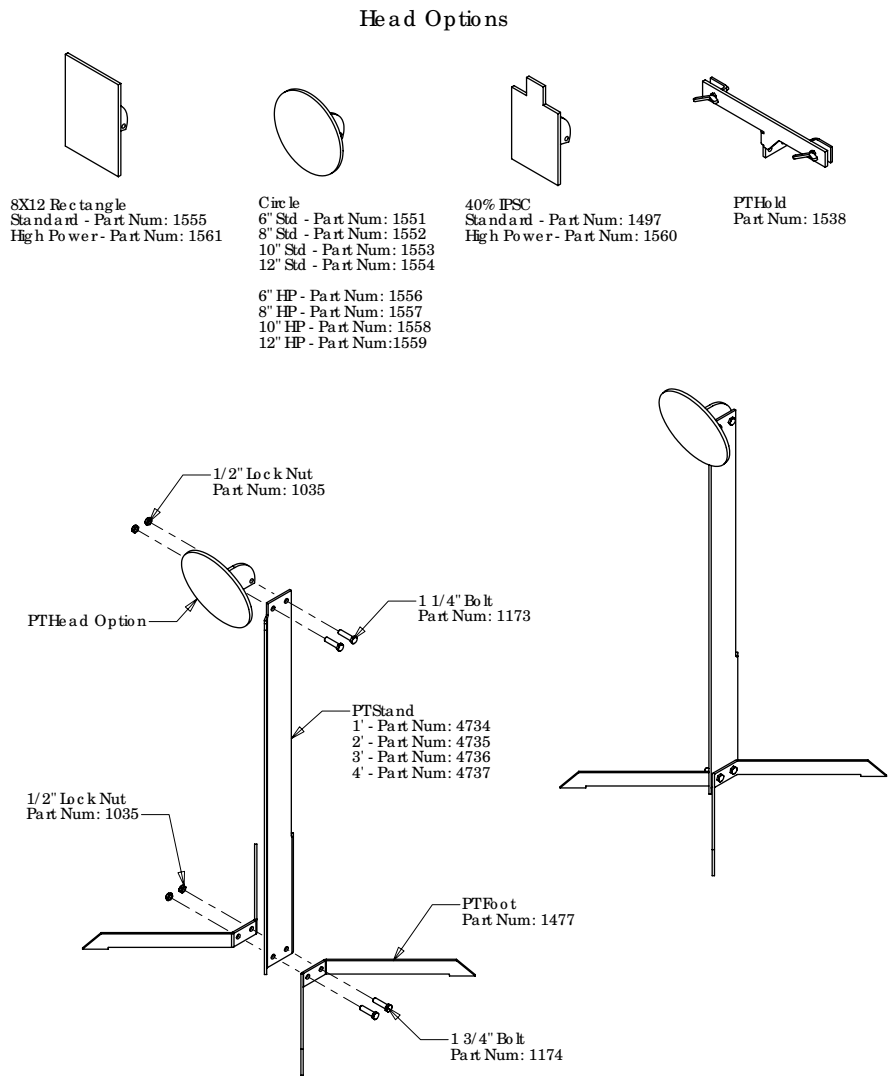
With the PT Feet on the ground, place the bottom of the PT Stand between them as shown in figure 2. Note that the bottom is the end with both edges bent. Insert the bolts, attach the lock nuts, and tighten. Be sure to keep the stand level as you tighten the bolts.

Align the holes on the PT Head with the holes on the top of the PT Stand. The head should face the side of the stand that has the bend from top to bottom. Insert the bolts, attach the lock nuts, and tighten.

Caution! Do not over-tighten the lock nuts!

The head should move slightly back and forth. This motion absorbs much of the bullets energy, and greatly increases the life of the target. This will also give additional feedback when the target is hit. See Figure 2.

Figure 2. PT Static



3. PT Torso/PT Hostage

The components required to assemble a PT Torso/PT Hostage target include the following:

- One set of two PT feet
- One PT Stand in the requested height
- One PT Head in the requested shape and size
- Four bolts
- Four lock nuts

Tools Needed: Socket wrenches (two 3/4")

With the PT Feet on the ground, place the bottom of the PT Stand between them as shown in figure . Note that the bottom is the end with both edges bent. Insert the bolts, attach the lock nuts, and tighten. Be sure to keep the stand level as you tighten the bolts.

Align the holes on the PT Head with the holes on the top of the PT Stand. The head should face the side of the stand that has the bend from top to bottom. Insert the bolts, attach the lock nuts, and tighten.

Caution! Do not over-tighten the lock nuts!

The head should move slightly back and forth. This motion absorbs much of the bullets energy, greatly increases the life of the target, and gives additional feedback when the target is hit. See Figure 3.

Note: The paddle for the PT Hostage must be perpendicular to the Hostage plate in order to insert it into the pivot rings.

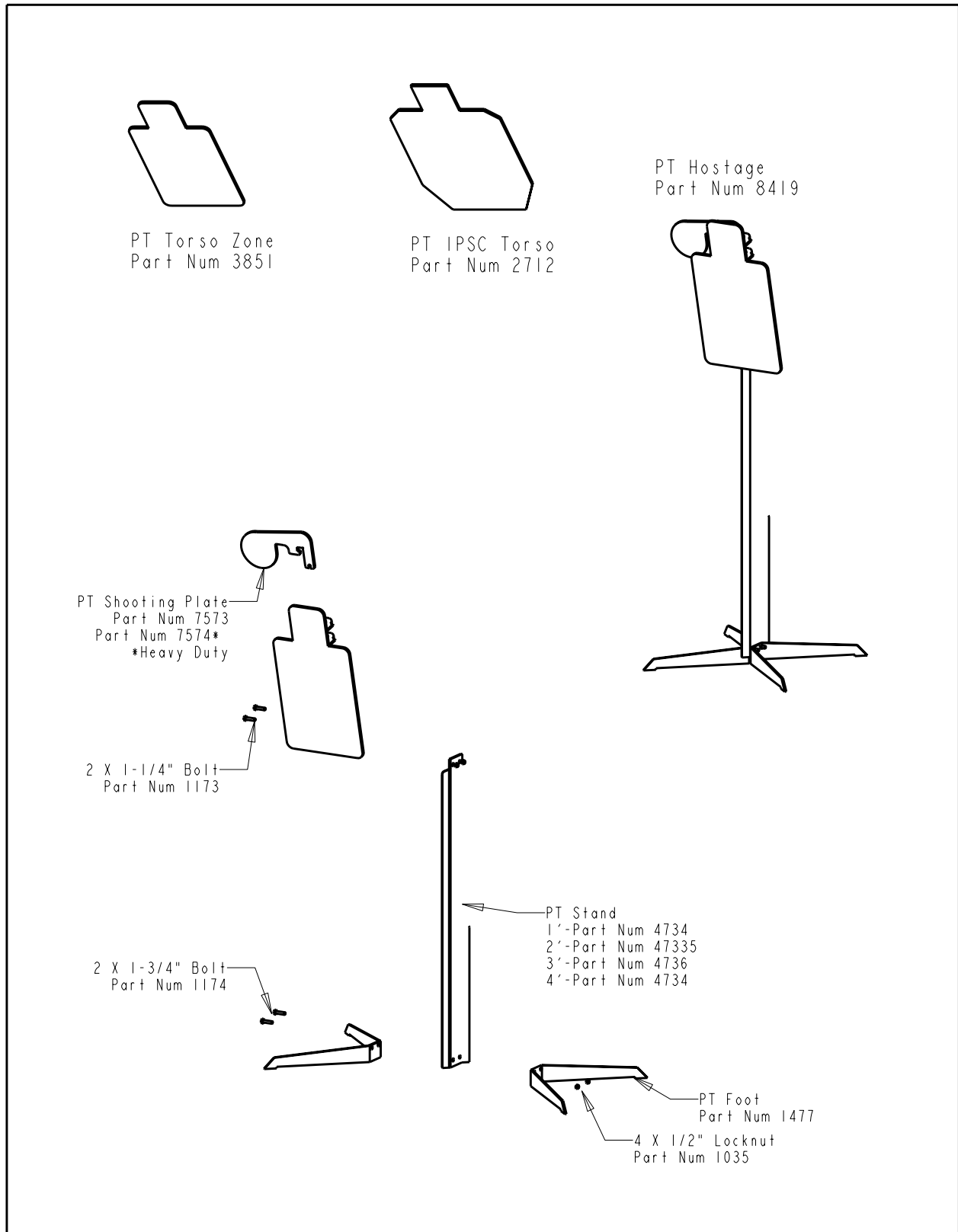


Figure 3. PT Torso/PT Hostage

4. PT Swinger

The components required to assemble a PT Swinger target include the following:

- One set of two PT feet
- One PT Stand in the requested height
- One PT Swinger neck
- One PT 1x2 Holder assembly
- One PT Swinger counterweight arm
- One PT Head that serves as the counterweight
- Eight bolts
- Eight lock nuts

Tools Needed : Socket wrenches (two 3/4")

With the PT Feet on a flat surface, place the bottom of the PT Stand between them as shown in Figure 4. Note that the bottom is the end with both edges bent. Insert the bolts, attach the lock nuts, and tighten. If you wish to use a pull-cable to activate the target, attach the cable guide as shown in Figure 4.

Align the holes of the PT Swinger neck and the PT Stand as shown in Figure 4. Insert the bolts, attach the nuts, and tighten.

Align the holes of the PT Hold head assembly, the PT Swinger counterweight arm, and the PT Swinger neck as shown in Figure 4. Insert the bolts, attach the nuts, and tighten.

Align the holes of the PT Swinger counterweight arm and the PT Head that serves as the counterweight as shown in Figure 4. Insert the bolts, attach the nuts, and tighten.

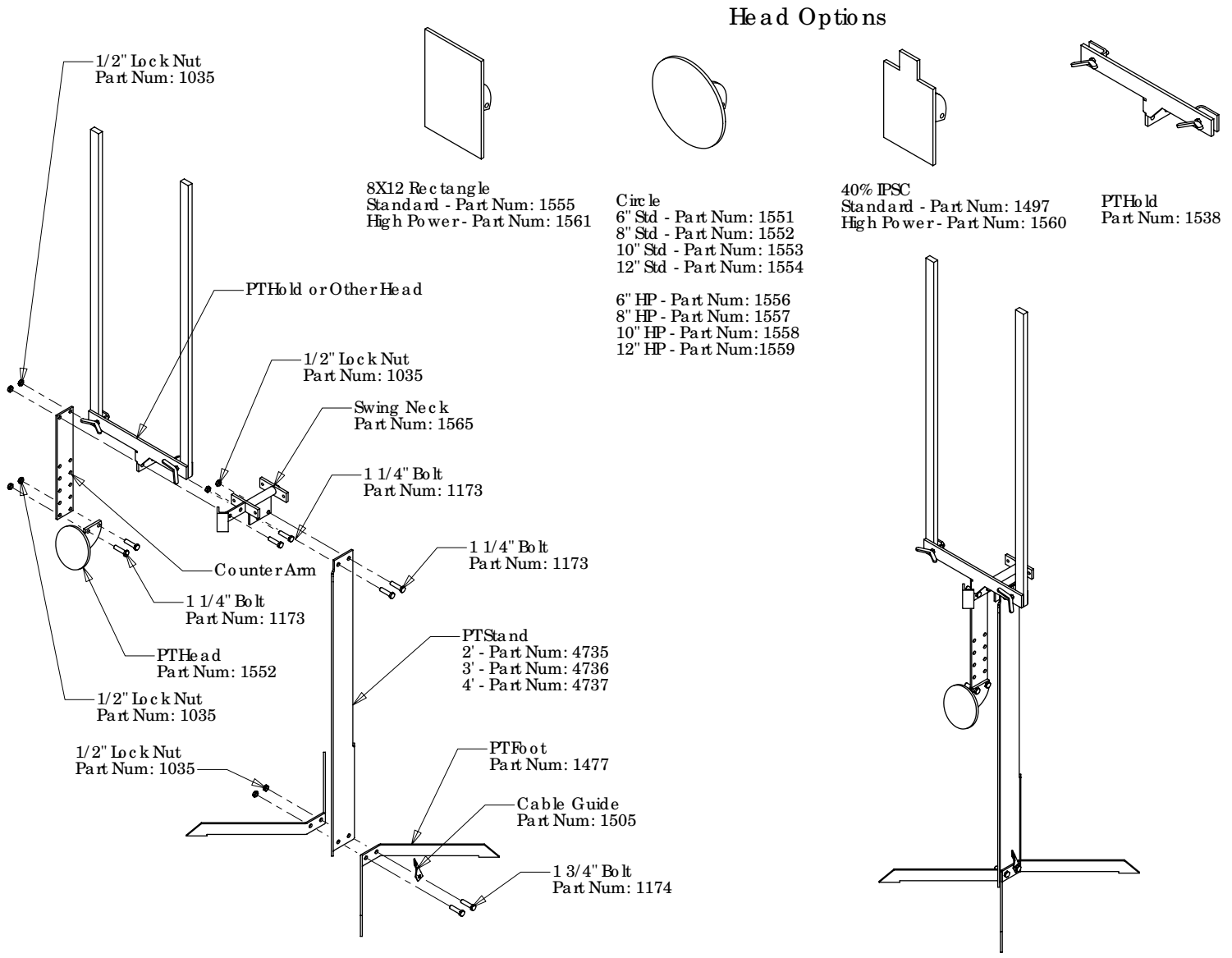
Hint : By adjusting the up or down placement of the PT Head on the neck, you can control the amount of swing.

Standard 1x2 strips of wood are attached by inserting them between the brackets as shown, and tightening the wing bolts by hand. Cardboard targets can be attached to the wood strips with staples or by some other means. You can attach Action Target's Paper Combat Targets to the cardboard for threat identification scenarios.

There are three ways to activate the PT Swinger:

1. Rest the counterweight of the PT Swinger on a PT Pepper Popper. By engaging the PT Pepper Popper, this allows the PT Swinger to swing freely.
2. Run the steel cable through the cable guide at the bottom of the stand and loop the end of the steel cable around the wing bolt of the 1x2 Holder assembly. This give you continuous movement by pulling the cable manually.
3. Attach the pull pin to one end of the steel cable. Rotate the Swinger manually so that the cardboard and the counterweight are horizontal to the ground. Insert the pin through the two holes against the stand. Pulling the pin from this position gives you approximately 30 seconds of swinging motion.

Figure 4. PT Swinger



5. PT Rocker

The components required to assemble a PT Rocker target include the following:

- One set of two PT feet
- One PT Stand in the requested height
- One PT Rocker neck
- One PT Rocker counterweight
- One PT Head in the requested shape and size
- Seven bolts
- Seven lock nuts

Tools Needed : Socket wrenches (two 3/4")

With the PT Feet on the ground, place the bottom of the PT Stand between them as shown in Figure 5. Note that the bottom is the end with both edges bent. Insert the bolts, attach the lock nuts, and tighten. If you wish to use a pull-cable to activate the target, attach the cable guide as shown in Figure 5.

Align the holes of the PT Rocker neck and the PT Stand as shown in Figure 5. Insert the bolts, attach the nuts, and tighten.

Align the holes of the PT Head and the PT Rocker neck as shown in Figure 5. Insert the bolts, attach the nuts, and tighten.

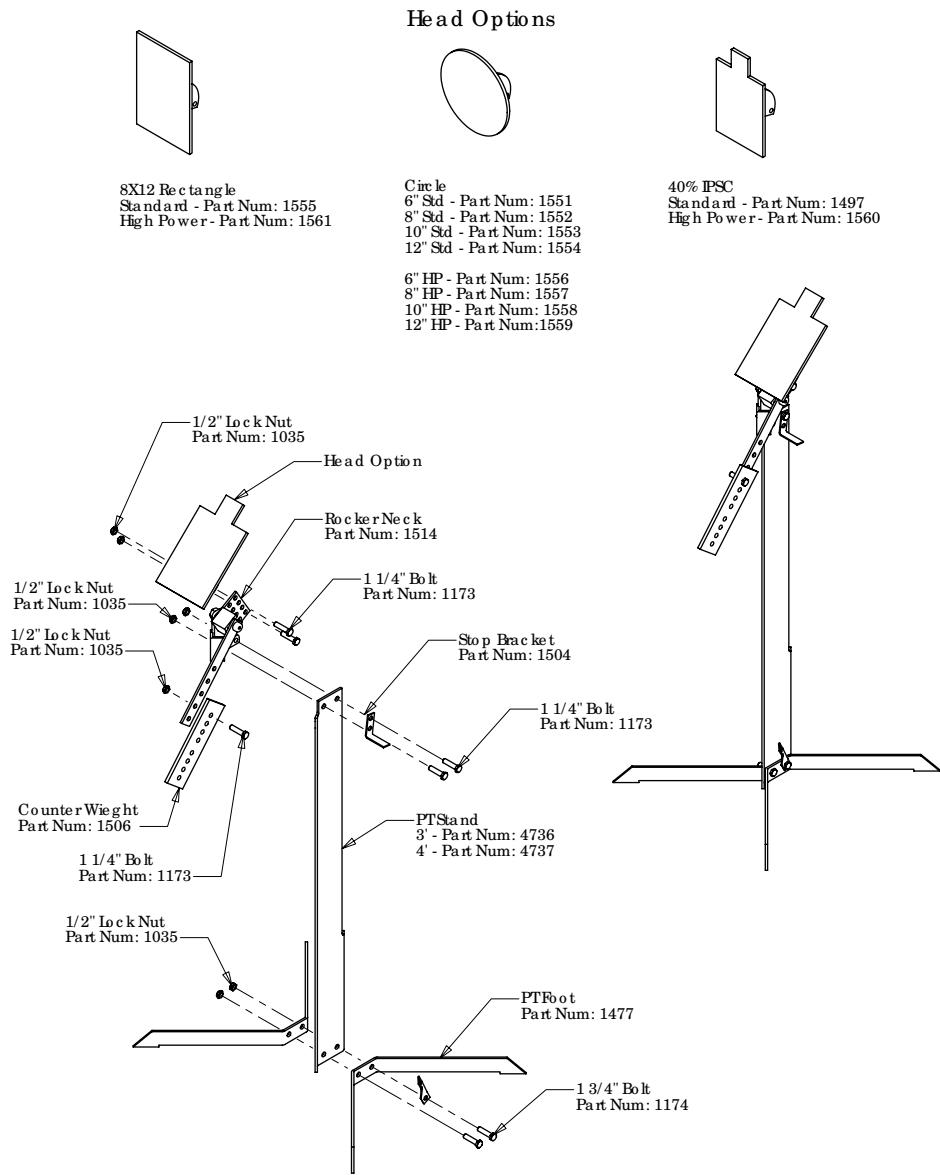
Align the holes on the arm of the PT Rocker neck and the PT counterweight as shown in Figure 5. Insert the bolts, attach the nuts, and tighten.

Attaching the PT Rocker counterweight fully extended results in the target rocking back and forth when hit.

Attaching the PT Rocker counterweight fully contracted results in the target falling over and staying down when hit. The target can then be reset by pulling on the reset cable.

To use the reset cable, run the cable through the cable guide at the base of the stand, and then run the cable through the stop bracket. Connect the cable to the counterweight arm using the provided quick link.

Figure 5. PT Rocker



6. PT Dueling Tree

The components required to assemble a PT Dueling Tree target include the following:

- One set of two PT feet
- One balance foot
- One Dueling Tree stand
- Six heads
- Two bolts
- Two lock nuts

Tools Needed: Socket wrenches (two 3/4")

Assemble the feet to the stand using the supplied hardware. Assembly requires two PT Feet, one Balance Foot, two 1/2-13x2 hex bolts, two 1/2-13 Stover nuts, and four 1/2" flat washers.

Note: The Balance foot should point *towards* the shooter to help support the weight of the leaning stand.

Apply a small amount of grease (white lithium grease is recommended) to the areas of the pivot rings that the shooting plates come in contact with. This ensures that the shooting plates rotate smoothly and easily when shot.

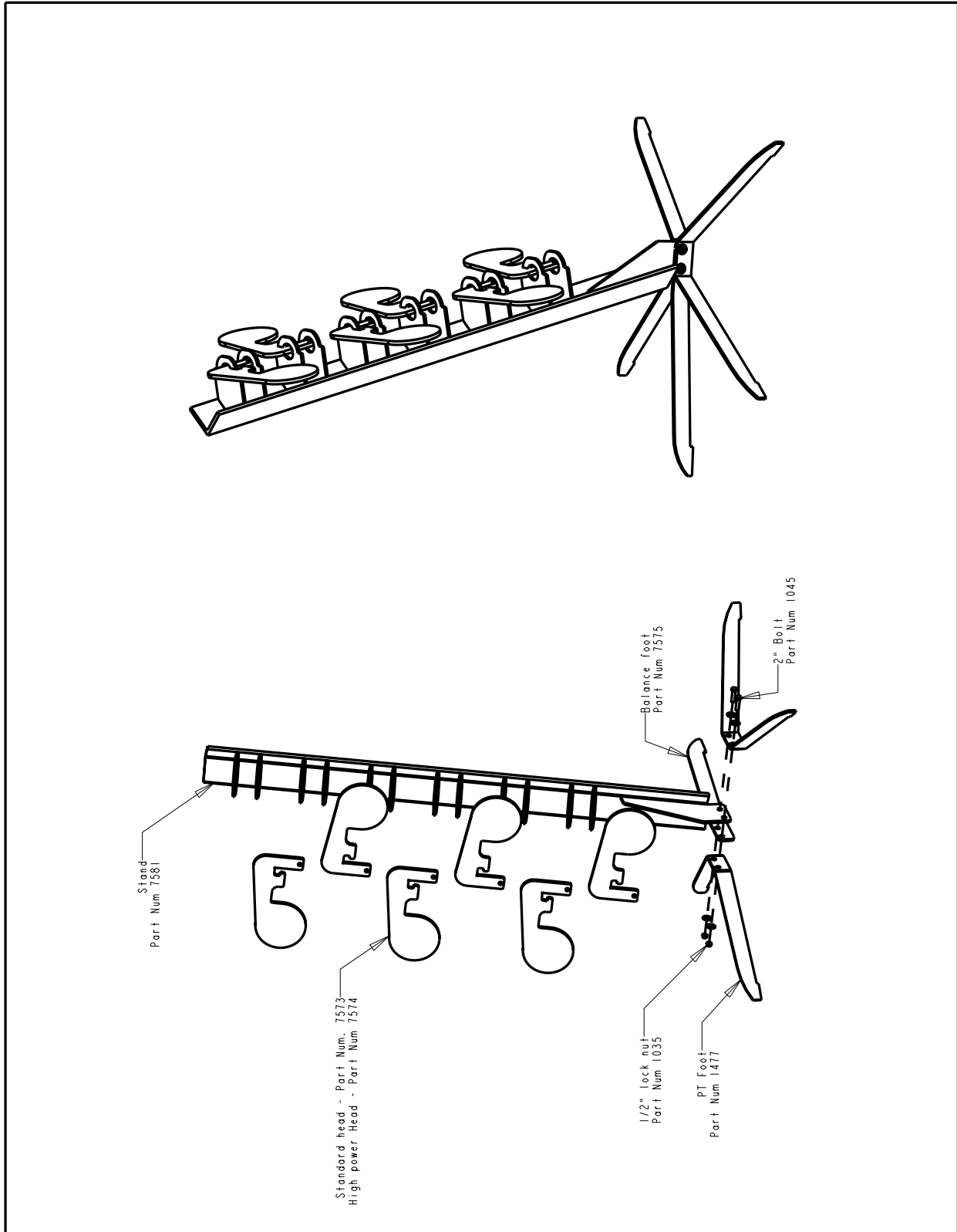


Figure 6. PT Dueling Tree

7. PT Plate Rack

The components required to assemble a PT Plate Rack target include the following:

- Two sets of PT feet
- Two 4' PT Stands
- Six Heads with stop bracket
- One lever arm
- One lever link
- Eleven bolts
- Eleven lock nuts
- Twenty-six washers

Tools Needed: Socket wrenches (two 3/4")

Assemble the feet to the stands. Each stand requires two feet. Bolt the feet to each stand using (2) 1/2-13x1.75 hex bolts, (4) 1/2 flat washers, and (2) 1/2-13 stover nuts. This should be done on a flat surface. The feet should bolt to the end of the stand that has two bent edges.

Bolt the stands to the Plate Rack using (2) 1/2-13x1.5 hex bolts, (4) 1/2 flat washers, and (2) 1/2-13 stover nuts for each stand. See both figures. Note that it will be easiest to lay the stand assemblies on the ground perpendicular to the Plate Rack and bolt the stands to the Plate Rack while still on the ground. It is not recommended to try and bolt the Plate Rack to the stands while holding the Plate Rack in the air.

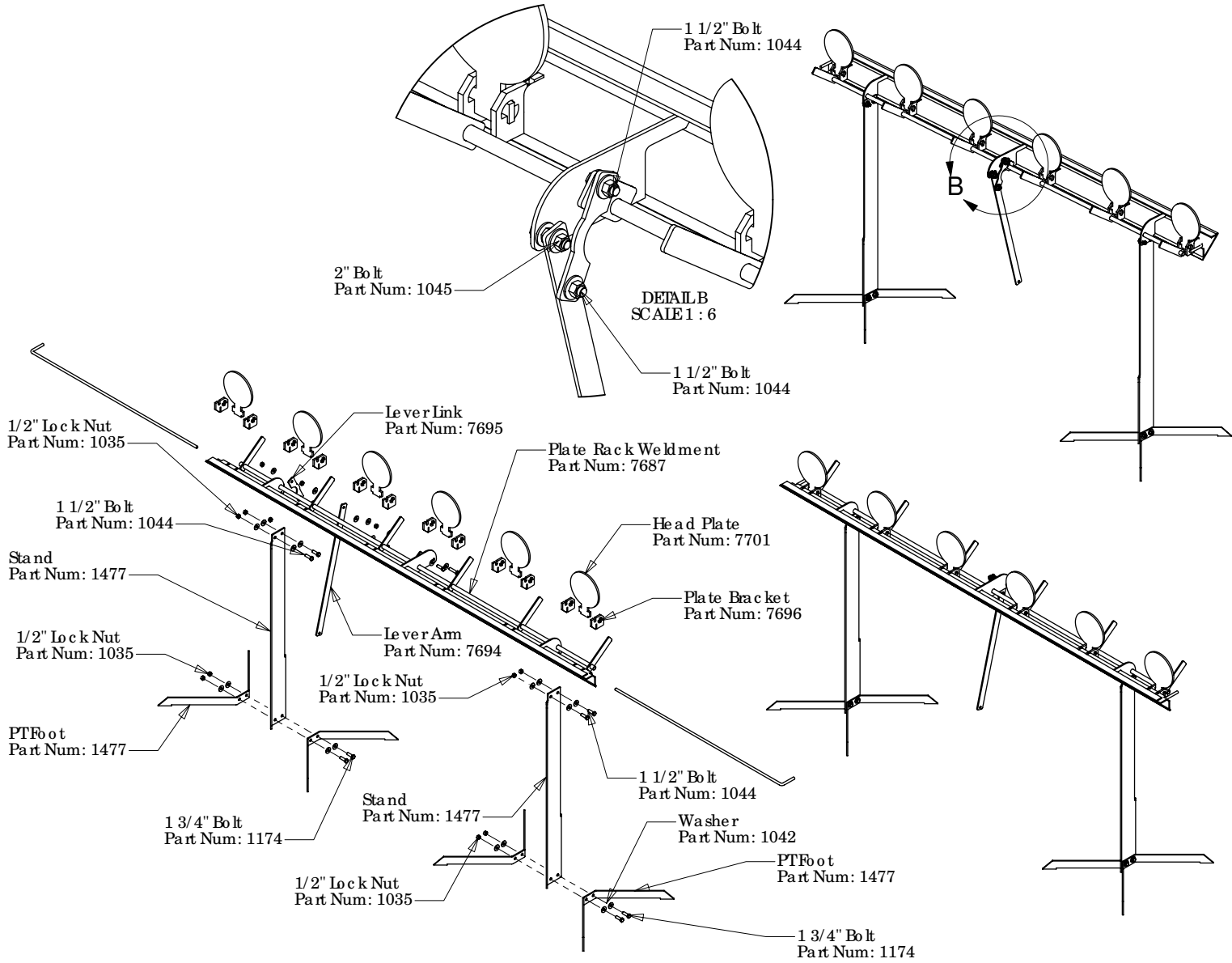
Once the stands have been correctly fastened to the Plate Rack and the bolts tightened properly, using two or more persons, lift the Plate Rack slowly until standing.

Fasten the lever arm to the Plate Rack as shown in "Detail B" of the figure. Note that the hardware is already attached to the Plate Rack lever arm bracket and linkage. Make sure there is a flat washer between each contact surface. Tighten the stover nuts completely, then back them off just enough that the lever arm and linkage does not bind. The lever arm/reset mechanism should move smoothly and easily when pulled.

The last step is to attach the 30' pull cable to the lever arm. Uncoil the cable and attach one end to the hole located at the bottom of the lever arm using the supplied 3/16" chain link screw lock. Once all of the head plates have been knocked down, simply pull on the cable to reset the heads back to vertical position.

After shooting 2000 rounds on the Plate Rack, you should reverse the plates to avoid deformation. To do this, simply remove the retaining bars on each end of the Plate Rack. You can then remove each plate and its retaining brackets. Remove the plate from the brackets and flip it around (do not flip the brackets). Reinsert and reassemble in reverse order.

Figure 7. PT Plate Rack



8. PT Drop-Turn

The components required to assemble a PT Drop-Turn target include the following:

- One set of feet (three pieces)
- One assembled body with shaft
- One cardboard target holder
- Four nuts
- Four washers
- Four split washers

Tools Needed: Socket wrenches (two 3/4")

Set the feet on the ground with the straight foot facing the shooter making a "Y" shape. Take the body with the angle iron deflector on top. Make sure the deflector piece faces the shooter. Set the bottom of the body between the feet and align the holes. Insert two 1 1/2" bolts thru the two holes. Before you tighten the nuts make sure the feet are on a flat and level surface. While facing the stand take the target holder with the wing bolts facing the shooters right and align the holes with the top of the shaft of the body. Insert the two 1" bolts and tighten.

Take the yellow string and run it through the hole at the base of the body. Then run it through the hole at the top of the body and tie it to hole on the trigger lever arm at the top of the body. Place your cardboard target between the target holder and the large square washers. Make sure the target is facing the shooter's left. Tighten all 3 Y-bolts until the large square washers pinch the target and hold it in place.

Lift the target holder straight up, allowing between twist as you lift, until you are able to slide the trigger lever into the slot of the twisted shaft. Make sure the target is edged to shooter and facing shooters left. Stand as far back as the scenario dictates and pull the string when desired. The trigger lever will be pulled from the slot in the twisted shaft and the target will begin its dropping and turning action.

The small valve at the bottom of the backside of the unit can be adjusted to control the speed of the target's dropping motion. Turning the valve to the right will slow the motion, and turning the valve to left will accelerate the motion.

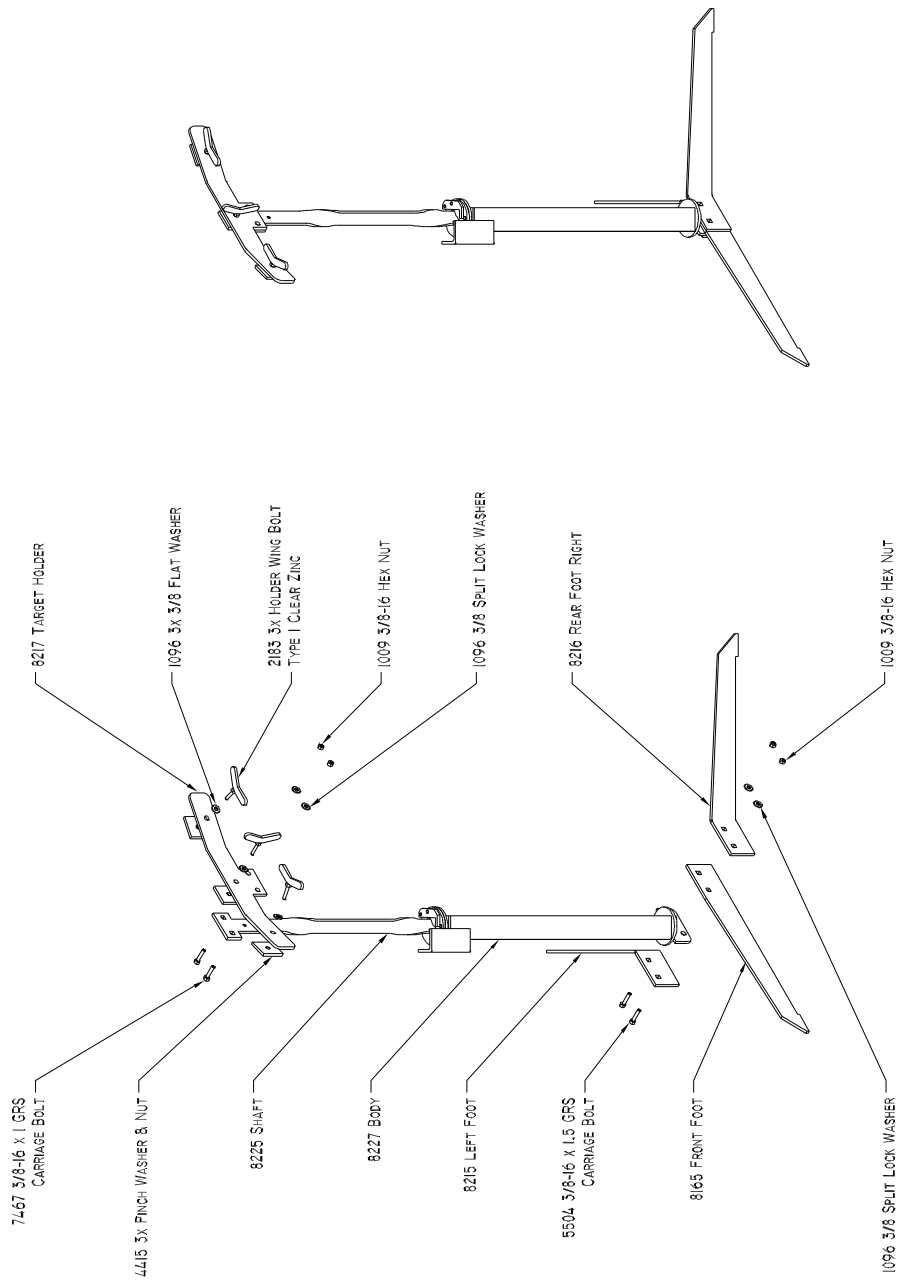


Figure 8. PT Drop-Turn

9. PT Dropper

The components required to assemble a PT Dropper target include the following:

- One set of two PT feet
- One Balance Foot
- One 24" PT Stand
- One PT Dropper neck
- One PT Dropper Latch
- One PT Dropper Pivot Plate
- One PT Head 8" Circle
- One PT 1x2 holder
- One bolt
- Seven lock nuts

Tools Needed: Socket wrenches (two 3/4")

With the PT Feet on the ground, place the bottom of the PT Stand between them as shown. Note that the bottom is the end with both edges bent. Insert the bolts, attach the lock nuts, and tighten.

Align the holes of the PT Pivot Plate and the PT Stand as shown. Insert the bolts, attach the nuts, and tighten.

Align the holes of the PT Head and the PT Dropper neck as shown. Insert the bolts, attach the nuts, and tighten.

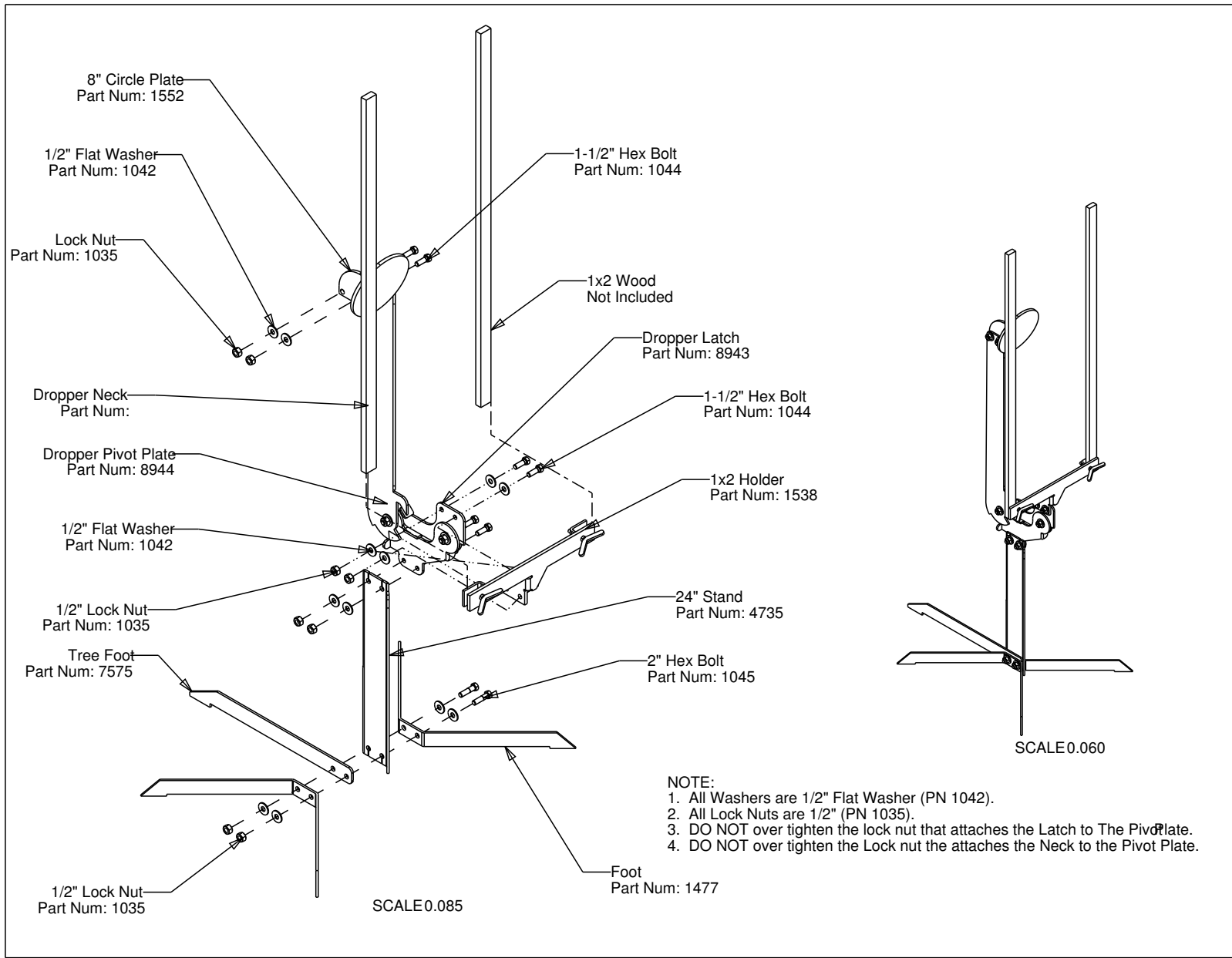
Align the holes of the PT 1x2 holder and the PT Dropper Latch as shown. Insert the bolts, attach the nuts, and tighten.

Align the holes on the PT Dropper neck assembly and the PT Dropper Pivot plate as shown. Insert the bolts, attach the nuts, and tighten enough so that it no longer wobbles yet still spins freely. Align the holes on the PT Dropper latch assembly and the PT Dropper Pivot plate as shown. Insert the bolts, attach the nuts, and tighten enough so that it no longer wobbles yet still spins freely.

Standard 1x2 strips of wood are attached by inserting them between the brackets as shown, and tightening the wing bolts by hand.

The steel head attached to the neck must be hit in-order for the system to be released and the paper target to fall.

Figure 9. PT Dropper



10. PT Turn-Swing

The components required to assemble a PT Turn-Swing target include the following:

- One set of two PT feet
- One assembled turn/swing actuator
- One PT Hold head assembly
- Two stabilizer stakes
- One pulley stake with pulleys (separate box)
- Two 5' lengths of rope
- Two 50' lengths of rope (separate box)
- Four bolts
- Four lock nuts

Tools Needed : Socket wrenches (two 3/4")

With the PT feet on the ground, align the holes at the bottom of the assembled turn/swing actuator between them as shown in Figure 10. Insert the bolts, attach the lock nuts, and tighten. Align the holes at the top of the turn/swing actuator and the PT Hold head assembly as shown in the figure. Insert the bolts, attach the lock nuts, and tighten.

Standard 1x2 strips of wood are attached to the PT Hold head assembly by inserting them between the brackets as shown in Figure 10 and tightening the wing bolts by hand. Cardboard targets can be attached to the wood strips with staples or by some other means. Paper combat targets can be attached to the cardboard for threat identification scenarios.

Place the finished target in its proper place on the range according to your scenario. Assemble the pulley stake as shown in Figure 10. Secure the pulley stake in the ground in a position left of and parallel to the target line as shown in Figure 10. Run one of the 50-foot lengths of rope from the turning arm of the target to the control point, going through one of the pulleys of the pulley stake. Run the other 50-foot length of rope from the swinging arm of the target to the control point, going through the other pulley of the pulley stake.

Pull the turning control rope to the edge of the target. Release the rope and the target will automatically snap back into the faced position. Pull the swinging control rope to swing the target to one side. Release the rope and the target will automatically snap back into the upright position. When swinging the target, a soft or slow pull may prevent the target from returning to its upright position. To adjust the vertical resting angle of the target, rotate the set screw that stops the target in its upright position. If desired, add a few drops of loctite to keep the screw from moving.

To activate multiple targets at the same time, use the 5-foot lengths of rope to connect the turning arm and swinging of one target to the turning arm and swinging arm of the next target as shown in Figure 10. Targets must remain in a straight line for this chaining feature to work.

Note : Depending upon the surface of your range, it may be necessary to use the stabilizer stakes to keep the targets in position.

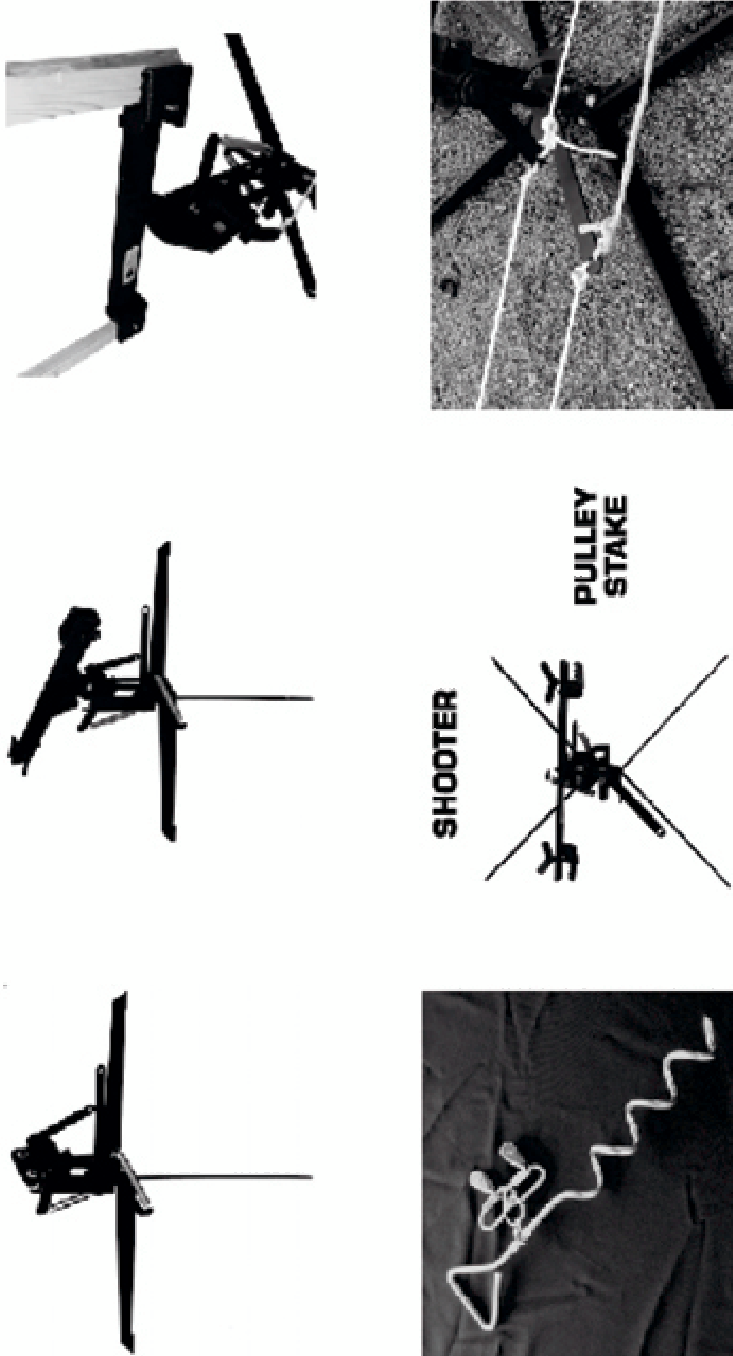


Figure 10. PT Turn-Swing Assembly

11. PT Popper and Accessories

Standard Popper Usage:

Your PT Popper comes pre-assembled and ready to shoot. The adjustment bolt allows you to adjust the sensitivity or angle of the plate according to the caliber you are using. You can also adjust the angle if your ground is uneven. After about 2000 rounds, be sure to reverse the Popper plate to avoid cupping and uneven wear.

11.1. Forward Falling Upgrade

The components required to attach the PT Popper Forward Falling Bracket to your PT Popper include the following:

- One PT Popper (full size, 2/3 size or colt)
- One Forward Falling Assembly

Tools Needed: Socket wrenches (two 3/4")

See Figure 11 for assembly instructions.

Forward Falling Popper Usage:

Our popper now fall towards you. Ensure that the Forward Falling Bracket is behind the plate.

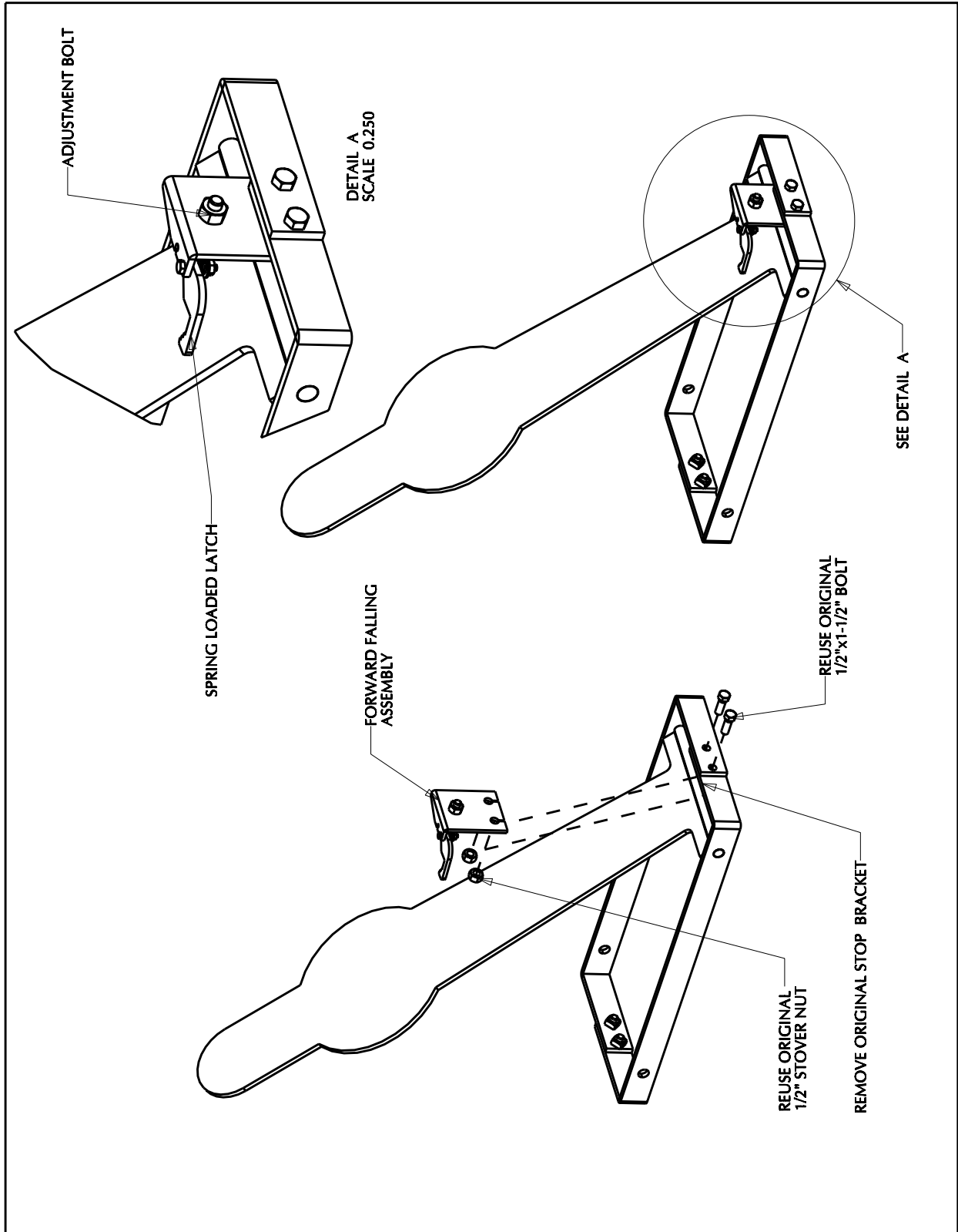


Figure 11. Popper Assembly

SCALE 0.125

12. Steel Target Safety and Use

Information in this article was taken from the FBI Training Bulletin.

There are presently a variety of steel targets on the market allowing a wide range of firearms training techniques. However, many of these targets do not provide adequate protection from bullet splatter (the bullet fragments that are reflected when a target is hit), so accidents can occur. It is important, therefore, that the user know what factors make training on steel targets as safe and effective as possible.

When shooting steel targets, a "splatter zone" appears. This zone is the area in which the great majority of bullet fragments eventually wind up. The total amount of splatter in this zone is primarily dependent on the following four key issues: 1) Angle of deflection, 2) Target hardness, 3) Bullet design and 4) Target placement.

12.1. Angle of Deflection

The type and design of a steel target determines the angle of deflection. Testing for angle of deflection is done by shooting a steel plate target surrounded by a plywood box. After shooting numerous rounds, the path of the bullet fragments is assessed by examining the marks left on the plywood. As the bullet shatters on impact, the majority of the fragments spread out at 20-degree angles from the plate surface. This area, which forms thin triangular shapes to the left and right of the target, is referred to as the "splatter zone." It is not a safe place to be as a full 95% of all bullet fragments can end up here. The remaining area, including the shooter, is referred to as the "safety zone," and receives only a small portion of bullet fragments. Although the safety zone is not absolutely safe, with proper protection, normal training can be carried on without undue risk.

12.2. Target Hardness

The hardness, or tensile strength, of a target measures the amount of force that can be applied to the steel before deformation or damage occurs. Hardness is most commonly measured by a Brinell number ranging from 150 on the soft side, up to 700 on the hard extreme. While the average target is made of the cheaper steel with a Brinell number of 265, some targets have a Brinell number over 500 and can withstand repeated .308 rounds without deformation or damage. Intuitively, it is apparent that a harder steel target will last longer. More importantly, a harder steel target is actually safer. In repeated testing, hard targets produced very consistent splatter patterns and returned little or no bullet material back to the shooter. Softer targets deformed sooner and often resulted in extremely unpredictable splatter patterns. Specifically, many fragments were larger and traveled in virtually every direction, effectively rendering the safety zone non-existent. It is recommended, therefore, that steel targets be made of the harder steel. Initially they will be more expensive, but, based on longevity and safety, they will be more cost effective in the end.

12.3. Bullet Design

A high quality, higher power factored ammunition is essential to reduce splatter. Simply stated, to minimize the size and pattern of splatter, drive the projectile harder. Consequently, a lead bullet with a low velocity is the worst option for steel target training. For safe training, it is recommended that only higher power factored bullets be used. A desirable round to produce consistent splatter is a jacketed hollow-point with a velocity of 1225 fps. Another issue is the "correlation factor." This generally refers to how well a bullet holds together to give controlled expansion and penetration. In the case of steel target training, the best bullet is a frangible style round. The high velocity, frangible design of such bullets creates a predictable shattering effect on impact.

12.4. Target Placement

Even with the best targets and bullets, training can be dangerous if targets are placed incorrectly. Metal targets should not be placed parallel to each other with out a barrier between them. Splatter from one target could ricochet off another target (secondary splatter), and return to the shooter. Metal targets that are used in a grouping pattern should be staggered so as not to be in the 20 degree angle of deflection splatter zone of another target. Placing plywood to the sides of each target easily solves both of these problems. Because the wood is soft, it will absorb the splatter and not cause dangerous secondary splatter. The wood will, however, need to be replaced frequently to be an effective barrier. Another cause of secondary splatter can be large

rocks or concrete. The best surfaces are made of sand or fine gravel.

12.5. Other Safety Issues

Since splatter can only be minimized and never totally eliminated, proper eye protection must be mandatory on all firing ranges. Eye protection should be OSHA tested and have side protection built in. Long sleeves and hats are optional but recommended. Instructors and observers should stand behind the shooter and obey all safety precautions as well. In short, training on steel targets can be safe if done properly. Buy your targets from a reputable manufacturer, use high velocity, frangible ammunition, place targets correctly, and take proper safety precautions.

13. Safety

Any activity using firearms is inherently dangerous and should only be carried out with the greatest of care and seriousness. This equipment is intended for professional use, not for consumer or amusement activities! It should only be used under the strict supervision of qualified firearms training personnel.

Action Target will assume no responsibility whatsoever for persons or organizations who use Action Target equipment in a manner which is unsafe and/or which poses a threat to human life, property, or the environment.

Action Target is not responsible for contamination, environmental damage, or any other consequences or outcomes the results of range operations.

Caution! We highly recommend that you follow your range safety program and strictly adhere to its rules!

For protection, all range personnel should adhere to these safety precautions:

- * Keep hands and clothing clear of any moving parts, actuators, motors, etc.
- * Always use proper armament in front of actuators, air lines, controllers, fixtures, and any other parts of the system which might be damaged by gunfire.
- * Never place a target in a location that can be seen from anywhere other than the area where the intended shooter is firing from!
- * Keep hands and clothing clear of any moving parts, actuators, motors, etc.
- * Always use proper armament in front of actuators, air lines, controllers, fixtures, and any other parts of an ATI system that might be damaged by gunfire.
- * Wear appropriate eye and hearing protection.
- * Vary target placement whenever possible to distribute spent rounds more evenly over bullet trap surfaces.
- * Watch for airborne fragmentation from fired rounds.
- * Halt all shooting activity and correct the reason for any airborne fragmentation.
- * Watch for splatter from bullets impacting the ground or other surfaces.
- * Halt all shooting activity and correct the reason for any splatter.
- * Follow inspection schedules and preventative maintenance procedures for target equipment and bullet traps.
- * Inspect ranges regularly per the recommended inspection and repair sections of the specific ATI manual.
- * Halt all shooting activity and inspect range conditions when smoke or sparks are seen where bullets impact.
- * Halt all shooting activity and inspect any changes in the appearance of the bullet trap or other range equipment.

14. Disclaimer

Certain risks are inherent in the use of firearms and participation in live-fire training programs. In addition, the improper use of firearms in live-fire training can lead to the destruction of property, personal injury, and even death. You and your customers must follow all manufacturers' instructions when using firearms with any Action Target, Inc. product.

Action Target products are intended for use only under the close supervision and direction of a qualified firearms instructor experienced in live-fire training. The risks associated with firearms training must be carefully considered and evaluated when planning and implementing the use of any Action Target product.

Further, every firearms user must fully understand and evaluate the destructive and penetrating potential of any ammunition selected. Prior to using Action Target, Inc. products, the firearms user must evaluate the performance characteristics of the ammunition in use and ensure that it cannot penetrate or damage AR 500 steel, or a combination of crushed rock and AR 500 steel. If in doubt, firearms users should consult the ammunition's manufacturer for performance characteristics.

Warning! You and your customers must not use any Armor Piercing (AP) or other penetrative ammunition in conjunction with any Action Target, Inc. product. Use of penetrative ammunition could result in serious damage to the product, breaching of the fired-round containment area, and serious injury or even death!

Action Target, Inc. disclaims any and all liability associated with the use of firearms in association with its products. While Action Target products are designed to reduce the risks associated with live-fire training, failure to take proper care or to adhere to appropriate safety policies and procedures could result in damage to property or serious injury or death to participants or bystanders. Action Target, Inc. assumes no liability for the improper use of its products or the improper use of firearms or ammunition in conjunction with its products. Every firearms user proceeds at his or her own risk and assumes liability for his or her own actions.

15. Warranties and Returns

Action Target provides limited and extended warranties. Before you can return a part for repair, you must first contact Action Target at 801-377-8033 and obtain a Return Authorization (RA) number. Unless you have been explicitly told otherwise, you are responsible for the cost of shipping returned materials back to Action Target for service.

Note : Returned items covered by warranty are repaired and returned to you without charge. Otherwise, you may be charged for the repair. If you wish to be advised of any possible repair costs before the repair is done, please request this when obtaining your return authorization. Action Target reserves the right to repair or replace, at its option, any part of an Action Target system or component in the course of servicing that system or component.

Warning ! Do not attempt to repair any products or individual components of products during the duration of your warranty! Any alterations will void the warranty. It is your responsibility to return all parts that do not perform properly!

Limited Warranty

Action Target Inc. will repair or replace, at its option, any product which does not function correctly due to faulty components or workmanship for a period of 1 year from the date of purchase. Action Target Inc. reserves the right to *not* warranty any product under these circumstances:

- * A product modified or altered by anyone other than an authorized Action Target service person.
- * A product damaged due to improper or inadequate armoring, such as a bullet hole(s) in a product.
- * A product damaged due to user negligence or failure to perform the recommended maintenance.
- * A product damaged due to acts of nature or chance, such as an earthquake, lightning, flood, fire, etc.

Action Target's warranty does *not* cover the replacement or repair of consumable or other regular maintenance items, such as light bulbs, breakers, batteries, lubricants, filters, etc.

Extended Warranty

An extended warranty or a service contract may extend your coverage over that stated herein but does not exist unless explicitly stated in writing and as part of a specific and additionally purchased extended warranty. Action Target makes no other warranties, expressed or implied.

Returns for Repair

After obtaining a Return Authorization (RA) number from Action Target, ship the item(s) for repair to this address:

ACTION TARGET INC.

1281 West 220 North

Provo, UT 84601