

Webley

TOMAHAWK OWNER'S MANUAL



THE BASIC SAFETY RULES



INTRODUCTION

1. Treat every rifle as if it is loaded.
2. Never point a rifle at anyone, or allow anyone to point a rifle at you even if you think it is not loaded.
3. Always carry the rifle so that the direction of the muzzle is under control, even if you stumble.
4. Always be sure of your target and what lies behind it, before you squeeze the trigger.
5. Never leave a loaded rifle unattended.
6. Beware of targets which tend to cause ricochets.

Keeping to these rules will ensure safe and enjoyable sport with your new air rifle.

KNOW THE LAW ON AIRGUNS AND OBEY IT. ACT RESPONSIBLY, ACT SAFELY AND ENJOY YOUR SHOOTING!

Always use the appropriate quality .177 airgun pellets. Never use any damaged, tarnished or previously used pellets.

WARNING:

DO NOT PRESS THE TRIGGER WHILE SAFETY BUTTON IS ON. IT IS DANGEROUS FOR USER & GUN BOTH.

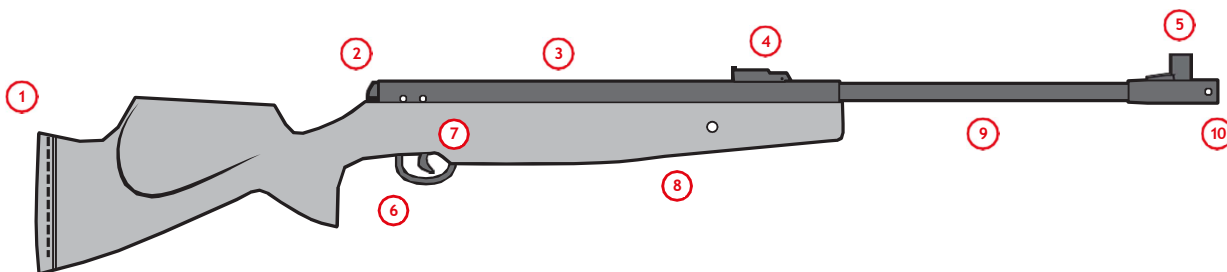
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The Tomahawk is a spring operated, single shot, break-action air rifle, fitted with a precision rifled barrel, primarily suited to waisted lead pellets. The use of steel darts is not recommended. The rifle is available in .177 (4.5 mm) calibre. The Tomahawk has many special design features, which include:

1. A fully adjustable 2-stage trigger mechanism. Please note trigger is factory set to 0.9 kg (2 lbs).
2. An automatic re-settable safe.
3. Adjustable forend jaws to ensure accurate barrel alignment is maintained.
4. A machine-cut dovetail is provided for the fitting of a telescopic sight.
5. A mainspring damper, which eliminates spring vibration.
6. Custom style ambidextrous stocks incorporating double cheekpieces and ventilated rubber recoil pad. Available in beech or walnut.
7. Barrels are fitted with C.A.T.S. (Controlled Air Turbulence System) as standard.
8. Optional screw-in silencers are available.

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SPECIFICATIONS & FEATURES



Calibre .177 (4.5mm)

Action Break action

Weight (no sights fitted) 3.35 kg. Max

Safety devices Automatic re-settable safety

Length specs:

1. Heel Pad

6. Trigger Guard

2. Safety Catch

7. Trigger

3. Body Tube

8. Stock

4. Rear Sight

9. Barrel

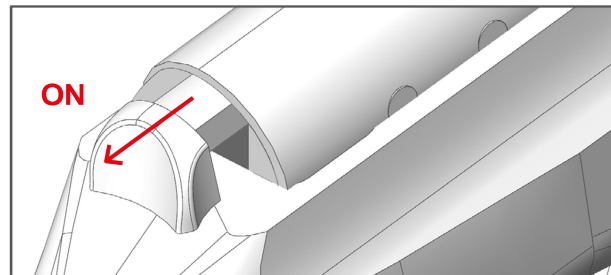
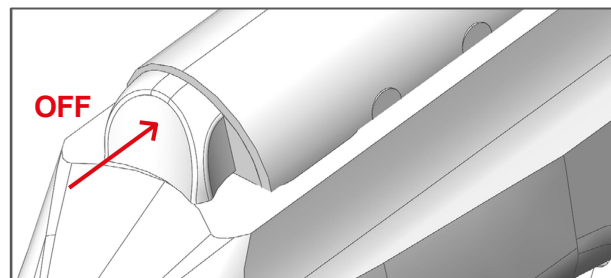
Model	Joules	Type	Rifled Barrel Length	Overall Length in mm
18S20	<20	Spring	18"	<1115
18S15	<15	Spring	18"	<1115
15S15	<15	Spring	15"	<1040

SAFETY

The Tomahawk air rifle is fitted with a safety catch which is automatically set to the "ON" position when the rifle is cocked. The Safety can also be reset to the "ON" and "OFF" position manually.

To set the safety to "ON", push safety button all the way forward. In this position, the trigger cannot be pulled and the gun cannot be shot. To move the safety to the "OFF" position, pull safety button rearwards. In this position, the gun is ready to shoot.

CAUTION: Until you are ready to shoot, keep the safety button in the "ON" position.



TOMAHAWK

TRIGGER ADJUSTMENT

The Tomahawk is fitted with a 2-stage trigger mechanism. To adjust these settings the action must be removed from the stock.

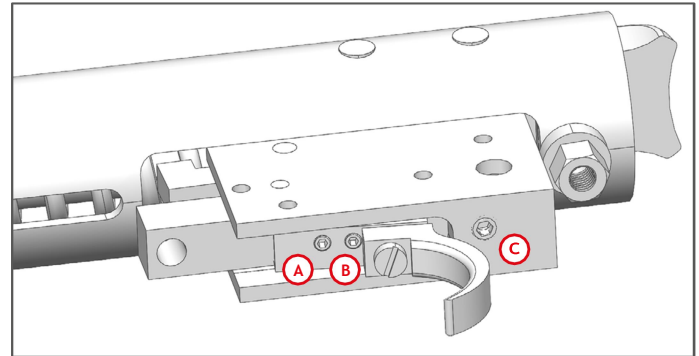
Screw A adjusts the position and length of the 1st stage trigger pull.

Screw B adjusts the position and length of the 2nd stage trigger pull.

Screw C adjusts the trigger pull load. The sear engagement can be viewed through the 6mm hole each side of the trigger cage.

The operation of the safety catch is controlled by the trigger mechanism settings, after adjusting the trigger mechanism always check the safety catch engages correctly and the rifle does not fire when the safety catch is in the "SAFE" position. Re-adjust the trigger settings if necessary.

When checking the trigger pull always point the rifle in a safe direction.



Webley

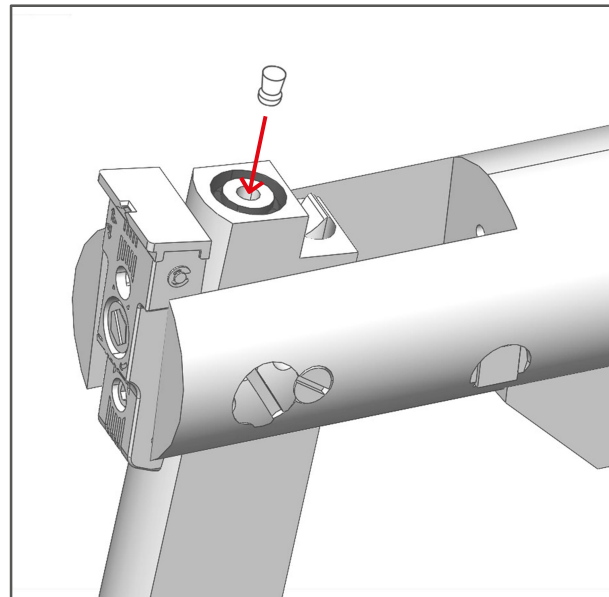
TOMAHAWK

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

With the open hand, sharply tap the barrel down to open the rifle. Then using the barrel as a lever, cock the rifle as far as it will go, the safe will automatically engage. Keep your fingers clear of the trigger whilst cocking the rifle. Do not allow the barrel to spring back. Insert a pellet into the barrel and push the pellet with the finger or thumb only until flush with the end. Close the barrel fully.

The rifle is now ready to fire. Adhering to the safety rules, aim the rifle at the target. Push the safety catch forward into the fire position then squeeze the trigger.

Running In: During the running-in period, after the first few hundred rounds, check the tightness of the stock fixing screws, and periodically thereafter.



REAR SIGHT

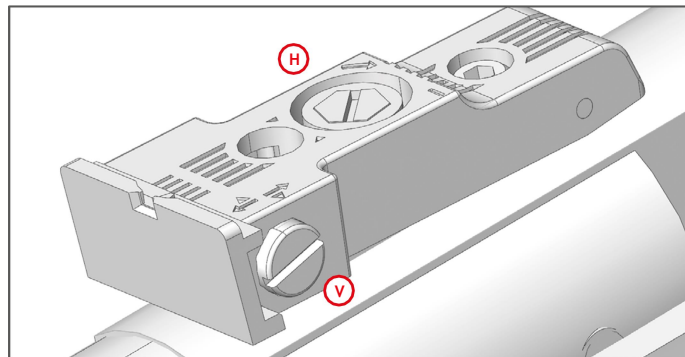
The Rear Sight is adjusted using a standard flat screwdriver. Always take the same point of aim during adjustment, regardless of the resultant point of impact. Shoot at least five pellets between adjustments, using the average of the group for reference.

Vertical adjustment. (V)

To correct a rifle shooting high, turn the rear sight vertical adjusting screw clockwise to lower the leaf. To correct a rifle shooting low turn the vertical adjusting anti-clockwise to raise the leaf.

Horizontal adjustment. (H)

To correct a gun shooting to the right, turn the rear sight horizontal adjusting screw anti-clockwise to move the blade to the left. To correct a gun shooting to the left, turn the horizontal adjusting screw clockwise to move the blade to the right.



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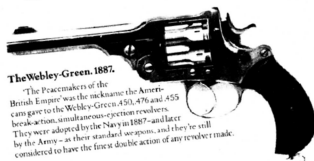
SOME OF THE GUNS THAT MADE WEBLEY WORLD FAMOUS.



**The Royal Irish
Constabulary Revolver,
1867.**

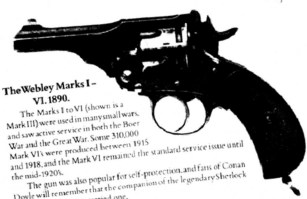
Adopted by the British Irish Constabulary in 1867, this solid frame, single and double-action revolver became known as the R.I.C. model, and achieved world fame over the many years it was in production.

After it was presented to British Major General Cavendish by Lord Berkeley in 1869, and when General Cavendish died at the Battle of the Little Bighorn fighting American Indians in 1876, his Webley revolver was at his side.



The Webley Green, 1887.

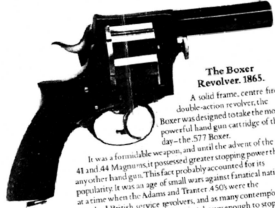
The Progenitors of the British Empire, was the nickname the Army gave to the Webley Green 450, 476 and 455 calibre, simultaneous-ejection revolver. They were adopted by the Navy in 1887, and later by the Army as their standard weapon, and they're still considered to have the finest double action of any revolver made.



**The Webley Marks I -
VI, 1890.**

The Marks I to VI (shown is a Mark III) were used in many wars, and saw active service in both the Boer and the Great War. Some 310,000 Mark VIs were produced between 1915 and 1918, and the Mark VI remained the standard service issue until the mid-1920s.

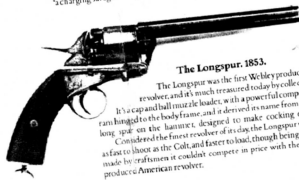
The gun was also popular for self-protection and fans of Conan Doyle will remember that the companion of the legendary Sherlock Holmes, Dr Watson, carried one.



**The Boxer
Revolver, 1865.**

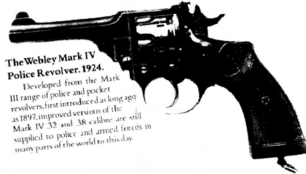
A solid frame, centre fire, double-action revolver, the Boxer was designed to take the most powerful hand gun cartridge of the day - the .577 Boater.

It was a formidable weapon, and until the advent of the 41 and 44 Magnum, it possessed greater stopping power than any other hand gun. This fact probably accounted for its popularity. It was an age of small wars against farmed natives, at a time when the Adams and Tranter 450 were the standard British service revolvers, and as many contemporary accounts noted, they simply weren't heavy enough to stop 'a charging tiger'.



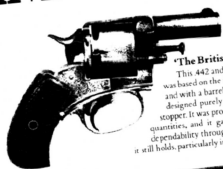
The Longspur, 1853.

The Longspur was the first Webley production revolver, and it's much treasured today by collectors. It's a cap and ball, muzzle loader, with a powerful compound ramrod to the body frame, and a device to make cocking easier, long 'spike' on the hammer, designed to make cocking easier. Considered the finest revolver of its day, the Longspur was as fast to shoot as the Colt, and faster to load, though being hand-made by craftsmen it couldn't compete in price with the mass-produced American revolvers.



**The Webley Mark IV
Police Revolver, 1924.**

Developed from the Mark III range of police and pocket revolvers, first introduced as long ago as 1897, improved versions of the Mark IV 52 and .38 calibre are still supplied to police and armed forces in many parts of the world to this day.



'The British Bulldog', 1878.

This 442 and 450 calibre revolver was based on the famous R.I.C. model, and with a barrel only 2 1/2" long was designed purely as a short range stopper. It was produced in large quantities, and it gained a reputation for dependability throughout the world which it still holds, particularly in South America.

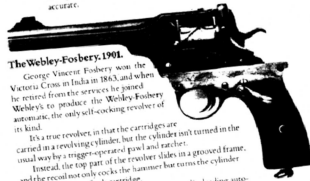


**The Webley
.32 Automatic
Pistol, 1909.**

Perhaps stung by newspaper articles in 1899 which asserted that British revolvers were going to be replaced in popularity by foreign made automatic pistols, Thomas Webley hastened the development of a fine range of British-made self-loaders.

The 32 shown above became the official weapon of the Metropolitan Police, after proving its worth in the Sidney Street Siege in 1911, and was also adopted by many overseas police forces.

It's of a unique recoil-operated design, simple and strongly constructed, and although small, it's highly accurate.



The Webley-Fosbery, 1901.

George Vincent Fosbery won the Victoria Cross in India in 1863, and when he retired from the service he joined Webley's to produce the Webley-Fosbery automatic, the only self-cocking revolver of its kind.

It's a true revolver, in that the cartridge are carried in a revolving cylinder, but the cylinder isn't turned in the usual way by a trigger-operated pawl and ratchet.

Instead, the top part of the revolver slides into a sprung frame, and the recoil not only cocks the hammer but turns the cylinder as well, presenting a fresh cartridge.

The Webley-Fosbery is as fast to fire as a semi-automatic, and the Webley or Fosbery cap loader is used, as far as load.

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