



**INSTRUCTION MANUAL
FOR**

**RUGER®
Redhawk®**

**DOUBLE-ACTION REVOLVER
BLUED AND STAINLESS STEEL**



**READ THE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS
IN THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY
BEFORE USING THIS FIREARM**

**THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL SHOULD ALWAYS ACCOMPANY THIS FIREARM
AND BE TRANSFERRED WITH IT UPON CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP,
OR WHEN THE FIREARM IS LOANED OR PRESENTED TO ANOTHER PERSON.**

**STURM, RUGER & Company, Inc.
Southport, Connecticut 06490
U. S. A.**

**ALL RUGER FIREARMS ARE DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED
IN RUGER FACTORIES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**KH6-94
R10**

FIREARMS SAFETY — YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

SAFETY MUST BE THE FIRST AND CONSTANT CONSIDERATION OF EVERY PERSON WHO HANDLES FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.

This Instruction Manual is designed to assist you in learning how to use and care for your REDHAWK® revolver properly.

Only when you are certain you fully understand the Manual and can properly carry out its instructions should you practice loading, unloading, etc. with live ammunition.

If you have any doubts about your ability to handle or use a particular type of gun safely, then you should seek supervised instruction.

Such personalized instruction is often available from gun dealers, gun clubs or police departments. If none of these sources can help you, write to the National Rifle Association Training Division, Washington D.C. 20036. They will put you in touch with a source of personalized instruction.

The person with a gun in his possession has a full-time job. He cannot guess; he cannot forget. He must know how to use his firearm safely. *Do not use any firearm without having a complete understanding of its particular characteristics and safe use.* Remember: There is no such thing as a foolproof gun.

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Other Cautions and Warnings appear throughout the Manual.

ALTERATION WARNING

Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. will not be responsible for any alteration of any part of this firearm after it leaves our control, or for the addition or substitution of parts or accessories not manufactured by Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. This product was designed to function properly in its original condition. Any changes made in this product are specifically contrary to our instructions and we expressly do not authorize any changes to be made after manufacture. *Do not jeopardize your safety or the safety of others by making modifications to your firearm.*

FIREARMS ARE DANGEROUS WEAPONS — READ THE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS IN THIS MANUAL THOROUGHLY AND CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THIS FIREARM

GENERAL INFORMATION AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Ruger REDHAWK® revolver is a double action firearm which is specifically designed for heavy Magnum cartridges and embodies many exclusive features found in no other revolver. The crane and cylinder assembly of the REDHAWK® revolver locks directly into the frame, both at the rear of the cylinder and at the front of the crane. The ejector rod serves only as an ejector — it does not rotate with the cylinder. The hammer and trigger are powered by opposite ends of the same coil spring which is in the frame behind the trigger. The components which link the trigger and hammer to this spring transmit spring energy with minimum friction loss. All of this mechanism is readily removable without tools and dismantles, along with the cylinder/crane group, into a small number of subassemblies for inspection and cleaning (See Figure 1 and Figure 2).

The internal parts are installed either through the top or bottom of the grip-frame; therefore, *no side plate* is needed. The resulting *double solid frame* contributes greatly to the extraordinary strength and reliability of these revolvers.

The Ruger REDHAWK® revolver has a transfer bar which is connected directly to the trigger. The transfer bar — which is raised into firing position as the trigger is pulled to the rear — transmits the energy of the hammer blow to the firing pin. The transfer-bar safety system provides that the hammer blow can be transmitted to the firing pin only when the trigger is pulled all the way to the rear. This is a positive internal safety feature.

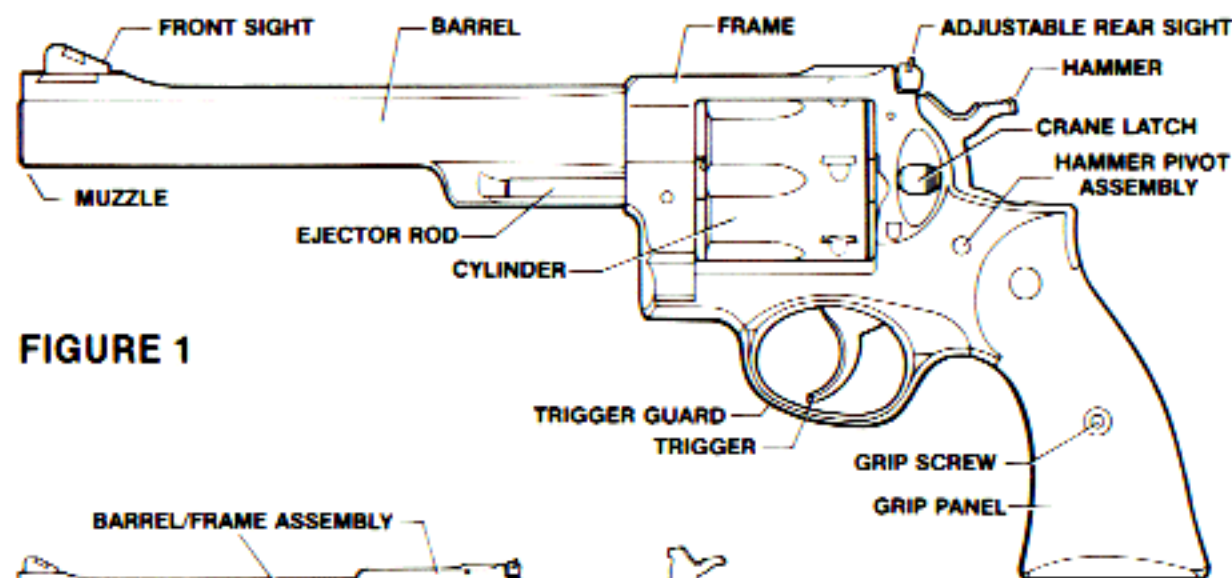
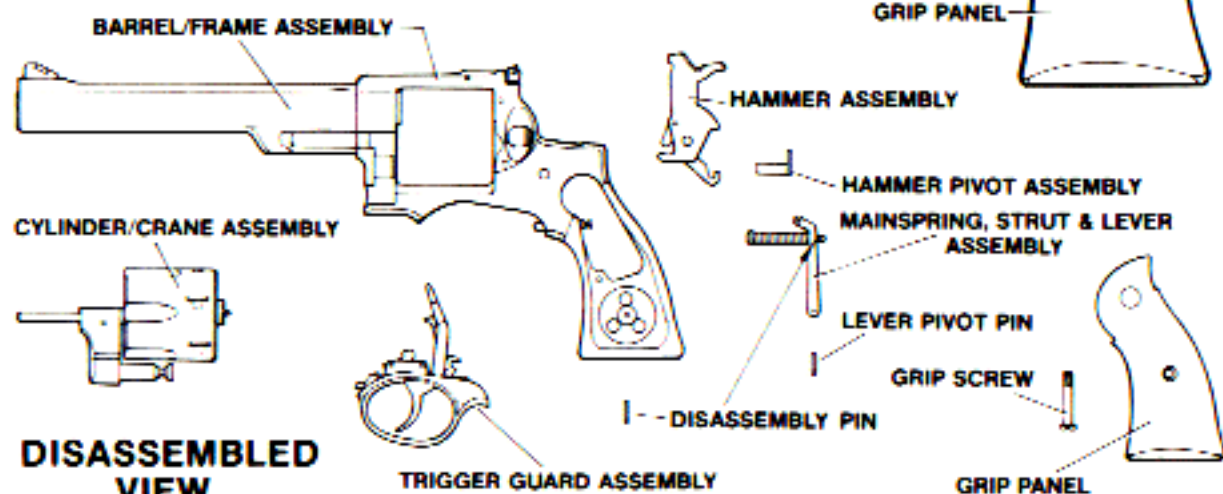


FIGURE 1



DISASSEMBLED VIEW

FIGURE 2

When the REDHAWK® revolver is correctly operated, the cylinder cannot be opened (swung out) when the hammer is cocked, and the hammer/trigger mechanism is not operable until the cylinder is locked in position. However, this safety interlock functions as intended only when the crane latch is in its proper position. The safety interlock can be intentionally 'defeated' if the gun user manipulates the crane latch and cocks the hammer while the cylinder is out of the frame.

WARNING: If an attempt is made to move the cylinder into the frame of the revolver while the hammer is cocked, the hammer may fall and discharge a cartridge. The hammer may fall without the trigger being touched by the gun user. NEVER CLOSE OR OPEN THE CYLINDER WHILE THE HAMMER IS COCKED.

Despite their many highly desirable features, Ruger revolvers—as with all firearms—must at all times be handled with strict attention to correct safety practices, and be inspected frequently to assure gun is working properly.

AMMUNITION

Ruger REDHAWK® revolvers are marked on the barrel with the name of the cartridge for which the revolver is chambered. Revolvers marked for the 44 Magnum cartridge will chamber the 44 Rem. Magnum cartridge and the 44 S&W Special cartridge. Revolvers marked for the 357 Magnum cartridge will chamber the 357 Magnum cartridge and the 38 Special cartridge. Revolvers marked for the .41 Magnum cartridge will chamber the .41 Remington Magnum cartridge only. Do not use .41 Colt cartridges in these revolvers. Ruger revolvers are designed for use with cartridges of the correct caliber which are manufactured in accordance with the U.S. Industry Standards. Be certain to use proper cartridges of the correct caliber. See page 10 — Care and Cleaning — for important information on chamber cleaning.

DANGER — AMMUNITION WARNING

Firearms may be damaged, and death or serious injury to the shooter or other persons may result from any condition which contributes to the generation of excessive pressure, or the uncontrolled release of gas, within a firearm. The foregoing adverse conditions can be caused by *bore or chamber obstructions, propellant powder overloads, or by defective, incorrect, or improperly loaded and assembled cartridge components.*

It is extremely dangerous to use a cartridge whose pressure is greater than that developed by cartridges loaded to Industry Standards. Even the strongest firearm can be blown up as a result of excessive pressure.

AMMUNITION (CARTRIDGES) NOTICE

WE SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DAMAGE OR INJURY WHATSOEVER OCCURRING IN CONNECTION WITH, OR AS THE RESULT OF, THE USE IN THE REDHAWK® REVOLVER OF FAULTY, OR NON-STANDARD, OR "REMANUFACTURED", OR HAND LOADED (RELOADED) AMMUNITION, OR OF CARTRIDGES OTHER THAN THOSE FOR WHICH THE FIREARM WAS ORIGINALLY CHAMBERED.

BORE OBSTRUCTIONS WARNING

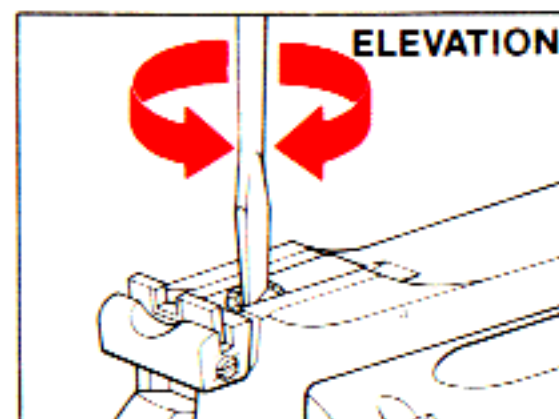
Before loading or firing a revolver examine the bore to be certain it is unobstructed. Firing a gun with any obstruction in the bore—even a heavy coating of oil, or drops of water—may result in damage to the gun and injury to the shooter and persons nearby.

A misfire or unusual sound upon firing is a signal to cease firing and to examine the chambers and bore. If there is any obstruction, clear the obstruction before firing the gun.

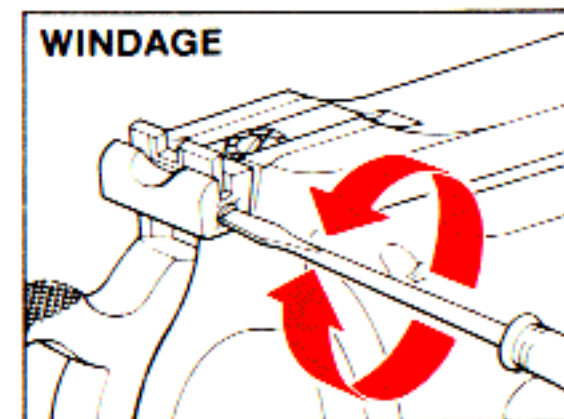
SIGHTS

The REDHAWK revolver is provided with an insert front sight. To change the front sight, depress the spring-loaded plunger in the front of the barrel rib with a small punch and lift rear of sight blade. The adjustable rear sight has a white outline blade. Each click of the rear sight adjustment screws (either windage or elevation) will move the point of impact of the bullet approximately 3/4" at a distance of 25 yards. Move the rear sight in the direction you desire the bullet to move on the target (See Figure 3). The suggested sight picture is shown in Figure 4.

FIGURE 3. SIGHT ADJUSTMENTS



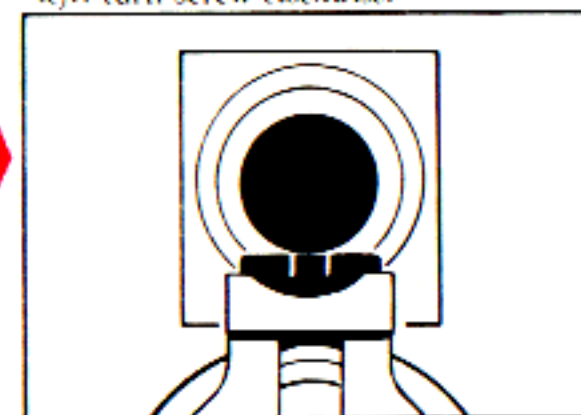
To raise point of impact: turn screw counterclockwise.
To lower point of impact: turn screw clockwise.



To move the point of impact to the right: turn screw counterclockwise.
To move the point of impact to the left: turn screw clockwise.

FIGURE 4. SUGGESTED SIGHT PICTURE

Top of front sight even with top of rear sight blade. Front sight centered in notch of rear sight blade. Target bullseye centered on top of front sight.



HANDLING

CARRYING: The REDHAWK® revolver can be carried with all chambers loaded. When the hammer and trigger are fully forward, the transfer-bar is lowered out of its firing position and the hammer rests directly on the frame.

HANDLING WARNING

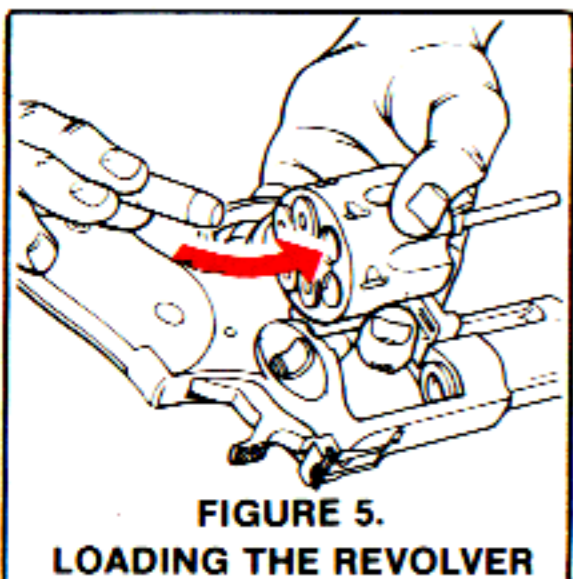
NEVER CARRY ANY REVOLVER WITH THE HAMMER COCKED OR WITH THE TRIGGER HELD TO THE REAR. If the trigger is held to the rear, the gun can fire if the hammer strikes the transfer bar. Note that it need not be a deliberate effort to pull the trigger. Any situation where the trigger attains its rearward position and permits the transfer bar to be interposed between the hammer and the firing pin can cause the cartridge under the firing pin to discharge.

NEVER DROP OR STRIKE THE REDHAWK® REVOLVER—COCKED OR UNCOCKED—AND CARRY AND HANDLE THE REVOLVER IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE HAMMER WILL NOT BE STRUCK.

DRY-FIRING: Be sure that the revolver is unloaded before handling. Be sure of your bullet stop, even when dry-firing for practice. The REDHAWK® revolver can be dry-fired without damage to the firing pin or internal components. Do not dry-fire the revolver with the plastic 'safety disc' on the cylinder.

TO LOAD AND FIRE:

1. Press the crane latch and guide cylinder out of frame to the left to its loading position (See Figure 5).
2. Insert cartridges and gently close cylinder, making sure it is securely latched. Do not "flip" the cylinder open or shut.
3. The revolver is now ready to fire, either *double-action* by pulling the trigger for each shot, or *single-action* by cocking the hammer and then pulling the trigger for each shot.
4. **DO NOT TOUCH THE TRIGGER UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO FIRE.**



CAUTION: WHEN FIRING IN THE DOUBLE ACTION MODE, be sure that the trigger is released completely to its fully forward position before attempting to pull the trigger for a subsequent shot. If the trigger finger is allowed to interfere with the full recovery of the trigger (preventing it from moving thru about the last one-eighth inch of its forward movement), the trigger cannot be pulled again for another discharge. The trigger must be *fully* released after each shot is fired. This characteristic is found in all modern double action revolvers.

FIRING WARNING

When firing the REDHAWK® revolver, be sure all persons are a safe distance to the rear of the shooter. When fired, all revolvers discharge gas and particles through the clearance gap between the cylinder and the rear of the barrel. These particles of lead, powder grains or lubricant are projected broadly sideways at high speed and thus can injure a person who is standing too close to the revolver.

When firing the REDHAWK® revolver (or any revolver), always be certain that nothing—including either of your hands—is in the path of the hot gas and particles which are discharged from the front and sides of the cylinder.

When shooting, adequate eye protection is essential. Shooters and bystanders must wear shooting glasses. Hearing protection must also be worn. Exposure to shooting noise can damage hearing.

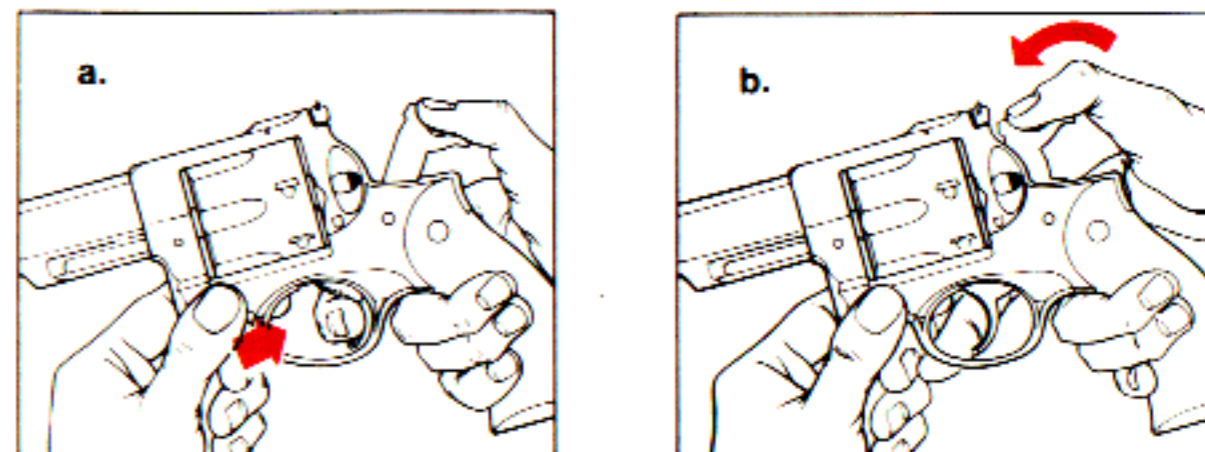
TO 'UNCOCK' (DECOCK) THE REVOLVER:

If your revolver is cocked, and you wish to let the hammer down to its forward position (against the frame), proceed as follows: **USE EXTREME CARE WHEN ATTEMPTING TO DECOCK THE REVOLVER, AS THE THUMB SLIPPING DURING THIS PROCESS CAN RESULT IN AN ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE IF THE TRIGGER IS HELD TO THE REAR.**

1. Make certain that the revolver is pointing in a safe direction (See Rule 2, Page 17).
2. Make certain both hands are dry and not impeded in any way — gloves, bandages, cold, etc.
3. Grasp the revolver (if right handed) so that the thumb and forefinger of your left hand are firmly holding the frame, forward of the trigger guard. Thus, your left hand is in full control of the revolver (See Figure 6a).
4. Place your right thumb firmly on the hammer spur and, with your thumb securely in control of the hammer, squeeze the trigger only enough to permit the hammer to 'break free' of the trigger. At that instant, **IMMEDIATELY RELEASE THE**

TRIGGER and then slowly permit the hammer, **STILL SECURE UNDER YOUR THUMB**, to move fully forward to its resting position against the frame. **NOTE:** It is imperative that finger pressure be removed from the *trigger* just as soon as it is free of the hammer. Then, properly, the trigger and hammer will move towards their fully forward rest positions together (See Figure 6b.)

Practice this important gun handling skill with an unloaded revolver until you have developed the proper control and 'touch' to decock your revolver safely. The key to safe decocking is having the weight of the revolver controlled with one hand, while the thumb and forefinger of the 'shooting hand' control the hammer and trigger. Improperly restraining the trigger during this procedure may result in the hammer not resting fully against the frame. If this should occur, *carefully* repeat the procedure for decocking, steps 1-4 above.



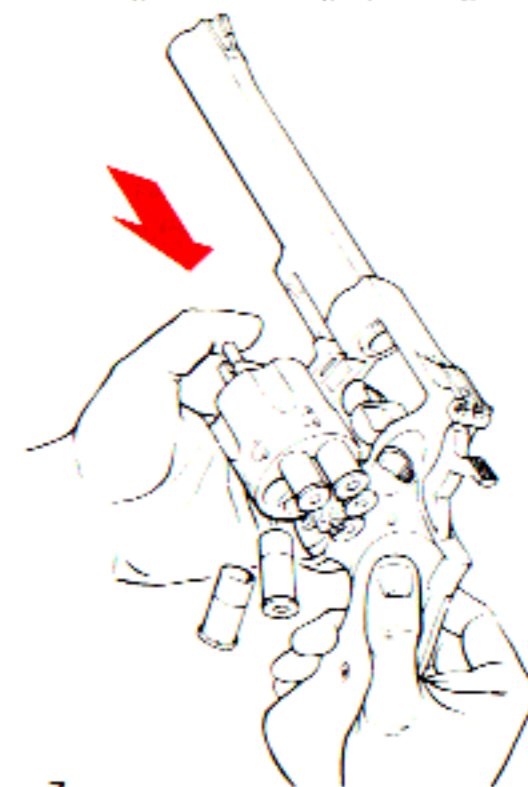
**FIGURE 6.
UNCOCKING THE REVOLVER**

- a. With the thumb controlling the hammer as shown, squeeze trigger to permit hammer to 'break free'.
- b. When hammer is free, **IMMEDIATELY** release trigger. Then lower hammer slowly to its resting position fully against frame.

TO UNLOAD OR EJECT CARTRIDGE CASES:

1. Uncock the revolver.
2. Press crane latch and guide cylinder out as for loading.
3. Push head of ejector rod smartly toward rear of cylinder until it stops. This action will eject cartridges or fired cases. Do not eject live cartridges onto any surface where a primer might strike a solid object and discharge the cartridge (See Figure 7).

NOTE: When ejecting fired cartridge cases, position the revolver at a high angle so the cases will come fully out of the chambers and not slip under the ejector. This high angle positioning is not necessary when ejecting unfired cartridges.



**FIGURE 7.
EJECTING CARTRIDGES**

DISASSEMBLY—REASSEMBLY WARNING

Never clean, lubricate, disassemble or work on a revolver while it is loaded. Never install or remove a loaded cylinder. A loaded cylinder can discharge if dropped or struck. Read instructions before disassembling gun.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: If your revolver serial number is below 500-09367, read the Special Notice on page 16 BEFORE YOU DISASSEMBLE the gun.

DISASSEMBLY:

1. Be certain the revolver is unloaded before starting disassembly.
2. Using a properly fitting screwdriver, remove grip screw and lift grip panels from frame.
3. Cock the hammer. Insert disassembly pin about one half its length into the hole at the rear end of the mainspring strut. (The disassembly pin is carried in the hole in the grip panel locator.) Lacking a disassembly pin, any similar implement will serve (See Figure 8).
4. With thumb on hammer spur, squeeze trigger allowing hammer to go fully forward. Remove the hammer pivot assembly. With the gun muzzle pointing down, slowly lift the hammer upward and out of the frame. It may be necessary to move the mainspring lever forward in order to cause the hammer link hook to detach from the mainspring lever. If careful manipulation of the hammer and trigger does not disengage the hook, disengage it with the tip of a jeweler's screwdriver or similar device when the hook is in a near-off position.
5. Push the lever pivot pin out with a small punch or nail and remove the mainspring lever from the frame with mainspring and strut intact. Removal can best be accomplished by twisting the lever slightly as the assembly is drawn from the frame toward the rear (See Figure 9b). **CAUTION:** Do not remove disassembly pin at this point! Doing so will permit the mainspring to fly off its strut with great force and may cause injury. The pin is to be removed only after the assembly is correctly installed in the revolver during reassembly.
6. Pull trigger guard latch to the rear (using mainspring lever) and simultaneously pull trigger guard assembly, intact, out from bottom of frame (See Figure 11).
7. Open cylinder and pull cylinder and crane assembly out of frame to the front.
8. Further disassembly is not essential for normal cleaning purposes. Any further disassembly should be undertaken only by a knowledgeable person.

REASSEMBLY:

Before starting reassembly, be certain that all components and the inside of the frame are thoroughly clean. In particular, the tongue on the front of the trigger guard and its mating recess in the frame must be clean.

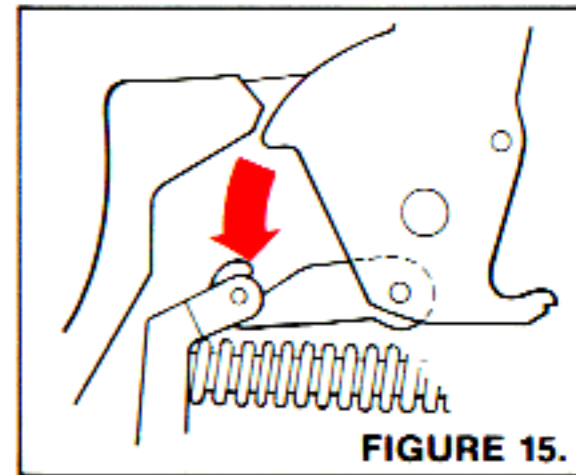
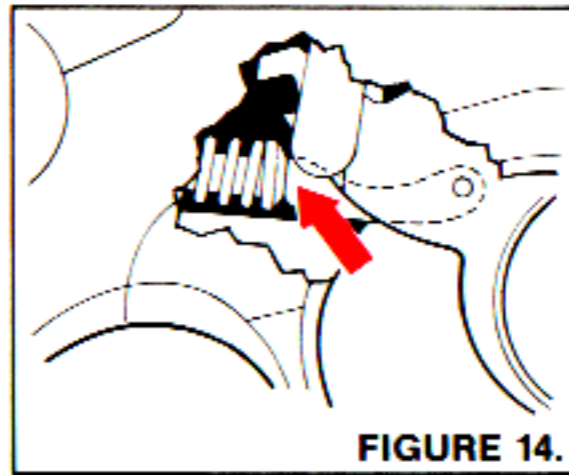
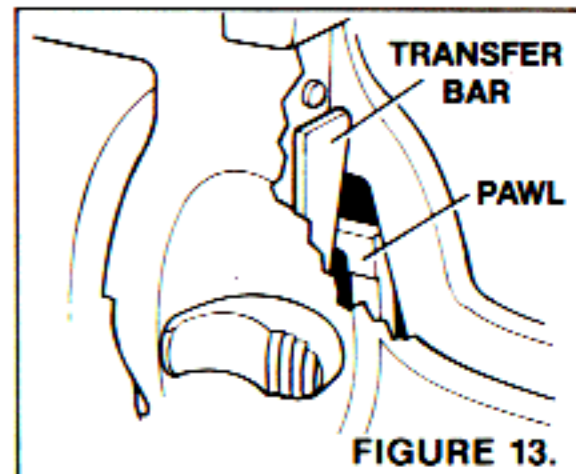
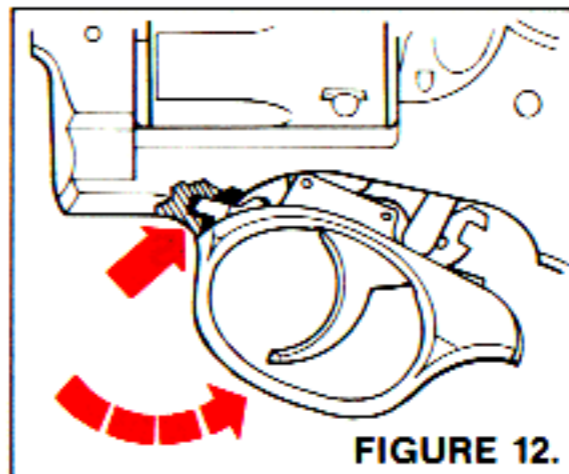
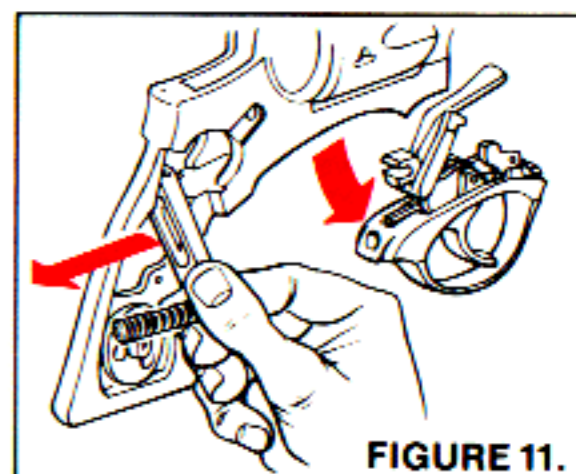
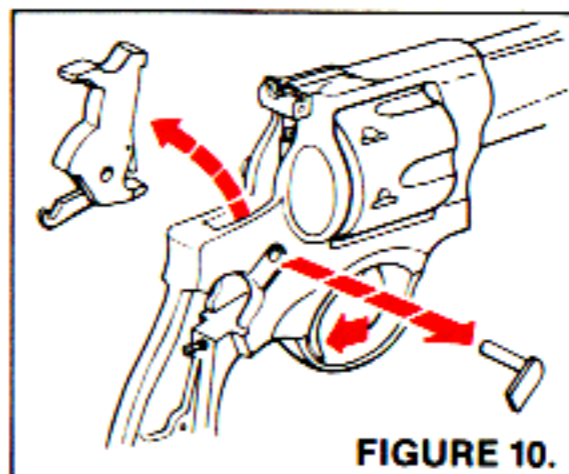
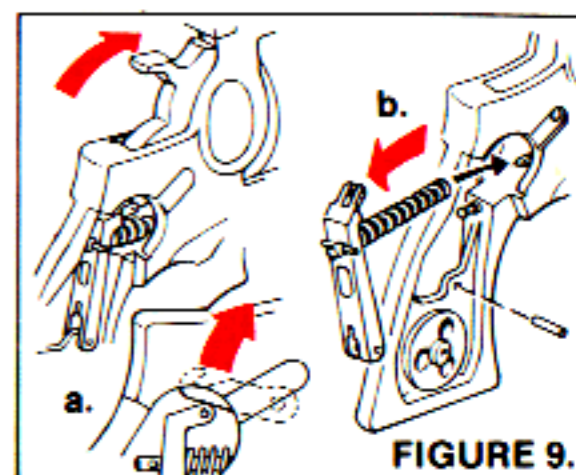
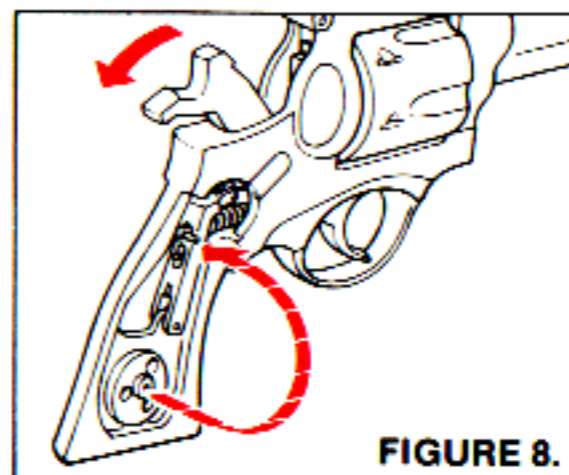
1. Replace cylinder and crane assembly in frame and close cylinder.
2. Hook front of trigger guard into recess in frame (See Figure 12). Align pawl in its recess in frame and be certain transfer-bar is in correct position in rear of firing pin (See Figure 13). Using mainspring lever, withdraw trigger guard latch and swing trigger guard into position in frame. Then allow latch to re-engage. If solid resistance is felt when swinging trigger guard into frame, or if trigger guard will not lock into position, re-check position of pawl and transfer-bar (see Figure 13).

NOTE: At this point in reassembly, trigger should function to rotate and lock the cylinder. Pull the trigger a few times, returning it to its forward position by hand, to check functioning.

3. With the trigger forward, replace mainspring lever with mainspring and strut into frame. Be sure that the front end of the mainspring strut is properly positioned on the trigger link at the rear of the trigger (positioning can be seen by looking down through hammer slot). Then replace lever pivot pin (See Figure 14).
4. With trigger in rearward position, and gun muzzle pointing upward, slowly insert hammer into frame, paying close attention to the position of the hook on the hammer link. The mainspring lever should be forward to allow space for the hook to engage the pin in the mainspring lever. If the hook does not engage the pin, use a jeweler's screwdriver or similar tool to accomplish the connection. Next, squeeze the trigger and lower the hammer into position. (See Figure 15. It shows the hook correctly engaged.) Align the hammer hole with the hole in the frame and insert the hammer pivot.

5. Cock the hammer and remove disassembly pin from rear end of mainspring strut. Replace disassembly pin into hole in grip panel locator. Uncock the revolver.

6. Replace grip panels and grip screw.



CARE AND CLEANING

Always be certain the revolver is unloaded before cleaning. The internal mechanism of the REDHAWK® revolver can be lubricated without disassembly. A few drops of light oil recommended as suitable for firearms, applied periodically about the various frame openings, will work its way into the mechanism parts. The exterior of the revolver and the bore and chambers should be thoroughly cleaned and then wiped with an oily cloth if the gun is to be stored. *Do not apply excess lubrication.*

To clean the revolver after firing, swing the cylinder out and clean the barrel from the muzzle by running a cleaning rod with a solvent coated patch through the bore several times. A bronze wire brush (of correct size for gun caliber) attached to the cleaning rod should then be pushed the full length of the bore several times. Again swab the bore with a solvent coated patch. Then wipe the rod clean and, using a dry patch, swab the bore until it is clean. Examine the bore to be sure that no fouling remains. Repeat the above procedure for each of the six chambers.

Chambers must be thoroughly scrubbed to remove build-up of bullet metal and firing residue. A dirty chamber can prevent full seating of a cartridge, which in turn causes the cylinder to bind. Also, the underside of the ejector ('star') and the area of the cylinder where the ejector seats, must be clean. Dirt can prevent the ejector from fully seating. That condition can cause hard closing of the cylinder and interfere with proper cylinder rotation.

Do not keep your revolver in a leather, fabric or canvas holster when it is stored. These materials attract moisture, even though the holster may appear to be perfectly dry.

LUBRICATION WARNING

Firing a revolver with oil, grease, or any other material even partially obstructing the bore may result in damage to the revolver and injury to the shooter and those nearby.

Do not spray or apply lubricants directly on ammunition. If the powder charge of a cartridge is affected by the lubricant, it may not be ignited, but the energy from the primer may be sufficient to push the bullet into the bore where it may become lodged. Firing a subsequent bullet into the obstructed bore may damage the revolver and cause injury to the shooter and those nearby. *Use lubricants properly.* You are responsible for the proper care and maintenance of your firearms.

CARE OF STAINLESS STEEL REVOLVERS

(Please disregard if your revolver is made of Blued Steel)

Revolvers made of stainless steel are more resistant to corrosion than blued steel revolvers. However, in the interest of proper operation and long life of your revolver, inspect it frequently and clean, lubricate and apply an appropriate rust preventative.

Sometimes surface discoloration may be noted, particularly in the grip area of stainless steel revolvers, resulting from perspiration. Contact with some types of holsters can also cause stains or rusting. Rusting may also occur as a result of the revolver being exposed to moisture, humidity, salt air or chemicals.

Minor discoloration can usually be removed by rubbing the stained area with an abrasive ink eraser, crocus cloth, or a "metal polishing" compound. When using any of these abrasives, proceed with care and use light pressure to achieve a blending of 'color' with those areas that are not discolored.

External surfaces of the barrel, frame and cylinder should be cleaned and wiped dry after use or after exposure to adverse conditions. If the revolver is to be stored, coat it with a light film of oil or preservative. Where the revolver is in continuing use, and the presence of oil or grease would be objectionable, then the external surfaces can be coated (after cleaning and drying) with a paste wax formulated for use on metals. Apply the wax sparingly, allow time for it to dry hard, then buff lightly with a soft cloth. When applying the wax, take care that it does not get into the mechanism or on the functioning parts such as the hammer, trigger, crane latch, etc. A properly applied hard wax coating will not interfere with gun handling and it will provide a measure of protection.

SERVICE AND PARTS POLICY

If you have any question with regard to the performance of your REDHAWK® revolver, please write to our Newport, New Hampshire Service Department, fully describing all circumstances and conditions involved.

If you should return your revolver to the factory for repair, or order parts for it, please comply with the following suggestions for prompt service:

FIREARMS:

1. REDHAWK® revolvers returned for repair should be sent to:

Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., Service Department
Newport, New Hampshire 03773. Phone: (603) 863-3300.

2. Revolvers must be shipped prepaid. *We will not accept collect shipments.*

The Federal Gun Control Act, as well as the laws of most States and localities, does not prohibit an individual (who is not otherwise barred from purchasing or possessing a firearm) from shipping a firearm directly to the manufacturer for repair. However, before shipping your revolver to us, be certain your State or locality does not have a law or regulation which will prohibit you from receiving the revolver from us after it has been repaired. If such receiving is prohibited, then please have a Federally Licensed Firearms dealer ship the gun to us. If your gun is sent to us by a dealer, it will be returned to him after being repaired. If a handgun is shipped by an individual who does not hold a Federal Firearms License, it must be shipped via UPS. Persons who do not hold a Federal Firearms License are prohibited by Federal law from shipping a handgun by mail. Handguns mailed in violation of the law are impounded by the Post Office.

3. Enclose a letter which includes your name, address, telephone number, and serial number and model of the firearm. Describe the trouble you have experienced with your revolver, or the work you wish to have done. Merely stating that the revolver "needs repair" is inadequate information. State precisely what is wrong. Please enclose copies of any previous correspondence.

4. Work performed will bear a net minimum labor charge of \$10.00 plus a \$5.00 shipping and handling charge. The charge for metal refinishing is \$25.00 plus a \$5.00 shipping and handling charge.

5. **WARNING:** *Before shipping any firearm, be absolutely certain that it is unloaded.*

6. Please do not send your holster, custom grip panels, or other accessories with any revolver being shipped to us.

PARTS:

1. All parts orders for REDHAWK® revolvers should be sent to:

Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., Service Department
Newport, New Hampshire 03773

2. Payment — in the form of check or money order — must accompany the parts orders. We cannot comply with open account, credit card or COD requests. Minimum parts order is \$1.00. Please include \$1.50 for shipping and handling.

3. Order parts by both name and part number, and include serial number of the revolver.

4. Barrels, cylinders, cylinder/crane assemblies and other parts designated by an asterisk (*) must be fitted at the factory. Company policy is to proof-test with Industry Proof Loads all cylinders and barrels after fitting to the firearms in which they are to be used. This procedure ensures maximum protection to the gun user.

5. Because it is a serial-numbered component, the frame of the REDHAWK® revolver is defined as a "firearm" by Federal law and is not offered for sale separately.

WARNING TO PARTS PURCHASERS

It is the purchaser's responsibility to be absolutely certain that any parts ordered from the factory are correctly fitted and installed. Firearms are complicated mechanisms and IMPROPER FITTING OF PARTS MAY RESULT IN A DANGEROUS MALFUNCTION, DAMAGE TO THE FIREARM, AND INJURY TO THE SHOOTER AND OTHER PERSONS. The purchaser and installer of parts must accept full responsibility for the correct adjustment and functioning of the revolver after such installation.

PARTS LIST AND SUGGESTED RETAIL PRICES

Prices listed for component parts are *suggested retail parts* and do not include charges for installing or fitting if such installation is performed in our Service Department.

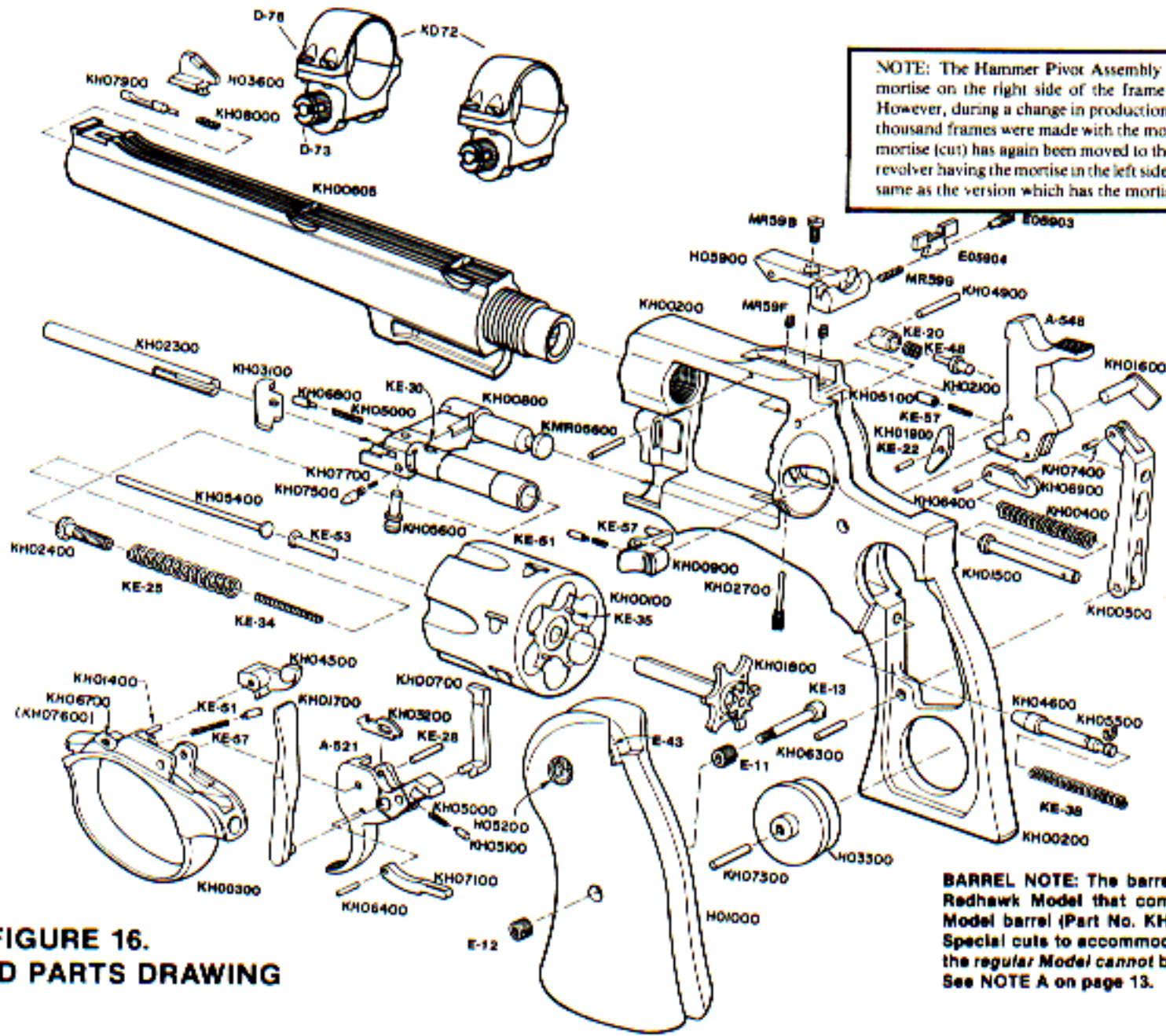
Parts marked * must be installed at the factory (plus \$10.00 *minimum* net labor plus a \$5.00 shipping and handling charge.)

All parts are factory replaced *on an exchange basis only*. **WARNING: Firearms users are cautioned that a gun containing modified, broken, malfunctioning, or badly worn parts should not be fired!**

Part Name	Part No.	Blued	Stainless
* Barrel, (SEE NOTE A)	KH00600	91.00	104.50
Center Pin Lock	KE-53	—	1.25
Center Pin Rod	KH05400	—	.50
Center Pin Spring	KE-34	—	.50
* Crane and Crane/Pivot Assembly	KH00800	28.00	28.25
* Crane Latch	KH00900	6.75	7.00
* Crane Latch Pivot	KH02700	—	.50
Crane Latch Spring	KE-57	—	.50
Crane Latch Spring Plunger	KE-51	—	.50
* Crane Pivot Lock Plunger	KH06700	—	.50
* Crane Pivot Lock Spring	KH07600	—	.50
* Cylinder	KH00100	79.25	84.75
Cylinder Latch	KH04500	—	6.25
Cylinder Latch Pivot	KH01400	—	.50
Cylinder Latch Plunger	KE-51	—	.50
Cylinder Latch Spring	KH05000	—	.50
* Cylinder Retaining Ball (2 req'd)	KE-30	ea. —	.50
Disassembly Pin	KH07300	—	.50
* Ejector	KH01800	14.75	14.75
* Ejector Alignment Pins (2 req'd)	KE-35	ea. —	.50
* Ejector Retainer	KH02400	—	1.25
Ejector Rod	KH02300	3.25	3.50
Ejector Spring	KE-25	—	.50
Firing Pin	KH02100	—	.75
Firing Pin Rebound Spring	KE-48	—	.50
Frame	KH00200	Not Offered For Sale	
Front Latch	KH03100	—	1.50
Front Latch Pivot Lock	KH07500	—	.50
Front Latch Pivot Lock Spring	KH07700	—	.50
Front Latch Pivot Pin	KH05600	.50	.50
Front Latch Spring	KE-57	—	.50
Front Latch Spring Plunger	KH06800	—	.50
Front Sight, Red Insert	H03600	7.50	—
Front Sight, No Insert	H03602	6.00	—
Front Sight with Gold Bead	GBVR	9.90	—
Rear Sight Blade with Deep "V" (Sold in Pairs Only)			
Front Sights, Solid Colors (Not Sold Separately) Light Blue, Fluorescent Orange, Ivory and Yellow	R4S	7.50	—
Front Sight Plunger	KH07900	1.00	—
Front Sight Plunger Spring	KH08000	—	.50
Grip Panels, Goncalo Alves (Sold in Pairs Only) Medallion & Screw Included	H01000	45.75	—
Grip Panel Boss (2 req'd)	E-43	ea. .50	—

Part Name	Part No.	Blued	Stainless
Grip Panel Ferrule (Right)	E-11	—	.50
Grip Panel Ferrule (Left)	E-12	—	.50
Grip Panel Locator	H03300	.75	—
Grip Panel Medallion (2 req'd)	H05200	ea. .50	—
Grip Panel Screw	KE-13	—	.50
* Hammer (w/ Dog, Pin, Spring & Plunger)	A-548	—	21.00
Hammer & Trigger Cross Pin (2 req'd)	KH06400	ea. —	.50
* Hammer Dog	KH01900	—	.75
Hammer Dog Pivot Pin	KE-22	—	.50
Hammer Dog Spring	KE-57	—	.50
Hammer Dog Spring Plunger	KH05100	—	.50
Hammer Link	KH06900	—	1.00
Hammer Pivot Assembly	KH01600	—	1.75
Mainspring	KH00400	—	.50
* Mainspring Lever	KH00500	—	6.50
Mainspring Lever Cross Pin	KH07400	—	.50
Mainspring Lever Pivot Pin	KH06300	—	.50
Mainspring Strut	KH01500	—	1.75
Pawl	KH00700	—	3.75
Pawl Plunger	KH05100	—	.50
Pawl Plunger Spring	KH05000	—	.50
Rear Sight, Complete Assembly	A-534	13.50	—
Rear Sight Base	H05900	10.75	—
Rear Sight Blade (White Outline Notch)	E05904	3.60	—
Rear Sight Elevation Screw	MR-59B	.50	—
Rear Sight Elevation Spring (2 req'd)	MR-59F	ea. —	.50
Rear Sight Pivot Pin	KMR05600	.50	.50
Rear Sight Windage Screw	E05903	.50	—
Rear Sight Windage Spring	MR-59G	—	.50
Recoil Plate	KE-20	—	1.00
Recoil Plate Cross Pin	KH04900	.50	.50
Scope Rings (complete with all screws)	KD-72	—	45.00
Scope Ring Assembly (High)	S-100RH	39.00	—
Scope Ring Assembly (Eye Relief Offset)	S-100RO	38.00	—
Scope Ring Assembly (Both Extension Rings)	S-100ROO	41.50	—
Scope Ring Assembly (Extra High)	S-100RXH	40.00	—
Scope Ring Clamp	D-74	1.25	—
Scope Ring Nut	D-73	1.00	—
Scope Ring Screw	D-76	ea. .50	—
Transfer Bar	KH01700	—	4.00
* Trigger	A-521	—	19.50
Trigger Link	KH07100	—	.75
Trigger Pivot Pin	KE-28	—	.50
Trigger Plunger	KH03200	—	1.75
* Trigger Guard	KH00300	33.50	34.00
Trigger Guard Latch	KH04600	—	1.00
Trigger Guard Latch Retaining Ring	KH05500	—	.50
Trigger Guard Latch Spring	KE-38	—	.50

NOTE A — The Wide Rib barrel on which Ruger Scope Rings can be mounted can be factory fitted to any 41 Mag. or 44 Mag. REDHAWK revolver. The charges are as follows: Cost of barrel, plus labor to fit (\$20.00), plus refinishing charge (\$25.00). To that must be added the cost of the Scope Rings. Barrels on REDHAWK revolvers that do not have the cuts for the Scope Rings cannot be altered to accommodate the Ruger Rings.



NOTE: The Hammer Pivot Assembly (part No. KHO 1600) tab fits into a mortise on the right side of the frame of most of the Redhawk revolvers. However, during a change in production processing of frames in 1983, several thousand frames were made with the mortise in the left side of the frame. The mortise (cut) has again been moved to the right side of the frame. A Redhawk revolver having the mortise in the left side of the frame is in all other respects the same as the version which has the mortise in the right side.

BARREL NOTE: The barrel shown in this drawing is for the Redhawk Model that comes with Ruger Scope Rings. This Model barrel (Part No. KH00805) has a wide ribe barrel with Special cuts to accommodate the Scope Rings. The barrel on the regular Model cannot be modified to take the Scope Rings. See NOTE A on page 13.

FIGURE 16. EXPLODED PARTS DRAWING

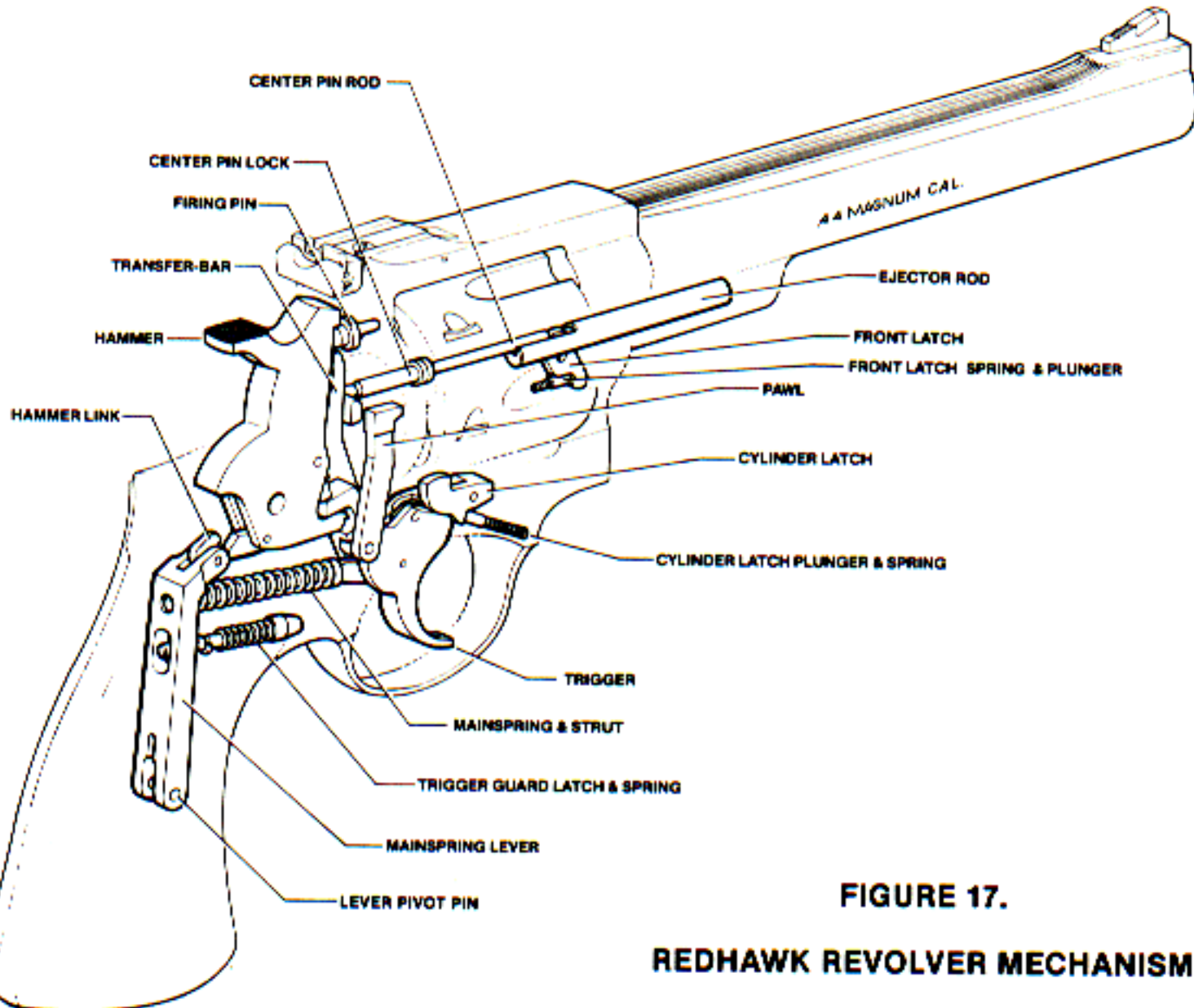


FIGURE 17. REDHAWK REVOLVER MECHANISM

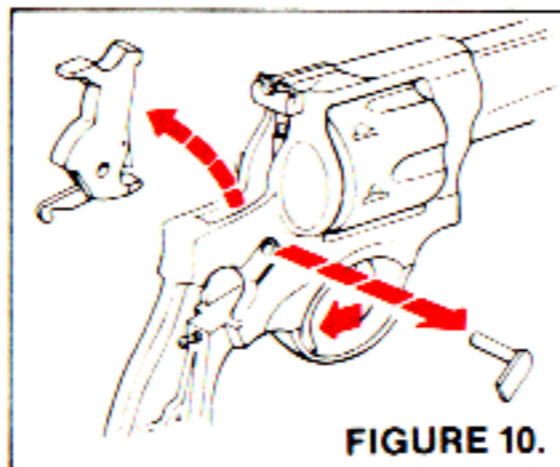
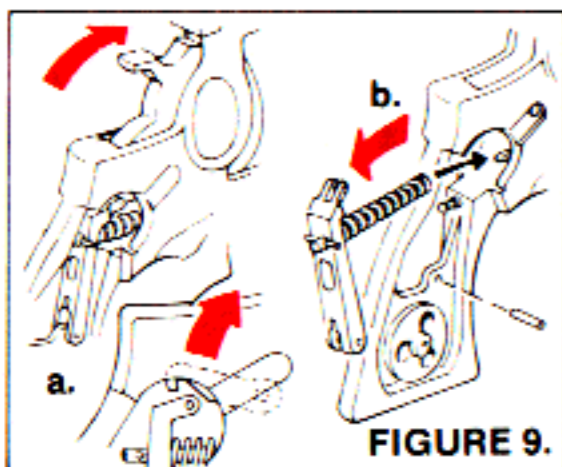
SPECIAL DISASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION PERTAINING TO REDHAWK REVOLVERS WITH A SERIAL NUMBER BELOW 500-09367. The information below applies only to those revolvers in which the Hammer Link (part No. KH06900) is assembled to the hammer with the Link hook pointing downward, as illustrated in Figure 10 below.

If your revolver has a hammer link with the hook-opening pointing downward, follow the Disassembly instructions only thru the first sentence of numbered paragraph 4 on page 8. At that stage of disassembly (with the hammer forward) proceed as follows: Unlatch the hook of the hammer link from the top end of the mainspring lever (see Figure 9a below) and with the trigger pulled, remove the hammer pivot assembly and hammer (see Figure 10). At this stage of the disassembly, return to the Disassembly instructions (page 8) and pick up with numbered paragraph 5.

NOTE: For improved performance the Hammer Link should be assembled to the hammer with the hook-opening positioned upward (towards the hammer).

A gun owner can readily change the hammer link to the 'pointing upward' position. Use proper size punch to drive out the hammer cross pin. Remove the hammer link and reposition it. Then, carefully hammer in the cross pin so that it is flush with both sides of the hammer. The pin must not protrude from either side!

For those who would prefer the link to be repositioned by the factory, send the hammer only via Insured Mail to the Newport (N.H.) Service Dept. Attach a tag to the hammer showing your name and address and the words, "Please reverse Link".



WHY NO WARRANTY CARD HAS BEEN PACKED WITH THIS NEW RUGER FIREARM

The Magnuson-Moss Act (Public Law 93-637) does not require any seller or manufacturer of a consumer product to give a written warranty. It does provide that if a written warranty is given, it must be designated as "limited" or as "full" and sets minimum standards for a "full" warranty.

Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. has elected not to provide any written warranty either "limited" or "full", rather than to attempt to comply with the provisions of the Magnuson-Moss Act and the regulations issued thereunder.

There are certain implied warranties under state law with respect to sales of consumer goods. As the extent and interpretation of these implied warranties varies from state to state, you should refer to your state statutes.

Sturm, Ruger & Company wishes to assure its customers of its continued interest in providing service to owners of Ruger firearms.

THE BASIC RULES OF SAFE FIREARMS HANDLING

We believe that Americans have a right to purchase and use firearms for lawful purposes. The private ownership of firearms in America is traditional, but that ownership imposes the responsibility on the gun owner to use his firearms in a way which will ensure his own safety and that of others. When firearms are used in a safe and responsible manner, they are a great source of pleasure and satisfaction, and represent a fundamental part of our personal liberty.

Firearms do not cause accidents! Firearms accidents are almost always found to have been the result of carelessness, or ignorance on the part of the shooter of the basic rules of safe gun handling.

The following rules must be observed by gun users at all times. Safe gun handling is not just desirable, it is absolutely essential to the continuation of gun ownership and sport shooting as we know it today.

1. LEARN THE MECHANICAL AND HANDLING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIREARM YOU ARE USING. Not all firearms are the same. The method of carrying and handling firearms varies in accordance with the mechanical provisions for avoiding accidental discharge and the various proper procedures for loading and unloading. No person should handle any firearm without first having thoroughly familiarized himself with the particular type of firearm he is using, and with safe gun handling in general.

2. ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. Be sure of the bullet stop behind your target, even when dry-firing. Never let the muzzle of a firearm point at any part of your body or at another person. This is particularly important when loading or unloading a firearm. In the event of an accidental discharge, no injury can occur as long as the muzzle is pointing in a safe direction. A safe direction means a direction which will not permit a discharged bullet to strike a person, or to strike an object from which the bullet may ricochet. A safe direction must take into account the fact that a bullet may penetrate a wall, ceiling, floor, window, etc., and strike a person or damage property. Make it a habit to know exactly where the muzzle of your gun is pointing whenever you handle it, and be sure that you are always in control of the direction in which the muzzle is pointing, even if you fall or stumble.

3. FIREARMS SHOULD BE UNLOADED WHEN NOT IN USE. Firearms should be loaded only when you are in the field or on the target range or shooting area, ready to shoot. Firearms and ammunition should be securely locked in racks or cabinets when not in use. Ammunition should be safely stored separate from firearms. Store your firearms out of sight of visitors and children. It is the gun owner's responsibility to be certain that children and persons unfamiliar with firearms cannot gain access to firearms or ammunition.

4. BE SURE THE BARREL IS CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTIONS BEFORE SHOOTING. Even a bit of mud, snow or excess lubricating oil or grease in the bore may cause the barrel to bulge, or even burst on firing, and can cause injury to the shooter and bystanders. Be sure that you are using ammunition of the proper caliber and loading for the gun you are using. If the report or recoil on firing seems weak, or doesn't seem quite right, CEASE FIRING IMMEDIATELY and check to be sure that no obstruction has become lodged in the barrel.

5. BE SURE OF YOUR TARGET BEFORE YOU SHOOT. Don't shoot unless you know exactly where your bullet is going to strike. Be sure of the bullet stop behind your target, even when dry-firing with an unloaded gun. If you are in the field hunting, do not fire at a movement or noise. Take the time to be absolutely certain of your target before you pull the trigger.

6. WEAR SHOOTING GLASSES AND HEARING PROTECTORS WHEN YOU SHOOT. All shooters should wear protective shooting glasses and some form of hearing protectors when shooting. Exposure to shooting noise can damage hearing, and adequate vision protection when shooting is essential.

7. NEVER CLIMB A TREE OR FENCE WITH A LOADED FIREARM. Put the firearm down carefully before climbing a fence, and unload it before climbing or descending a tree or jumping over a ditch or other obstruction. Never pull or push a loaded firearm toward yourself or another person. When in doubt, unload your gun!

8. DON'T SHOOT AT A HARD SURFACE, OR AT WATER. Bullets can glance off many surfaces like rocks or the surface of water and travel in unpredictable directions with considerable velocity.

9. NEVER TRANSPORT A LOADED FIREARM. Firearms should always be unloaded before being placed in a vehicle. A suitable carrying case or scabbard should be used to carry an unloaded firearm to and from the shooting area.

10. AVOID ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WHEN SHOOTING. Don't drink until the day's shooting is over. Handling firearms while under the influence of alcohol in any form constitutes a criminal disregard for the safety of others.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF AN EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT: RUGER FIREARMS

One of the few American firearms manufacturers whose management has remained unchanged since starting in business, Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., had its beginning in a small machine shop occupying a rented frame building in Southport, Connecticut. In January, 1949, with an initial investment of only \$50,000 and an idea, William B. Ruger and Alexander M. Sturm started production of a .22 caliber automatic pistol — a design which was so successful that it became the cornerstone upon which one of the most comprehensive lines of sporting firearms ever made in America was established. After Alex Sturm's death in 1951, William B. Ruger continued to direct the company alone and today, as President and Chairman of the Board, he is actively involved in the creative engineering of new products and continues to provide the leadership which has made this 40 year old company a sound and successful enterprise.

Sturm, Ruger & Company, in this relatively short time, has established itself as a leading small arms design organization, developing a unique and broad line of fine quality sporting, military and police firearms to become one of the world's most famous producers of revolvers, pistols, rifles and shotguns.

The Southport, CT, Prescott, AZ and the Newport, NH factory and foundry complex together now comprise over 500,000 square feet of space. From a work force composed of a handful of individuals in 1949, both Southport and Newport facilities together now employ more than 1,400 people. From 1949 thru 1989, Ruger craftsmen have built more than ten million firearms.

During its three decades of growth and progress under the leadership of William B. Ruger, the company has developed a business philosophy and implemented policies which represent a constructive influence in the life of modern America. From the beginning, Sturm, Ruger & Company played a positive role in conservation efforts and has supported the interests of its customers through the membership and participation in the programs of the National Rifle Association, National Shooting Sports Foundation, and many regional sportsmen's organizations. The company has always endeavored to market its firearms for constructive or recreational purposes, to emphasize the traditional aspects of shooting, to render meaningful public services and to encourage shooters in constructive and responsible participation in the shooting sports.

Today, Sturm, Ruger & Company is particularly mindful of those elements which have contributed to the creation of its success, and extends heartfelt thanks to its many loyal employees and customers.

A CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT STURM, RUGER & CO., INC.

1949: The Standard Automatic Pistol, .22 long rifle caliber. The first model offered by Sturm, Ruger & Company. (See 1982.)

1951: The Mark I Automatic Pistol, .22 long rifle caliber, with adjustable sights and various barrel lengths. The **Mark I Automatic Pistol** proved to be a match winner and was officially adopted by the Departments of the Army and the Air Force as a training arm. (See 1982.)

1953: The Single-Six Revolver, .22 long rifle caliber. Styled after the famous "Peacemaker" the **Single-Six** revolver remained in continuous production until 1973. A light weight model and factory engraved model were introduced in 1956, and a **Single-Six Magnum 22** model chambered for the .22WRM cartridge was introduced in 1959. A **Super Single-Six** revolver with adjustable sights was added to the line in 1964.

1955: The Blackhawk Revolver, .357 Magnum caliber. In 1956 a .44 Magnum caliber version of the **Blackhawk** revolver was introduced. In 1965 a .41 Magnum caliber version was offered, followed by a .30 carbine caliber model in 1967. In 1971 a **Blackhawk** revolver in .45 Colt caliber with a convertible .45 ACP caliber cylinder was added to the line.

1958: The Bearcat Revolver, .22 long rifle caliber. This small, lightweight single-action revolver was reminiscent of Civil War era revolvers. In 1971 a **Super Bearcat** model with a steel frame was introduced. Both **Bearcat** models were discontinued in 1973.

1959: The 44 Carbine, .44 Magnum caliber. Ruger's first rifle, this semi-automatic carbine met with wide acceptance as the ideal brush country deer rifle.

1963: The Super Blackhawk Revolver, .44 Magnum caliber. A redesigned adjustable sight version of the earlier .44 Magnum **Blackhawk** model, the **Super Blackhawk** revolver proved to be a favorite of handgun hunters and sportsmen.

1963: The Hawkeye Pistol, .256 Winchester caliber. This unusual single-shot pistol on a heavy single-action revolver frame featured a heavy rotating breechblock. Discontinued.

1964: The Model 10/22 Rifle, .22 long rifle caliber. This semi-automatic rifle incorporated a unique 10-shot rotary magazine and has become one of the most popular firearms of its type in the world.

1967: The Number One Single-Shot Rifle. Produced in a variety of calibers from .22-250 to .458 Magnum, the **Number One Rifle** is used today by big-game hunters in all parts of the world. In 1972, an Americanized version of this single-shot design was introduced as the **Number 3 Carbine**.

1968: The M-77 Bolt-Action Rifle. Introduced in a variety of configurations and calibers from .22-250 to .458 Magnum, the **M-77 Rifle** has achieved unusual standing and great popularity among sportsmen.

1971: The Security-Six, Police Service-Six and Speed Six Double-Action Revolvers, .38 Special and .357 Magnum calibers. The new double-action revolver design marked Ruger's entry into the law-enforcement field and has met with ever increasing demand among sportsmen and law-enforcement agencies. In 1975, stainless steel versions of all double-action models were offered. In 1980, 9mm versions were offered commercially.

1972: The Old Army Revolver, .44 caliber. Ruger's first offering for the black powder shooter. The **Old Army revolver**, like the **Single-Six** model, was redolent of the guns of the western frontier days. A stainless steel version of the **Old Army Revolver** was offered in 1975.

1973: The New Model Single-Six, New Model Blackhawk and New Model Super Blackhawk were introduced incorporating an entirely new, patented "transfer-bar" ignition system. All older model Ruger single-action revolvers were discontinued at this time. In 1974, stainless steel models of the **New Model Single-Six** and **New Model Blackhawk** revolvers were introduced.

1975: The Mini-14 Rifle, .223 caliber. The company released to the general market this model which had already enjoyed considerable success in Government and law-enforcement markets. A police model (Mini-14/20GB) and selective fire rifles (AC-556 and AC-556K) have been adopted by many foreign military establishments and police forces in a variety of configurations. In 1978, stainless steel versions of the various **Mini-14** models were announced.

1977: The Over and Under Shotgun, 20 gauge. Although shotgun manufacturing represented a new area for Sturm, Ruger & Company, the new **Over and Under** shotgun demonstrated their expertise and originality in small arms design and manufacture.

1979: The Redhawk, Double Action Revolver, 44 Magnum caliber. An entirely new firearm embodying the most significant advances in the development of heavy frame, double action revolvers in many decades. Two notable features are: A crane and cylinder assembly which locks directly into the frame both at the rear of the cylinder and at the front of the crane, and low maximum weight double-action trigger pull. Produced initially in stainless steel only.

1982: The Mark II Standard Automatic Pistol and the **Mark II Target Automatic Pistol**. After 33 years of continuous production (and more than a million pistols sold) the original Standard and Target Models were superseded by the **Mark II Standard** and **Mark II Target** models. The Ruger **Mark II** models are basically refinements of the original models. The important refinements include a bolt stop (bolt held open on last shot), a new magazine, and a safety which permits the bolt to be actuated when the safety is "on" or "off".

1982: The Standard Model Automatic Pistol (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " barrel) in **Stainless Steel**. A limited production run. The first of the Ruger Signature Series® firearms.

1982: The 12 gauge Over and Under Shotgun. A companion 'Red Label' version to the Ruger 20 gauge model.

1982: The Mini-14 Ranch Rifle. All of the best features of the Mini-14 plus addition of the patented Ruger integral dovetail scope mounting system, a new buffer system, a new ejector system and other desirable features.

1983: The Model 77/22. A high quality bolt action rifle chambered for the 22 Long Rifle cartridge. Heavy duty receiver incorporates integral scope mount bases for Ruger rings. Uses a patented 10-shot rotary magazine.

1986: The GP 100, the first in a radically new series of double-action revolvers. Features dual cylinder lockup and a unique cushioned grip that can accept a wide variety of grip styles, together with interchangeable front sights.

A catalog that fully describes and illustrates all of the above models (except those discontinued) is available free, upon request to Sturm, Ruger & Co., Inc., Southport, CT 06490.

**A COPY OF THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR EACH MODEL RUGER FIREARM
IS AVAILABLE FROM THE FACTORY ON REQUEST.
THESE INSTRUCTION MANUALS CONTAIN IMPORTANT WARNINGS
WHICH MUST BE UNDERSTOOD BEFORE USING THESE FIREARMS.**

"RUGER", "SINGLE-SIX", "BLACKHAWK", "REDHAWK", "SECURITY-SIX", "SPEED-SIX", "SERVICE-SIX", "OLD ARMY", "10/22", "MINI-14", "RANCH RIFLE", "M77", "77/22" and "GP-100" are registered U.S. trademarks.

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