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Browning buckmark grip removal

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Unload the weapon - Remove the magazine. Rack the slide. Rack again. Confirm that there is no round in the room. Remove the top rail - there are two ways to do this: Remove the recoil assembly and spring slide - the process depends on when your Buckmark was done: Pre-2001 - slide forward, lift the recoil spring assembly up to the front, remove it, lift the slide off the 2001-present frame - slide forward, then step back an inch, grab the rod with pliers, lift the slide out of the frame, grab the pad at the end of the rod, release the pliers, release the pad slowly Remove the right handle (a screw) OR wrap the handles in one piece (a screw on each side, lift and slide towards Front) Remove the spring from the magazine's T-shaped latch - lift the frame spring It's a good time to examine the Buckmark trigger mechanism Remove the disconnecter and the disconnecter spring - Remove the pin from the disconnecter first , then lift the disconnecter and disconnecter spring Remove the magazine safety wire (on pistols manufactured after 2005-ish) - insert the magazine pin disconnecter, angle wire up, Squirm out of the charger ejector Remove the loader latch - Push it from left to right and remove it Remove the left handle (two-piece handles only) - remove the screw, angle down up, Pull from the slide stop under and safety Remove the zipper stop (stop the open latch assembly) - lifts directly up the retain main spring frame - over-cock hammer, insert 1/16 hex key (or similar) throughout the two key spring holding holes Remove safety click plate - pin sear punch a small amount of left (1/16 punch) , lift click plate off hammer pin, slide click on the safety lever plate Remove the sear - Punch the pin to grab the rest of the way, from left to right (1/16 punch), remove the seizing removal hammer - Hit the hammer pin from right to left (1/8 inches punch), remove the hammer Remove the assembly of the safety lever - turn it counterclockwise, tilt the back up, lift out of the frame (no force required) Remove the spring to grasp - punch the sear spring pin, left-to-right Punching), unload the spring out of the frame Remove the main spring and piston main springs - compress with a large punch, remove the rod, slowly release the spring, empty them Show/Hide additional information for all steps Show/Info Hide buttons are also available for each toggle step showing or hiding additional information just for this step. If you don't like these dismantling instructions, some alternatives are: How to use this web page In the list of steps, click on the link for each step to see the detailed description of this step. There is a link to the list of steps at the end of each detail section. Directional references (front, rear, top, bottom, left, right) in the instructions are always in relation to the position position the room when installed in the barrel. Click on any photo for the full-size version of this photo. By clicking the Show/Hide information button in each section's header, you'll see or hide the information details. When hidden, only the most important texts and images are displayed. Screw sizes are given as D-T or D-T x L (where D is diameter number, T is wire-by-inch, L is filled portion length in inches). Unless otherwise stated, the size of the screws and the size of the spring wires were actually measured by me. The screw torque specifications are given here in inch-lbs, not foot-lbs. It's a weapon, not a tractor. If you see something wrong or missing, or know a better way, or think a better photo is needed, please let me know. I take the criticism well and I want the information presented here to be the best it can be. What year was my Buckmark done? Some of the steps are different for buckmarks made before or after some change in parts in a given year, so it's worth knowing what year your Buckmark was manufactured. Browning has a page on how to determine when your Buckmark was done. But basically, look at the serial number ... If it starts with 655, it was made between 1985 - 1997 If it starts with 515, it was made between 1998 - this Two following letters indicate the last two digits of the year: Z-1 Y-2 X-3 W-4 V-5 T-6 R-7 P-8 No.9 M-0 So, The serial number 655NY00001 was manufactured in 1992, and the serial number 515ZT00001 was manufactured in 2016. Wouldn't it have been easier to identify the type of firearm with three letters, and use numbers for the year... Like, I don't know ... BMK16 for a Buckmark made in 2016? Why can your pieces look or fit differently from those shown here Why do my Buckmark pieces look or fit differently from yours? First of all, although all Buckmarks share many parts, and operate in a mechanically very similar way, there have been changes, big and small, over the years. Since 1985, more than 30 Models/Variants of Buckmarks have been manufactured. The major differences between Buckmark models include: Second, firearms are mechanical things assembled from manufactured parts. Each part is made at certain tolerances, but when the pieces are assembled, the variability of these tolerances can accumulate, leading to what people call tolerance stacking. This can lead to if your gun has a slightly shorter part A, and also a slightly slightly B, so even if the after-sales C part fits perfectly into my Buckmark, it might not fit perfectly into your Buckmark. Third, Browning has parts (or groups of parts) made for them in batches, then assembled them into models/variants based works from available parts. This leads to many minor parts changes/evolutions that can overlap over time or by variant. For this reason, for many changes, it is impossible to say after that date or serial number, all certainly this new version of this part. Fourth, some parts are hand-suited during assembly. In particular, some hammer and sear surfaces (and possibly hammer links, and pre-2001 shooting pins) are essentially custom-suited for your Buckmark. This is both good (most Buckmarks work perfectly from the factory, and require no TINKERING to operate, reliable, accurate pistols), and bad (replacing some parts requires knowledge, tools and care, to get them right). The combination of model variance, the manufacture of part tolerances, the variance of parts in batches, and custom assembly usually explains why your parts don't look or fit exactly like my parts. Unload - Make sure it is unloaded finger out of the trigger; pistol pointed in a safe direction. Remove the charger. Rack the slide. Rack the slide again. Visually/tactilely confirm no round in the room, and no magazine in the mag though. Unloaded - no charger, no round in the room Remove the right handle - OR - Remove the removal of URX handles enveloping a room for all models: Remove the right handle screw (there is only one) Non-UDX models use a regular flathead screwdriver. The size of the screw is 8-32 x 5/16 long, the head is 0.26 wide and 0.14 high, threaded tree is 0.225 long UDX models use a 3/32 hex key. The size of the screw is 8-32 x 5/16 long, the head is 0.306 wide and 0.088 high, threaded tree is 0.225 long Note that, while the threaded part is identical for both screws, the head on the screw hex is shorter and wider. The shorter head allows for thinner handles (without the screw head sticking). The larger head means you need an enlarged counter-thinking hole in the handle. For two-piece handles only: Lift the right handle directly on the frame It's not uncommon for the handles to be a little glued to the frame. Moderate force may be required here. Skip steps 3 and 4 (these are only for one-piece handles). On my old golden Buckmark with split handles that meet at the front, the handles did not go out, even with moderate force. The two grip halves were glued together at the front, perhaps glued by the previous owner, and needed a scary-hard prying to separate them. Please don't stick them together. For single-piece URX handles ONLY: Remove the left handle screw (there is only one) For one-piece URX handles ; Extend the handles a little on each side, and pull them forward out of the frame You only need to pull each side up about 1/4, to clear the magazine ejector pin near the bottom of the handle You can pull one side of the pin and move it forward a little, then pull the other side of the pin, then pull it all forward NOTE: Pieces will fall off the frame when you do that. DON'T PANIC! Just try not to lose them. YOU CAN HELP TO BETTER THESE INSTRUCTIONS: I don't actually own a Buckmark with a single piece wrapping handles. If you do, and have suggestions for better removal instructions for the single piece or useful photos to contribute, please let me know. Screw grip - screw grip high - right side, ufx grip frame Right Side. UDX grip frame Now is the right time to examine how the trigger mechanism works Before pressing the trigger, cover the hammer with your thumb to prevent it from slamming into the frame (it normally hits the shot pin). See the pictures. Put your thumb without shooting on top of the hammer and be ready for sudden and significant force. Nothing horrible happens if you let the hammer hit the frame a few times, but you shouldn't get used to it. Basic steps: When you pull the trigger backwards, the top of the trigger moves forward, pulling the disconnecter forward, which pulls the top to grip it forward, so that the bottom of the sear moves backwards, releasing the hammer. Thumbs over the hammer, before the trigger has pressed After the trigger has pressed Keep the main spring removal Overcock the hammer. Do this by pushing the hammer down as far as you can with your thumb. This will require some force, since you compress the main spring. This should push the main spring piston down far enough to allow you to take the next step. Insert a metal rod (e.g., a 1/16 hex key) into the main spring holding hole on the left side, on the main spring piston and in the corresponding hole on the right. Leave it there. The main spring holding hole is the small, unthreaded hole just behind and below the safety lever cutout. (See photo on the right.) The larger and threaded hole directly below the cutout is where the handle screw goes. Be sure to stick the metal rod all the way, to make sure it doesn't slip. Bad things could happen if it slipped. Push the top to grab it forward to release the hammer. (It should NOT slam forward, because the main spring is retained.) Note that the safety lever must be in the low/off/fire position to do so. This is most important for firearms that have long hammer ties, as there could be some residual spring pressure on the hammer in these cases. HAMMER LINE NOTE: Your ability to insert something through the main spring holding hole, above the main spring piston, and into the corresponding hole on the other side depends on the length of your hammer link. If you have a very long hammer link, you won't need to surcock the hammer at all to insert the punch; The hole will already be clear. It's boring, you do not remove all the pressure from the main spring on the hammer. In this case, you want to use the biggest punch/nail/everything you can hold into this hole. If you have a very short hammer link, you will have the opposite problem... you'll overcock the hammer as much as possible, and still not be able to insert even a 1/16 key hex or punch in there. The 1992 Gold Target had a very short hammer link, so I had a lot of problems with this step. I'm done, using a piece of bond wire, but even then, I had to hammer the end of the wire flat to get it in there. You see the small burst of light in the upper left edge of the hole in the picture with the orange arrow? Overcocking the hammer only made the gap slightly larger, so that's the whole room I had to work with. Main spring holding hole Link length differences hammer remove mainspring plunger and mainpring Information WARNING: This step is slightly dangerous, because the main spring is strong. Hold a firm grip on the larger punch. NOTE: This step is not necessary unless you please examine, clean or replace the main spring or main spring piston, or you want to clean the hole in the main spring. Kidnapping Use a large punch (1/8 inch or more) to push down on the main spring piston with enough force to release pressure on the main spring soutine rod The scum rod is the 1/16-inch hex key (or similar item) that you put through the main spring retaining holes a few steps back. Without releasing the pressure on the larger punch, remove the slatting rod Slowly allow the main spring to push the larger punch until any pressure is released. WARNING: The main spring is strong. (Don't shoot your eye, kid.) The amount of movement here is low, as is less than 1/2. Turn the frame upside down, and the main spring and main spring piston should fall. NOTE: Mainspring is the size of the wire 0.0500 - 0.0510 diameter, probably 23 gauge music threads. Push the Mainspring piston (B5152478) Mainspring Plunger (B5152580) (B5152580)