



**FNH USA**  
**SLP**

**AUTOLOADING SHOTGUN**  
**OWNER'S MANUAL**

Important operating instructions for

## **FNH USA SLP AUTOLOADING SHOTGUNS**

If you have any questions or comments regarding your new firearm, please contact us.

FNH USA Product Service Center, (800) 635-1321, [www.fnhusa.com](http://www.fnhusa.com)

Please use the space below to record information about your new firearm.

Model \_\_\_\_\_

Serial Number \_\_\_\_\_

Purchased From \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Purchase \_\_\_\_\_

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## **THIS OWNER'S MANUAL HAS BEEN WRITTEN EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE FNH USA SLP SHOTGUN.**

If your FNH USA shotgun has inscriptions other than "Self Loading Police" or "SLP Mark I" on its front left side or if the external appearance of the firearm does not correspond to the illustrations in this owner's manual, you must contact your dealer, departmental armorer or contact us immediately to obtain the free owner's manual that has been written specifically for your firearm.

### **1. FOREWORD**

We are pleased that you have chosen an FNH USA SLP autoloading shotgun. Based on sound firearm design, the SLP stands for the highest level of reliability, consistent accuracy, functional design and provides the operating precision and safety expected from an FNH USA firearm.

The SLP is an autoloading design that allows you to fire follow-up shots by squeezing the trigger. When you fire a shell, the Active Valve gas system moves a loaded shell from the magazine to the chamber where it can be fired with a pull of the trigger. This can be repeated until the magazine is empty. A single shell can also be inserted into the chamber manually or moved from the loaded magazine by cycling the action with the operating handle. The short stroke and gas-sealing fit of the Active Valve limits combustion gas entry into the receiver for cleaner operation. In order to keep this shotgun in top condition and operating at its peak performance, read, understand and follow all of the instructions in this owner's manual.

Simple and durable in design, the firearm is very easy to maintain. With a reasonable amount of care, the SLP should give you many years of dependable service. In order to take maximum advantage of the many features of the SLP, regularly review this owner's manual.

Please contact us if you have any observations or questions regarding the performance or the operation of your firearm.

Thank you.

### **2. CONTENTS OF THE STORAGE CASE**

The shotgun and its accessories are shipped in a polymer storage case. The contents of the case include:

- Shotgun
- Locking device and two keys (Use the locking device to assist in the safe storage and transport of the shotgun. Always keep the keys in a safe place.)
- Standard Invector™ Improved Cylinder (installed in firearm) and Modified choke tubes
- Choke tube wrench
- Two Active Valve pistons:
  - Heavy Load piston (black band) for loads heavier than 1¼ oz.
  - Light Load piston (red band) for loads lighter than 1¼ oz. (installed in firearm)
- Three interchangeable cheekpieces (Tactical models only)
- Three interchangeable recoil pads (Tactical models only)
- Owner's manual

### 3. SAFETY AND WARRANTY NOTES

#### **⚠ DANGER**

**LIKE ALL FIREARMS, IF HANDLED IN A CARELESS OR RECKLESS MANNER THE SLP CAN BE VERY DANGEROUS. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE INFORMATION IN THIS OWNER'S MANUAL COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

For that reason, this firearm has been sold under the express understanding that FNH USA declines any responsibility and invalidates any guarantee and liability claims for incidental or consequential damages, injuries, loss of use of property, commercial loss, loss of earnings and profits, resulting in whole or partly from:

- the use of reloaded ammunition
- a discharge with criminal intent or through negligence
- improper or careless handling
- unauthorized servicing
- the modification or alteration of the basic firearm design
- the use of non-original parts
- the modification or alteration of the “safety” devices
- the use of incorrect “arms and ammunition” combinations
- the use of defective or unsafe ammunition
- inadequate care of the firearm (e.g. corrosion, damage)
- disregard of malfunctions
- resale in contradiction to legislation
- other circumstances beyond our direct and immediate control

**NOTICE! FNH USA RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REFUSE SERVICING A FIREARM WHICH HAS BEEN MODIFIED BY REMOVAL OF METAL FROM THE BARREL, MODIFICATIONS OF THE FIRING MECHANISM AND/OR OTHER PARTS, AND WILL, IN SUCH A CASE, ALWAYS RECOMMEND RESTORING THE FIREARM TO ITS ORIGINAL SPECIFICATIONS. PARTS AND LABOR REQUIRED FOR SUCH A RESTORATION ARE PAYABLE BY THE OWNER OF THE FIREARM.**

### 4. FIREARM SAFETY INFORMATION

#### **⚠ WARNING**

**FAILURE TO FOLLOW ANY OF THE FOLLOWING WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

As a firearm owner, you accept a set of demanding responsibilities. How seriously you take these responsibilities can be the difference between life and death.

There is no excuse for careless or abusive handling of any firearm. At all times handle this firearm and all other firearms with intense respect for their power and potential danger.

Please read and understand all of the cautions, warnings, notices, proper handling procedures and instructions outlined in this owner's manual before using your new firearm.

#### **1 ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE OF YOUR FIREARM POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION EVEN THOUGH YOU ARE CERTAIN IT IS UNLOADED.**

Never point any firearm at anything you do not intend to shoot. Be extremely alert and aware of all persons and property within the range of your ammunition.

#### **2 NEVER RELY TOTALLY ON YOUR FIREARM'S MECHANICAL “SAFETY” DEVICES. LIKE ANY MECHANICAL DEVICE, A “SAFETY” CAN SOMETIMES FAIL; IT CAN BE JARRED OR INADVERTENTLY MANIPULATED INTO AN UNSAFE CONDITION.**

The word “safety” describes a firearm's trigger block mechanism, sear block mechanism, hammer block mechanism or striker block mechanism. Mechanical “safeties” are designed to place your firearm in a safer status, and no guarantee can be made that the firearm will not fire even if the “safety” is in the on safe position. Mechanical “safeties” merely aid safe gun handling and are no excuse for pointing your firearm's muzzle in an unsafe direction. See Section 8 for instructions on the operation of this firearm's “safety.”

Remember, safe gun handling does not stop with your firearm's mechanical "safety" devices, it starts there. Always treat this firearm with the respect due a loaded, ready-to-fire firearm.

Some firearms do not have a mechanical safety. Many target firearms, lever-action firearms and pistols do not have manual "safety" mechanisms. Therefore it is critical to read and understand the owner's manual for every firearm which explains the safe operation of the firearm.

While it is a good idea to "test" your firearm's mechanical "safety" periodically for proper function, never test the "safety" while your firearm is loaded or pointed in an unsafe direction.

### **3 WHENEVER YOU HANDLE ANY FIREARM, OR HAND IT TO SOMEONE, ALWAYS OPEN THE ACTION IMMEDIATELY AND VISUALLY CHECK THE FIREARM'S CHAMBER AND MAGAZINE TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE FIREARM IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED.**

Completely unload your firearm as described in Section 14. Make certain the firearm does not inadvertently contain any ammunition. Remember, merely removing the magazine does not mean the chamber is unloaded. Always keep the chamber empty and the "safety" in the on safe position unless shooting is imminent.

### **4 ALWAYS WEAR EYE AND HEARING PROTECTION WHEN SHOOTING.**

Unprotected, repeated exposure to gunfire can cause hearing damage. Wear ear protectors (shooting earplugs or muffs) to guard against such damage.

Wear shooting glasses to protect your eyes from flying particles. Allow proper distance (eye relief) between a scope and your eye when firing a scoped pistol, rifle or shotgun. Do not use unorthodox shooting methods that could cause the rearward travel of the slide or bolt of a firearm to contact your eyes, face or hands. Always keep a safe

distance between the muzzle of your firearm and any persons nearby, as muzzle blast, debris and ejecting shells could inflict serious injury.

Always wear eye protection when disassembling and cleaning your firearm to prevent the possibility of springs, spring-tensioned parts, solvents or other agents from contacting your eyes.

### **5 KEEP ALL FIREARMS UNLOADED DURING TRANSPORT, EVEN WHEN STORED IN A HOLSTER, GUN CASE, SCABBARD OR OTHER CONTAINER.**

For law enforcement and military personnel, refer to the procedures of your department on carrying a loaded firearm.

### **6 DROPPING OR JARRING A LOADED FIREARM CAN CAUSE AN ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE.**

This can occur even with the "safety" in the on safe position. Be extremely careful while hunting or during any shooting activity, to avoid dropping any firearm.

### **7 SHOOTING FROM ELEVATED SURFACES IS DANGEROUS.**

Doing so may increase the risk of mishandling a firearm. The following rules should always be observed. Always make certain that the surface being used is safe and stable. Always make certain that your firearm is unloaded when it is being taken up and down from the surface. Always make certain that your firearm is not dropped from the surface, or dropped while it is being taken up or down from the surface. Remember, a loaded firearm may discharge when dropped, even with the "safety" in the on safe position.

### **8 STORE YOUR FIREARM AND AMMUNITION SEPARATELY, WELL BEYOND THE REACH OF CHILDREN.**

Take prudent safeguards to ensure your firearm does not become available to untrained, inexperienced or unwelcome hands. Store all firearms in secure, locked cases or a gun safe. Keep your firearm unloaded when not in use. At all times, comply with local and state laws.

For law enforcement and military personnel, refer to the procedures of your department on storing your firearm.

## **9 BEWARE OF BARREL OBSTRUCTIONS.**

Mud, snow and an infinite variety of other objects may inadvertently lodge in a barrel bore. It only takes a small obstruction to cause dangerously increased pressures that can damage your firearm and cause serious injury to yourself and others.

**BEFORE CHECKING FOR A BARREL OBSTRUCTION, BE CERTAIN YOUR FIREARM IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED, THERE IS NOT A LIVE SHELL IN THE CHAMBER AND THE "SAFETY" IS IN THE ON SAFE POSITION.**

Completely unload the firearm as described in Section 14. After assuring yourself that the firearm is completely unloaded, open the breech or action and look through the barrel to be sure it is clear of obstructions. If an obstruction is seen, no matter how small it may be, clean the bore with a cleaning rod and patch as described in Section 23 of this owner's manual.

## **10 BE ALERT TO THE SIGNS OF AMMUNITION MALFUNCTION. IF YOU DETECT AN OFF SOUND OR LIGHT RECOIL WHEN A SHELL IS FIRED, DO NOT LOAD ANOTHER SHELL INTO THE CHAMBER.**

If your firearm fails to fire, keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction for a minimum of 30 seconds. Carefully open the action and remove the shell from the chamber, and completely unload the firearm as described in Section 14. If the primer is indented, the defective shell should be disposed of in a way that cannot cause harm. If the primer is not indented, your firearm should be examined by a qualified gunsmith and the cause of the malfunction corrected before further use. Glance down the barrel to make sure that there are no obstructions in the barrel. If there is an obstruction, completely clear the barrel before loading and firing again. Failure to follow these instructions can cause extensive damage to your firearm and possible serious injury to yourself and others.

## **11 NEVER INSERT A SHELL OF THE INCORRECT GAUGE INTO ANY FIREARM.**

The gauge of your firearm is marked on the slide and barrel. Store all shells of different gauges in completely separate and well-marked containers. Never store shells of mixed gauges in a common container or in your pockets. See Section 9 for more information on the correct ammunition for your firearm.

## **12 EXAMINE EVERY SHELL YOU PUT IN YOUR FIREARM.**

We assume no responsibility for the use of unsafe or improper firearm and ammunition combinations or damage or injury caused by damaged ammunition. It is your responsibility to read and heed all warnings in this owner's manual and on ammunition boxes. See Section 9 for more information on the correct ammunition for your firearm.

## **13 USE ONLY SAAMI APPROVED AMMUNITION.**

The barrel and the action of this firearm have been made with substantial safety margins over the pressures developed by established American commercial loads. Nevertheless, we can assume no liability for incidents which occur through the use of shells of nonstandard dimensions or which develop pressures in excess of commercially available ammunition which has been loaded in accordance with standards established by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute (SAAMI).

## **14 MAKE SURE OF ADEQUATE VENTILATION IN THE AREA THAT YOU DISCHARGE A FIREARM. LEAD EXPOSURE CAN OCCUR FROM DISCHARGING FIREARMS IN POORLY VENTILATED AREAS, CLEANING FIREARMS OR HANDLING AMMUNITION.**

Lead is a substance that has been known to cause birth defects, reproductive harm and other serious injury. Wash hands thoroughly after exposure to ammunition or after cleaning a firearm.

**15 DO NOT RELEASE THE STRIKER ON AN EMPTY CHAMBER: THE CHAMBER MAY NOT BE EMPTY!**

Treat every firearm with the respect due to a loaded firearm, even though you are certain the firearm is unloaded.

**16 KEEP YOUR FINGERS AWAY FROM THE TRIGGER AT ALL TIMES UNTIL SHOOTING IS IMMINENT.**

**17 BE SURE OF YOUR TARGET AND BACKSTOP, PARTICULARLY DURING LOW LIGHT PERIODS.**

Know the range of your ammunition. Never shoot at water or hard objects.

**18 ALWAYS UNLOAD YOUR FIREARM'S CHAMBER BEFORE CROSSING A FENCE, CLIMBING A TREE, JUMPING A DITCH OR NEGOTIATING OTHER OBSTACLES.**

Never place your firearm on or against a fence, tree, car or other similar object.

For law enforcement and military personnel, refer to the procedures of your department.

**19 BE DEFENSIVE AND ON GUARD AGAINST UNSAFE GUN HANDLING AROUND YOU AND OTHERS.**

Don't be timid when it comes to gun safety. If you observe other shooters violating any of these safety precautions, politely suggest safer handling practices.

**20 BE CERTAIN YOUR FIREARM IS UNLOADED BEFORE CLEANING.**

Because so many gun accidents occur when a firearm is being cleaned, special and extreme care should be taken to be sure your firearm is unloaded before disassembly, cleaning and reassembly. Keep ammunition away from the cleaning location. Never test the mechanical function of any firearm with live ammunition.

**21 TEACH AND SUPERVISE FIREARMS SAFETY TO ALL MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY, ESPECIALLY TO CHILDREN AND NON-SHOOTERS.**

Closely supervise newcomers to the shooting sports. Encourage enrollment in hunting and shooting safety courses.

**22 NEVER DRINK ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES OR TAKE ANY TYPE OF DRUGS BEFORE OR DURING SHOOTING.**

Your vision, motor skills and judgment could be dangerously impaired, making your gun handling unsafe to you and to others.

**23 READ AND HEED ALL WARNINGS IN THIS OWNER'S MANUAL, ON AMMUNITION BOXES AND WITH ALL ACCESSORIES THAT YOU INSTALL ON YOUR FIREARM.**

It is your responsibility to secure the most up-to-date information on the safe handling procedures for your FNH USA firearm.

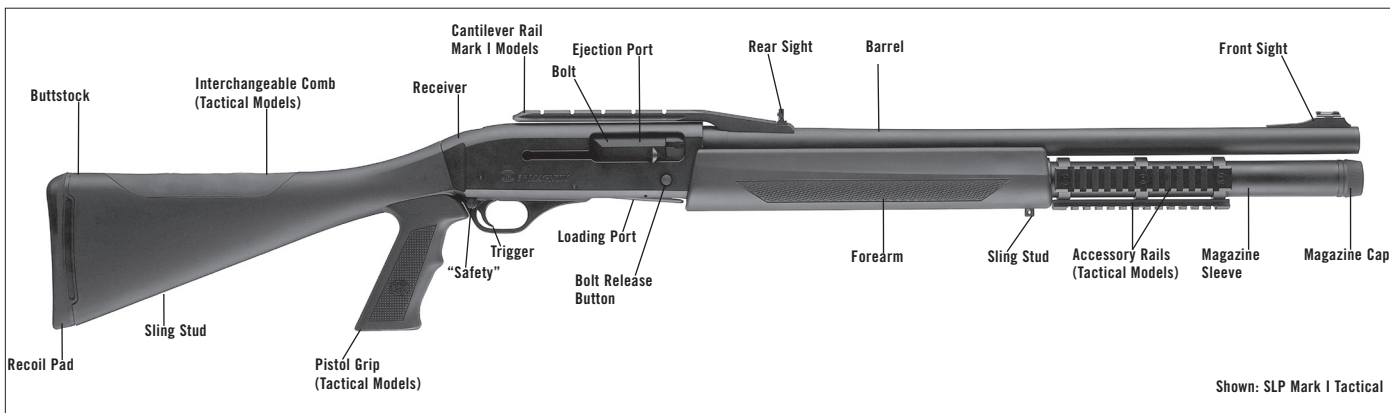
We assume no liability for incidents which occur when unsafe or improper firearm accessories or ammunition combinations are used.

**24 PRACTICE PERIODIC MAINTENANCE, AVOID UNAUTHORIZED SERVICING.**

Your firearm is a mechanical device which will not last forever, and as such, is subject to wear and requires periodic inspection, adjustment and service. FNH USA firearms should be serviced by an FNH USA Product Service Center or by our service facility in Arnold, Missouri.

We cannot assume any responsibility for injuries suffered or caused by unauthorized servicing, alterations or modifications of FNH USA firearms.

FIGURE 1



**25 WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO REFUSE SERVICE ON FIREARMS THAT HAVE BEEN ALTERED, ADDED TO OR SUBSTANTIALLY CHANGED.**

Removal of metal from the barrel or modifications of the firing mechanism and/or operating parts may lead to a refusal of service on such firearms. We will charge the owner for parts and labor to return the firearm to original FNH USA specifications.

**DO NOT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, ALTER THE TRIGGER, SAFETY OR OTHER PARTS OF THE FIRING MECHANISM OF THIS OR ANY OTHER FIREARM. FAILURE TO OBEY THIS WARNING MAY RESULT IN INJURY OR DEATH TO YOURSELF OR OTHERS.**

**BE CAREFUL!**

## 5. NOMENCLATURE

In conventional gun terminology, the position and movement of parts are described as they occur with the firearm horizontal and in the normal firing position: the muzzle is forward or front, the pistol grip is rearward or rear, the trigger is downward or underneath, the sights are upward or on top. For general parts nomenclature refer to Figure 1 (pages 12 and 13).

Most of the illustrations in this owner's manual show the SLP Mark I Tactical shotgun. Where differences occur among models, those models will be utilized.

## 6. DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

### 6.1. DESCRIPTION

The SLP is an autoloading shotgun that functions on the principle of gas operation. With shells loaded in the magazine, a shell is fed from the magazine into the chamber when you close the bolt. If the trigger is pulled with the "safety" in the off safe position, the shotgun will fire a shell. After



firing, the gas piston system ejects the empty hull from the chamber and feeds the next shell from the magazine into the chamber, making the shotgun ready for a following shot. Successive shots can be fired until the magazine is empty. When the magazine is empty, and the last shell has been fired, the bolt locks to the rear.

Additionally, a single shell can be inserted manually into the chamber and the bolt closed, to load the chamber. If the trigger is pulled with the “safety” in the off safe position, the shotgun will fire the shell. Single-shot shooting is also possible by loading a single shell into the magazine and manually cycling the bolt.

## 6.2. OPERATION

When the trigger is pulled, the firing pin strikes the shell primer, resulting in the shotgun firing. Gas from the fired shell travels down the barrel and some is diverted into the gas piston which then sends the piston sleeve rearward to operate the bolt. During the rearward movement of the bolt, the empty hull is ejected out of the ejection port. If there is a shell in the magazine, it is picked up by the bolt as it returns forward by the force of the recoil spring, and loaded it into the chamber, ready to be fired. If there is not a shell in the magazine during this movement, the bolt lock engages and the bolt remains in the open position.

With shells in the magazine and chamber, and the “safety” in the off safe position, the shotgun will fire a single shell with each successive pull of the trigger until the magazine and chamber are empty. When the last shell has been fired, the bolt will lock in the rearmost, open position.

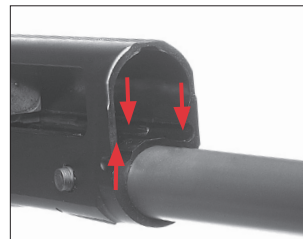
## 7. INITIAL CLEANING AND LUBRICATION

### **▲WARNING**

**WEAR EYE PROTECTION WHEN ASSEMBLING AND DISASSEMBLING YOUR SHOTGUN TO PREVENT SPRINGS, SPRING-LOADED PARTS, SOLVENTS OR OTHER AGENTS FROM CONTACTING YOUR EYES, RESULTING IN INJURY.**

Various exposed metal parts of this firearm have been coated at the factory with a preservative lubricant. Before using this firearm, a quality gun oil should be used to clean the preservative lubricant from the inside of the action/chamber areas, and the barrel using a cleaning rod and patch as explained in Section 23. Before assembling the firearm you should first wipe the mechanism clean and apply a few drops of quality oil on the indicated surfaces (Figure 2, page 15). Do not apply too much oil, only a light film is necessary. Excessive oil should be wiped off, especially in cold weather. If the firearm is to be stored, it is acceptable to leave the preservative lubricant on the firearm and keep it in its original packaging. Never shoot the firearm upon purchase without cleaning it first. If the firearm contains hardened grease or other substances that you cannot remove, have the firearm checked by your dealer or departmental armorer. For law enforcement and military personnel, refer to the procedures of your department.

FIGURE 2



Apply a few drops of lubricant on the bolt rail guides and the piston sleeve push rod guide.

## 8. OPERATION OF THE “SAFETY”

### **▲WARNING**

**ALWAYS KEEP THE “SAFETY” IN THE ON SAFE POSITION UNLESS SHOOTING IS IMMINENT. ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

The cross bolt “safety” is designed to prevent the trigger from being pulled when in the on safe position. The “safety” is located at the rear of the trigger guard. In the off safe position, a red warning band is visible on the

“safety” button on the left side of the trigger guard. It is essential that you become very familiar with the feel, look and operation of the “safety” on this shotgun before attempting to load and shoot.

The “safety” on this shotgun is reversible for right- or left-handed operation. It comes from the factory in the right-handed position. Verify the installation of the firearm’s “safety.” Instructions in this owner’s manual are for the “safety” installed in the right-handed position.

To place the firearm on safe, press the “safety” button to the right (Figure 3, page 16). To move the “safety” to the off safe or fire position, press the “safety” button to the left. This exposes the red warning band on the “safety” button (Figure 4, page 16).

With the “safety” in the on safe position the trigger and hammer are blocked and the shotgun cannot be fired. In the off safe position, if your firearm is loaded with a shell in the chamber, the chambered shell can be fired by simply pulling the trigger.

**▲WARNING**

**DO NOT DEPEND ON THE RED COLOR ALONE TO INDICATE YOUR FIREARM’S “SAFETY” STATUS. TIME, EXPOSURE TO THE ELEMENTS AND THE ABRASIVE ACTION OF CLEANING AGENTS CAN ERASE IT. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS WARNING COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

FIGURE 3



The “safety” shown in the on safe position.

FIGURE 4



The “safety” shown in the off safe position.

## 9. AMMUNITION

**▲WARNING**

**USE ONLY SHELLS OF THE CORRECT GAUGE AND LENGTH. THE GAUGE AND LENGTH OF THE CHAMBER IS INSCRIBED ON THE SIDE OF THE BARREL. DO NOT USE AMMUNITION OTHER THAN WHAT IS INSCRIBED ON THE SIDE OF THE BARREL. EXAMINE EVERY SHELL YOU PUT IN YOUR SHOTGUN. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS WARNING COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH AND CAUSE DAMAGE TO YOUR SHOTGUN.**

**USE SHELLS OF THE CORRECT LENGTH. DO NOT USE 3" OR 3½" SHELLS IN A BARREL WITH A 2¾" OR 2½" CHAMBER, OR 3½" SHELLS IN A BARREL WITH A 3" CHAMBER. DOING SO CAN RESULT IN A BUILDUP OF DANGEROUSLY HIGH PRESSURES. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS WARNING COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH AND CAUSE DAMAGE TO YOUR SHOTGUN.**

**DO NOT PUT A 16 GAUGE SHELL OR A 20 GAUGE SHELL IN A 12 GAUGE SHOTGUN. DO NOT PUT A 28 GAUGE SHELL IN A 20 GAUGE SHOTGUN. DO NOT PUT A .410 BORE SHELL IN A 28 GAUGE SHOTGUN. NEVER PUT METALLIC SHELLS OF ANY KIND IN A SHOTGUN. SPECIFICALLY, NEVER PUT CENTERFIRE RIFLE OR PISTOL SHELLS IN A SHOTGUN CHAMBERED FOR .410 BORE. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS WARNING COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH AND CAUSE DAMAGE TO YOUR SHOTGUN.**

The most certain way to bulge or rupture a shotgun barrel is to load a smaller gauge shell into a larger gauge chamber. The smaller gauge shell will not fall completely through the barrel; its rim is caught by the front of a larger gauge chamber or at the larger gauge's choke. Your shotgun will misfire (with the chamber appearing to be empty). It is then possible to load the correct gauge shell behind the smaller gauge shell. If the shotgun

is then fired, the result will be a so-called “12-16, 12-20, 20-28 or 28-.410 burst” which can cause extensive damage to your shotgun and possible serious injury to you and others.

We can assume no responsibility for incidents which occur through the use of shells of nonstandard dimension or those developing pressures in excess of SAAMI (Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers’ Institute) established standards.

All SLP shotguns feature a 12 gauge, 3" chamber. This information can be found inscribed on the barrel. The barrel can safely shoot both lead and steel shot. Special rifled choke tubes and rifled barrels are designed for shooting sabot-type slugs.

The 12 gauge, 3" chamber is designed to shoot factory 12 gauge loads including 2¾" and 3" field loads.

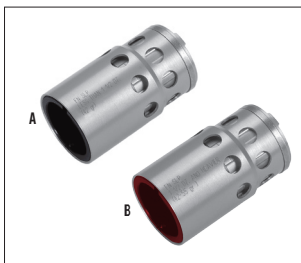
## 10. INTERCHANGEABLE GAS PISTONS

SLP shotguns include two gas pistons to maximize reliability with both heavy and light loads (Figure 5, page 18). The pistons can be identified by the color of the band on the bottom of the piston. (They are not designed to shoot the lightest factory ⅞ oz. and 1 oz. target loads or any 3½" shells.)

**A Heavy Load Piston** — This piston has a black band. It is designed to be used with field and target loads heavier than 1½ oz.

**B Light Load Piston** — This piston has a red band. It is designed to be used with field and target loads lighter than 1½ oz.

FIGURE 5



Heavy load piston (A) and Light load piston (B).

## 11. MAGAZINE CAPACITY

SLP shotguns have the following magazine capacities below. Remember, “total” capacity includes an additional shell in the chamber in addition to a full magazine.

It is extremely important that you know the magazine capacity of your shotgun. Under appropriate circumstances, at a range or other suitable shooting location, load the magazine to full capacity and make note of the number of shells.

**IMPORTANT:** Because SLP shotguns will handle mixed shells of different lengths, magazine capacity may be affected.

- **Mark I and Mark I Tactical** — Magazine capacity of seven 3" or eight 2¾" shells. With an additional shell in the chamber, the Mark I has a total capacity of eight 3" or nine 2¾" shells. However, we recommend that unless shooting is imminent, no shell should be loaded in the chamber.
- **Standard and Standard Tactical** — Magazine capacity of five 3" or six 2¾" shells. With an additional shell in the chamber, the SLP Standard has a total capacity of six 3" or seven 2¾" shells. However, we recommend that unless shooting is imminent, no shell should be loaded in the chamber.

## 12. LOADING

**⚠WARNING**

**WHEN LOADING YOUR SHOTGUN ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION, ALWAYS PLACE THE “SAFETY” IN THE ON SAFE POSITION AND KEEP YOUR FINGERS AWAY FROM THE TRIGGER. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

**DO NOT CARRY YOUR SHOTGUN WITH A SHELL IN THE CHAMBER TO AVOID ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE. WHEN FIRING IS NO LONGER IMMINENT, MAKE SURE THE “SAFETY” IS IN THE ON SAFE POSITION AND UNLOAD THE CHAMBER. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

There are two methods used to load a shell into the chamber of the SLP: loading through the ejection port and loading from the magazine

### 12.1. LOADING THE MAGAZINE

1. Pull the operating handle to the rear until the bolt locks in the open position. Visually inspect the chamber, feed mechanism and magazine to make sure they are unloaded and clear of any obstructions.
2. Close the bolt by pressing the carrier release button.
3. Insert a shell of the proper gauge and length through the loading port at the bottom of the receiver up into the magazine, using your thumb to position it fully forward in the magazine tube (Figure 6, page 20). Make certain the rim of the shell engages the shell stop and is held fully inside the magazine tube. It will make an audible click when fully inserted.
4. If desired, continue loading the magazine until it is full.

### 12.2. LOADING THE CHAMBER FROM THE MAGAZINE

1. With the bolt closed, depress the carrier with the front of the shell and, using your thumb, push the shell into the magazine until the shell is held in place by the shell stop.

FIGURE 6



Insert the shell completely into the magazine until it is held by the shell stop.

2. If desired, continue to load the magazine to full capacity.
3. If firing is imminent, a shell can now be moved from the magazine to the chamber by pulling back fully on the operating handle and releasing it forward. A shell will be fed automatically from the magazine to the chamber as the bolt closes. Another shell can then be inserted into the magazine to load to full capacity.

**▲WARNING**

**THE SHOTGUN IS NOW READY TO FIRE BY SIMPLY MOVING THE “SAFETY” TO THE OFF SAFE POSITION AND PULLING THE TRIGGER.**

### 12.3. LOADING THE CHAMBER THROUGH THE EJECTION PORT

1. Pull the operating handle to the rear until the bolt locks in the open position. Visually inspect the chamber, feed mechanism and magazine to make sure they are clear of any obstructions.
2. Insert a shell of the proper gauge and length through the ejection port into the open breech (Figure 7, page 21).
3. Press the carrier release button to deliver the shell into the chamber. The chamber is now loaded.

**▲WARNING**

**KEEP YOUR FINGERS CLEAR OF THE EJECTION PORT WHENEVER CLOSING THE ACTION WITH THE CARRIER RELEASE BUTTON. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS WARNING COULD RESULT IN INJURY.**

FIGURE 7



To load the chamber directly, drop a shell into the open ejection port.

**▲WARNING**

**THE SHOTGUN IS NOW READY TO FIRE BY SIMPLY MOVING THE “SAFETY” TO THE OFF SAFE POSITION AND PULLING THE TRIGGER.**

4. With a shell in the chamber, you may load the magazine to full capacity. To load the magazine, insert a shell of the proper gauge and length through the loading port at the bottom of the receiver up into the magazine, using your thumb to position it fully forward in the magazine tube. Make sure the rim of the shell engages the shell stop and is held fully inside the magazine tube. It will make an audible click when fully inserted.

### 13. FIRING

**▲WARNING**

**NEVER LOAD A SHELL INTO THE CHAMBER OR PLACE THE “SAFETY” IN THE OFF SAFE POSITION UNLESS SHOOTING IS IMMINENT. ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

1. Place the “safety” in the on safe position and load a shell into the chamber as explained previously.
2. With a shell in the chamber, you need only move the “safety” to the off safe position to fire the shotgun.
3. When ready to fire, move the “safety” into the off safe position, take aim and squeeze the trigger.

After a shell is fired, the gas-operated system ejects the fired shell and picks up a loaded shell from the magazine and automatically chambers it.

You may continue to fire the shotgun until the magazine is empty by pulling the trigger to fire each shell. After the last shell is fired, the breech of the shotgun remains open, with the bolt locked to the rear. This allows convenient and fast reloading.

If you are done shooting, leave the bolt locked to the rear, with the breech in the open position so that you may visually inspect the chamber, bore, carrier and magazine to be sure they contain no shells.

**▲WARNING**

**AFTER FIRING, OR WHEN SHOOTING IS NO LONGER IMMINENT, IMMEDIATELY PLACE THE “SAFETY” IN THE ON SAFE POSITION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

**EVEN WITH THE BOLT LOCKED OPEN AFTER SHOOTING, DO NOT ASSUME THE SHOTGUN IS UNLOADED. ALWAYS INSPECT THE CHAMBER, FEED MECHANISM AND MAGAZINE TO BE CERTAIN THE SHOTGUN IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

### 14. UNLOADING

**▲WARNING**

**WHEN UNLOADING YOUR SHOTGUN ALWAYS PLACE THE “SAFETY” IN THE ON SAFE POSITION. KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION AND YOUR FINGERS AWAY FROM THE TRIGGER. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

**ALWAYS INSPECT THE CHAMBER, FEED MECHANISM AND MAGAZINE CAREFULLY AFTER UNLOADING TO BE SURE ALL LIVE SHELLS ARE CLEARED FROM THE FIREARM.**

## 14.1. UNLOADING BY CYCLING THE BOLT

1. Grasp the bolt handle and cycle the action until all shells are transferred from the magazine to the chamber and then ejected. Take care to avoid damaging shells. Avoid letting them fall to the ground.
2. When the last shell in the magazine has been cycled through the chamber and out the ejection port, the bolt will lock rearward. The bolt will also lock rearward when cycled with an empty magazine.
3. Visually inspect the chamber, feed mechanism and magazine to assure there are no shells remaining.

FIGURE 8



Press in on the shell stop to unload shells from the magazine.

## 14.2. UNLOADING USING THE SHELL STOP

1. With the bolt closed, turn the shotgun over and press inward on the carrier with your index finger.
2. Press the shell stop to release a shell (Figure 8, page 24). Remove the shell. Perform this operation until the magazine is empty and the magazine follower is visible.
3. Pull the operating handle fully rearward to eject any shell in the chamber. Visually inspect the chamber, feed mechanism and magazine to assure there are no shells remaining.

## 15. INTERCHANGEABLE CHOKE TUBE SYSTEM

### **▲WARNING**

**NEVER ATTEMPT TO REMOVE OR INSTALL A CHOKE TUBE IN A LOADED FIREARM. WHENEVER REMOVING OR**

**INSTALLING A CHOKE TUBE IN A SHOTGUN, ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. COMPLETELY UNLOAD THE SHOTGUN. OPEN THE ACTION AND VISUALLY INSPECT THE CHAMBER, FEED MECHANISM AND MAGAZINE TO BE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THE FIREARM IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED.**

**ALWAYS PLACE THE “SAFETY” IN THE ON SAFE POSITION AND KEEP YOUR FINGERS AWAY FROM THE TRIGGER. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

**DO NOT FIRE THIS SHOTGUN WITHOUT THE CORRECT CHOKE TUBE INSTALLED. PERMANENT DAMAGE MAY RESULT TO THE THREADS INSIDE THE BARREL.**

**USE ONLY THE APPROPRIATE GAUGE AND TYPE OF CHOKE TUBES, MARKED INVECTOR-PLUS OR STANDARD INVECTOR, DEPENDING ON YOUR SHOTGUN.**

**INVECTOR-PLUS CHOKE TUBES ARE FOR USE ONLY IN FNH USA SHOTGUNS WITH BACK-BORED BARRELS, AND ARE NOT INTERCHANGEABLE WITH WINCHOKE OR STANDARD INVECTOR CHOKE TUBES. DO NOT USE INVECTOR-PLUS TUBES IN BARRELS THREADED FOR STANDARD INVECTOR TUBES.**

**STANDARD INVECTOR TUBES ARE FOR USE ONLY IN FNH USA SHOTGUNS WITH NON BACK-BORED BARRELS, AND ARE NOT INTERCHANGEABLE WITH INVECTOR-PLUS CHOKE TUBES. DO NOT USE STANDARD INVECTOR TUBES IN BARRELS THREADED FOR INVECTOR-PLUS TUBES.**

**DO NOT USE WINCHOKE, STANDARD INVECTOR OR INVECTOR-PLUS CHOKE TUBES IN ANY SHOTGUN BARRELS NOT SUPPLIED BY FNH USA. DO NOT USE ANY OTHER CHOKING DEVICE IN ANY SHOTGUN BARRELS SUPPLIED BY FNH USA.**

## FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS MAY CAUSE INJURY OR DEATH AND CAUSE DAMAGE TO YOUR SHOTGUN.

Most SLP shotgun barrels are threaded to accept the Standard Invector™ choke tube system. Standard Invector and Invector-Plus™ tubes are not interchangeable. Confirm the choke system of your shotgun by looking on the left side of the barrel where the specifications are inscribed, where the choke markings are normally located.

The constriction of each choke tube is indicated twice on the choke tube: on the side of the tube, and indicated with a “notch” code on the top rim of the tube. The included universal choke tube wrench is used to remove and install choke tubes.

Invector-Plus and Standard Invector choke tubes are compatible with factory ammunition that has been loaded in compliance with SAAMI specifications, including magnum lead and steel shot loads, sabots and shotgun slug loads.

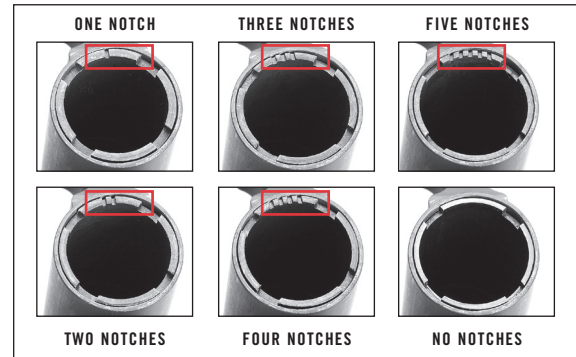
Replacement and additional tubes and wrenches are available from your FNH USA dealer, or contact the FNH USA Customer Service Department. See page 52 for contact information.

### 15.1. CHOKE TUBE SELECTION

To help you choose the correct choke tube for each shooting situation, all Invector choke tubes are inscribed on the side with the patterns they produce with both lead and steel shot. Each Invector choke tube also has notches in the top rim of the tube (Figure 9, page 27). These notches are a code to allow you to determine the choke designation while the tube is installed. Rim notches refer specifically to lead shot.

Use the charts on page 27 to cross-reference from lead shot to steel shot, and determine the appropriate tubes for your ammunition and shooting situation. An improved cylinder choke tube is installed in your shotgun and a modified tube is included in the box. Other choke tubes listed are available as accessories. Remember, Standard Invector and Invector-Plus tubes are not interchangeable. Invector-Plus tubes are for FNH USA shotguns with back-bored barrels only. Before removing or installing tubes, or reading the rim notch code, make sure your shotgun is completely unloaded.

FIGURE 9



RIM NOTCHES	PATTERN WITH LEAD SHOT	PATTERN WITH STEEL SHOT
EXTENDED**	X-FULL TURKEY	**
I	FULL	*
II	IMP. MODIFIED	FULL <sup>1</sup>
III	MODIFIED	FULL <sup>1</sup>
IIII	IMP. CYLINDER	MODIFIED
IIIII	SKEET	IMP. CYLINDER
NO NOTCHES	CYLINDER	CYLINDER

\* Not for use with steel shot. Using an over-tight choke constriction with steel shot will result in an ineffective “blown” pattern.

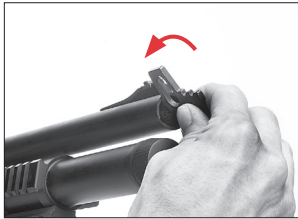
\*\* Extra Full Turkey, extended with ports. Do not use with steel shot.

<sup>1</sup> When more than one choke tube is listed for a given steel shot pattern, use the more open choke listed for high velocity, larger shot size steel loads.

## 15.2. CHOKE TUBE REMOVAL

1. Place the “safety” in the on safe position. Always make sure the shotgun is completely unloaded. Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
2. Use the choke tube wrench to loosen the tube, turning it counterclockwise. Finger-twist the tube the rest of the way out of the barrel (Figure 10, page 28).

FIGURE 10



Remove the choke tube.

## 15.3. CHOKE TUBE INSTALLATION

1. Place the “safety” in the on safe position. Always make sure the shotgun is completely unloaded. Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
2. Before installing a tube, check the internal choke tube threads in the muzzle, as well as the threads on the choke tube to be sure they are clean. Lightly oil the threads with a high-quality, lightweight gun oil.
3. Using your fingers, screw the appropriate tube into the muzzle of the barrel, threaded end first, notched end outward. When it becomes finger-tight, use the choke tube wrench to firmly seat the tube.

**NOTICE! THE CHOKE TUBE SHOULD BE PERIODICALLY CHECKED TO ASSURE THAT IT IS TIGHT AND FIRMLY SEATED. BEFORE CHECKING, FOLLOW ALL CHOKE TUBE REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION “SAFETY” GUIDELINES PREVIOUSLY OUTLINED.**

## 16. SIGHT ADJUSTMENT



**BEFORE PERFORMING ANY SIGHT ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES TO YOUR SHOTGUN, PLACE THE “SAFETY” IN THE ON SAFE POSITION. UNLOAD THE MAGAZINE, OPEN THE ACTION AND MAKE CERTAIN YOUR SHOTGUN IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED. KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

### 16.1. SLP STANDARD SIGHTS

The SLP Standard incorporates a high-profile, ghost ring rear rifle sight mounted on a MIL-STD 1913 rail on top of the receiver. The rear sight is adjustable for both windage and elevation. The front sight is a high-profile, wing-protected post design adjustable for elevation.

#### SLP STANDARD REAR SIGHT WINDAGE ADJUSTMENT

The point of impact can be moved toward the right by moving the rear sight towards the right, turning the screw on the right side of the sight in the clockwise direction using a flat-blade screwdriver (Figure 11, page 29).

Each click generated during this operation will change the lateral position of the point of impact by 1.5mm (0.06") at 25 meters (30 yards).

#### SLP STANDARD REAR SIGHT ELEVATION ADJUSTMENT

The point of impact can be moved up by moving the rear sight up, turning the screw on the top of the sight in the counterclockwise direction using a flat-blade screwdriver (Figure 12, page 30).

FIGURE 11



Turn the screw on the side of the sight to adjust windage.



Each click generated during this operation will change the vertical position of the point of impact by 5mm (0.20") at 25 meters (30 yards).

### SLP STANDARD FRONT SIGHT ELEVATION ADJUSTMENT

The point of impact can be moved up by moving the front sight down, turning its socket screw just in front of the sight blade in the clockwise direction by using the 1.5mm hex wrench provided (Figure 13, page 30).

Each click generated during this operation will change the vertical point of impact by 10mm (0.40") at 25 meters (30 yards).

Reverse these directions to move the sight and point of impact in the opposite direction.

## 16.2. SLP MARK I SIGHTS

The SLP Mark I incorporates a low-profile, blade-type rear rifle sight. The rear sight is adjustable for both windage and elevation. The front sight is fiber-optic design that is designed for fast target engagement.

### SLP MARK I REAR SIGHT

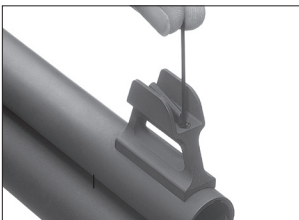
The SLP Mark I incorporates a fold-down rear sight located on the front of the sight rail. With the rear sight in the up position the sight aligns with the fixed front sight. When folded down, the lengthwise groove in the cantilever can be used as a sighting plane, aligning with the front fiber-optic sight for extremely fast sighting situations.

FIGURE 12



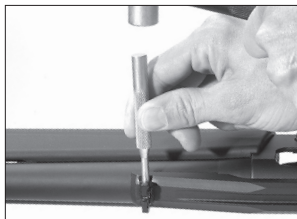
Turn the screw on the top of the sight to adjust elevation.

FIGURE 13



Turn the screw in front of the sight to adjust elevation.

FIGURE 14



Carefully tap the sight in the dovetail to adjust for windage.

FIGURE 15



Loosen the screws and slide the sight blade up or down to adjust for elevation.

### SLP MARK I REAR SIGHT WINDAGE ADJUSTMENT

Windage adjustment is accomplished by drifting the rear sight in the dovetail. Carefully tap the sight with a hammer using a non-marring drift punch against the sight base (Figure 14, page 31). Drift the sight to the left to move the point of impact to the left. Drift the sight to the right to move the point of impact to the right.

### SLP MARK I REAR SIGHT ELEVATION ADJUSTMENT

The rear sight is adjusted for elevation using the two small screws on the rear of the sight (Figure 15, page 31). Loosen them slightly and move the sight blade up or down to adjust the point of impact. Move the blade up to move point of impact up. Move the blade down to lower point of impact. Snug the screws after making adjustments.

## 17. SCOPE OR OPTICS MOUNTING

### **⚠WARNING**

**BEFORE MOUNTING A SCOPE, SIGHT OR OTHER ACCESSORIES TO YOUR SHOTGUN, PLACE THE "SAFETY" IN THE ON SAFE POSITION. UNLOAD THE MAGAZINE, OPEN THE ACTION AND MAKE CERTAIN YOUR SHOTGUN IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED. KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

SLP shotguns are designed to accept a scope or other optical sight. Standard SLP models have a drilled and tapped receiver with a MIL-STD 1913 base. Mark I models include a barrel-mounted, weaver-type cantilever rail. Always follow the mounting instructions supplied with your scope rings and/or scope or optical sight.

## 18. EXTRA BARRELS

### **▲WARNING**

**BEFORE INSTALLING ACCESSORY BARRELS ON YOUR SHOTGUN, READ THE FOLLOWING GUIDELINES TO ENSURE THE BARREL/SHOTGUN COMBINATION IS SAFE. PLACE THE "SAFETY" IN THE ON SAFE POSITION. OPEN THE ACTION AND MAKE CERTAIN YOUR SHOTGUN IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED. KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

The versatility of your new shotgun can be extended with an extra barrel. Most shotgun barrels are interchangeable within a given model, gauge and chamber length. No special fitting is required. However, some important restrictions must be observed:

- Never use a barrel with a 3½" chamber on a shotgun designed for barrels with a 3" chamber.
- Never use a barrel with a 3" chamber on a shotgun designed for barrels with a 3½" chamber.
- Never use any other barrel from any other manufacturer on your shotgun. Some other brands may seem similar, but the barrels are not interchangeable.
- Never use a barrel from Winchester® shotguns, including those for the Super X®1, Super X®2 or Super X®3.

## 19. MOUNTING ACCESSORIES

### **▲WARNING**

**BEFORE MOUNTING ACCESSORIES ON YOUR SHOTGUN, PLACE THE "SAFETY" IN THE ON SAFE POSITION. UNLOAD THE MAGAZINE, OPEN THE ACTION AND MAKE CERTAIN YOUR SHOTGUN IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED. KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

SLP Tactical models are fitted with three MIL-STD 1913-pattern mounting rails on the magazine sleeve to attach various accessories to the shotgun. When installing accessories, follow the manufacturers mounting instructions.

## 20. STOCK ADJUSTMENT (TACTICAL MODELS)

### **▲WARNING**

**BEFORE PERFORMING STOCK ADJUSTMENT PROCEDURES, PLACE THE "SAFETY" IN THE ON SAFE POSITION. OPEN THE ACTION, UNLOAD THE MAGAZINE AND MAKE CERTAIN YOUR SHOTGUN IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED. KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

SLP Tactical models include three recoil pads of different lengths and three combs of different height. These accessories allow the stock to be adjusted to fit the size of the operator.

### 20.1. ADJUSTING LENGTH OF PULL

Three recoil pads have been included with your shotgun to allow precise length of pull adjustments. The short recoil pad is ½" thick, the medium recoil pad is ¾" thick and the long recoil pad is 1" thick. The medium recoil

pad is installed on the shotgun from the factory. To install a recoil pad perform the following operation:

1. Make sure your shotgun is completely unloaded and the “safety” is in the on safe position.
2. Use a #2 cross tip or Phillips screwdriver to remove the recoil pad at the end of the buttstock (Figure 16, page 34). Place a small amount of petroleum jelly on the screw access slits on the top and bottom of the rear of the buttstock to prevent damaging the recoil pad. Insert the screwdriver into each of the two access holes. Make certain the tip of the screwdriver engages the head of the screw. Turn the screw counterclockwise until the screw is completely loose from the stock. When both screws are free, remove the recoil pad and recoil pad base.
3. Install the new recoil pad to fit the shotgun to your specifications. After making an adjustment hold the shotgun to your shoulder to determine if the new length feels comfortable. Remember to always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction, the “safety” in the on safe position and make certain the shotgun is completely unloaded.
4. When you are satisfied with the length of pull, start the screws through the pad and recoil pad base into the holes in the stock.
5. Attach the recoil pad to the stock using the screwdriver. Turn the screws clockwise to tighten. Do not overtighten the screws.

**FIGURE 16**

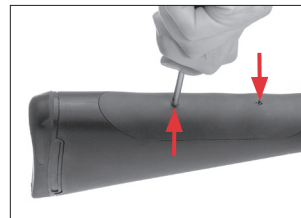


Loosen the two screws that secure the recoil pad to the buttstock.

included with the SLP, with  $\frac{5}{16}$ " height differences between each comb. Comb #1 is the lowest comb, #2 is the middle height and #3 is the tallest comb. The #2 comb is installed on the shotgun from the factory. To install a comb perform the following operation:

1. Make sure the shotgun is completely unloaded and the “safety” is in the on safe position.
2. Use a #2 cross tip or Phillips screwdriver to remove the comb (Figure 17, page 35). Place a small amount of petroleum jelly on the screw access slits on the front and rear of the comb to prevent damaging the comb. Insert the screwdriver into each of the two access holes. Make certain the tip of the screwdriver engages the head of the screw. Turn the screw counterclockwise until the screw is completely loose from the stock. When both screws are free, remove the comb.
3. Install the new comb to fit the shotgun to your specifications. After making an adjustment hold the shotgun to your shoulder to determine if the new comb comfortably provides correct eye-to-sight alignment. Remember to always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction, the safety in the “on safe” position and make certain the shotgun is completely unloaded.
4. When you are satisfied with the comb height, start the screws through the comb and into the holes in the stock.
5. Attach the comb to the stock using the screwdriver. Turn the screws clockwise to tighten. Do not overtighten the screws.

**FIGURE 17**



Loosen the two screws that secure the comb to the buttstock.

## 20.2. ADJUSTING COMB HEIGHT

Three combs have been included with the shotgun to allow precise height adjustments to allow correct eye-to-sight alignment. Three combs are

## 21. DISASSEMBLY

### **⚠WARNING**

**ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. BEFORE STARTING DISASSEMBLY PROCEDURES, OPEN THE ACTION AND VISUALLY INSPECT THE CHAMBER TO BE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THE FIREARM IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED. PLACE THE “SAFETY” IN THE ON SAFE POSITION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS WARNING COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

1. Unscrew the magazine cap and remove it.
2. Remove the magazine extension and forearm by sliding them forward and off the magazine tube.
3. For cleaning, remove the barrel, gas piston, piston sleeve and piston sleeve spring by sliding them forward off the magazine tube. See “Cleaning and Maintenance Suggestions” on page 39 for cleaning procedures.

If you are disassembling for storage, return the piston sleeve spring, piston sleeve and piston onto the magazine tube. Reinstall the forearm and magazine sleeve on the magazine tube and screw on the magazine cap. You will then have two compact units: 1) the barrel, 2) the action with the stock and forearm.

**NOTICE! AFTER THE BARREL HAS BEEN REMOVED, LEAVE THE BOLT IN THE REARWARD POSITION. DO NOT PRESS THE CARRIER RELEASE BUTTON. IF THE BOLT IS RELEASED FORWARD WITH THE BARREL REMOVED, THE OPERATING HANDLE WILL STRIKE THE RECEIVER, CAUSING DAMAGE.**

## 22. ASSEMBLY

### **⚠WARNING**

**ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. BEFORE STARTING ASSEMBLY PROCEDURES, VISUALLY INSPECT THE CHAMBER TO BE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THE FIREARM IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED. PLACE THE “SAFETY” IN THE ON SAFE POSITION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS WARNING COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

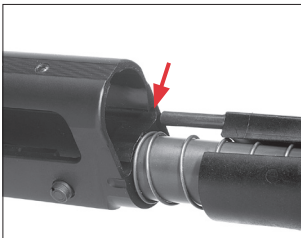
Assemble the SLP shotgun by performing the following operations.

1. Take the receiver in hand. Lock the bolt rearward by pulling the operating handle fully to the rear.

**NOTICE! NEVER ALLOW THE ACTION TO BE SLAMMED CLOSED BY PRESSING THE CARRIER RELEASE BUTTON WITHOUT THE BARREL INSTALLED. IF THE BOLT IS RELEASED FORWARD WITH THE BARREL REMOVED, THE OPERATING HANDLE WILL STRIKE THE RECEIVER AND CAUSE DAMAGE.**

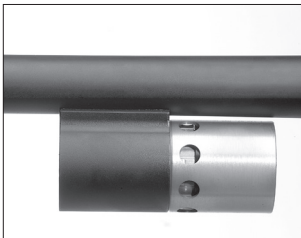
2. Remove the forearm from the magazine tube by unscrewing the magazine cap and sliding the magazine sleeve and forearm forward, off the magazine tube.
3. The components of the gas system: the piston sleeve, piston sleeve spring and gas piston remain in place and do not need to be removed except for cleaning. If these components have been removed, reinstall them as explained below. Otherwise, proceed to step 7.
4. Slide the piston sleeve spring and piston sleeve (push rod end first) onto the magazine tube. The push rod goes in the slot on the left side of the receiver (Figure 18, page 38). Make sure the piston sleeve spring is properly positioned in the piston sleeve.

FIGURE 18



The loaded chamber indicator showing a cartridge is in the chamber.

FIGURE 19



Position the gas piston in the gas bracket.

5. Slide the gas piston into the gas bracket (Figure 19, page 38).
6. Align the gas bracket and gas piston over the magazine tube (Figure 20, page 38). Slide the gas bracket and gas piston over the magazine tube. The barrel extension should slip solidly down into the receiver. Make sure the push rod moves freely in its slot in the receiver.
7. Replace the forearm by sliding it onto the magazine tube and over the gas bracket so it seats securely. Slide the magazine sleeve over the magazine tube with the tab on the bottom of the magazine. The tab locks into the forearm. Install the magazine cap finger tight. Open and close the action several times and retighten the magazine cap to ensure it is snug.

FIGURE 20



When installing the barrel and gas piston, you may need to lift the piston sleeve slightly.

## 23. CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE SUGGESTIONS

### **⚠ WARNING**

**BEFORE PERFORMING CLEANING PROCEDURES, PLACE THE “SAFETY” IN THE ON SAFE POSITION. OPEN THE ACTION AND MAKE CERTAIN YOUR SHOTGUN IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED. KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

### **⚠ WARNING**

**WEAR EYE PROTECTION WHEN DISASSEMBLING AND CLEANING YOUR SHOTGUN TO PREVENT SPRINGS, SPRING-LOADED PARTS, SOLVENTS OR OTHER AGENTS FROM CONTACTING YOUR EYES, RESULTING IN INJURY.**

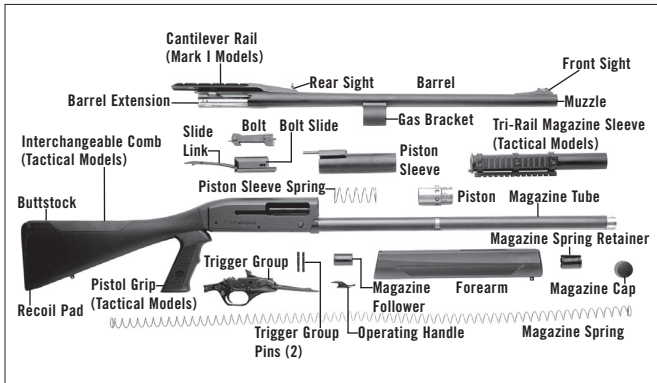
### **⚠ WARNING**

**KEEP ALL AMMUNITION AWAY FROM THE CLEANING AREA. NEVER TEST THE MECHANICAL FUNCTION OF YOUR SHOTGUN WITH LIVE AMMUNITION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

### 23.1. CLEANING THE BARREL

The SLP shotgun will function better and more reliably over a longer period of time if it is properly maintained and kept clean. You should clean your shotgun after every day of shooting, and more often if it becomes excessively dirty. The barrel should be cleaned and the action wiped clean and oiled after every day of shooting. The gas system should require only occasional cleaning.

FIGURE 21



SLP Mark I Tactical shown disassembled.

Normal maintenance can be accomplished with the barrel still attached to the receiver (oiling and wiping down). More careful cleaning requires removal of the barrel from the receiver (cleaning the barrel), and the removal of the gas piston, piston sleeve and piston sleeve spring components. A complete cleaning requires removal of the bolt and trigger group. Do not disassemble the SLP beyond what is shown in Figure 21 on page 40.

If a malfunction occurs, perform a thorough cleaning to see if it solves the problem before contacting the FNH USA Service Facility in Arnold, Missouri, your departmental armorer or a qualified gunsmith.

1. Place the “safety” in the on safe position. Open the action and inspect the chamber and magazine to make certain they do not contain any shells. Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
2. Remove the forearm and barrel as explained under “Disassembly” on page 36.

3. Using a shotgun cleaning rod with tip and patch large enough for a snug fit in the bore, insert the rod and a lightly oiled patch in the breech end of the barrel and run back and forth through the bore several times. Remove and wipe the choke tube, threads and barrel threads with a nylon brush and lightly oil.
4. Inspect the bore from both ends for leading and plastic residue that often remain in the bores from the shot cups in modern shells. Leading and plastic residue will appear as longitudinal streaks and are usually more predominant near the muzzle and just forward of the chamber. A normal amount of either is common and not serious.
5. If leading or plastic residue seems excessive you can remove it by brushing the bore with a bronze brush. Soak the brush or spray the bore with a powder solvent first. Scrub until clean. To prevent bristles from breaking off, push the brush fully through the barrel each time before pulling it back through.

**⚠WARNING**

**MOST SOLVENTS ARE HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. WEAR EYE PROTECTION AND PRACTICE APPROPRIATE SAFETY MEASURES WHEN WORKING WITH SOLVENTS TO AVOID SERIOUS INJURY.**

6. After all leading and plastic residues have been removed, run a clean, dry patch through the bore. Follow this with a final, lightly oiled patch.
7. Reassemble the shotgun and wipe all exposed metal surfaces with an oiled cloth making sure to wipe away all finger marks where moisture could accumulate.
8. Inspect the barrel and chamber to be certain no patches have inadvertently been left in them. Remove any that remain.
9. Lightly oil your firearm at the points described under “Periodic Lubrication” on page 42. Regular, light oiling is extremely important to the durability and reliable operation of your shotgun.

## 23.2. CLEANING THE GAS SYSTEM

1. Remove the gas piston, piston sleeve spring and piston sleeve from the magazine tube as explained in “Disassembly” on page 36.
2. Spray the magazine tube, gas piston and piston sleeve with gun solvent and brush them thoroughly with a nylon brush to remove any deposits. It will be easier to remove the piston sleeve spring to clean the interior of the piston sleeve. Spray the inside of the gas piston with solvent. A green Scotch-Brite® kitchen scrub pad works best for removal of heavy carbon fouling on the tube and inside the gas piston. Do not remove the spring inside of the piston. Never use a steel brush on any of the gas system components.
3. Complete the cleaning of the gas system by applying a very light film of oil to all parts for protection and lubrication.

## 23.3. PERIODIC LUBRICATION

The metal parts of a firearm should receive a light film of oil after the firearm has been exposed to weather or handling.

Occasionally, a drop of lightweight gun oil may be placed inside the receiver on the rails on which the bolt slides, and on the surface of the magazine tube, where the gas piston slides. This will help relieve friction and ensure smooth operation.

If the firearm has been exposed to excessive dust, dirt, mud or water, the principal working parts (including the gas system) should be wiped clean and lubricated with a light film of quality, lightweight gun oil.

## 24. REMOVAL OF THE TRIGGER GROUP AND BOLT ASSEMBLIES

### **▲WARNING**

**BEFORE PERFORMING CLEANING PROCEDURES, PLACE THE “SAFETY” IN THE ON SAFE POSITION. OPEN THE ACTION AND MAKE CERTAIN YOUR SHOTGUN IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED. KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN**

**A SAFE DIRECTION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

### **▲WARNING**

**WEAR EYE PROTECTION WHEN DISASSEMBLING AND CLEANING YOUR SHOTGUN TO PREVENT SPRINGS, SPRING-LOADED PARTS, SOLVENTS OR OTHER AGENTS FROM CONTACTING YOUR EYES, RESULTING IN INJURY.**

### **▲WARNING**

**KEEP ALL AMMUNITION AWAY FROM THE CLEANING AREA. NEVER TEST THE MECHANICAL FUNCTION OF YOUR SHOTGUN WITH LIVE AMMUNITION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE WARNINGS COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

The trigger group and bolt can be removed if the action becomes excessively dirty or wet. If this occurs, disassemble the action for a complete cleaning as explained in the following sections. The trigger group and bolt assembly of the SLP shotgun are designed to be removed in the field without special tools.

Disassembly of the action involves the removal of the bolt assembly and the trigger group. Disassembly beyond this point should only be performed by a qualified gunsmith.

## 24.1. REMOVING THE TRIGGER GROUP

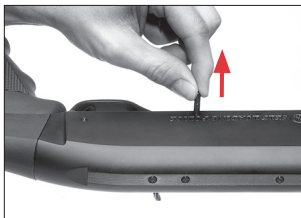
1. Make sure the firearm is completely unloaded and the “safety” is in the on safe position.
2. Under most circumstances, remove the barrel, gas piston, piston sleeve and piston sleeve spring as explained previously.
3. Place the bolt in the forward position by holding the operating handle and depressing the carrier release button.

FIGURE 22



Use a small instrument punch to remove the trigger group pins.

FIGURE 23



Pull the pins through the opposite side of the receiver.

**NOTICE! NEVER ALLOW THE ACTION TO SLAM CLOSED BY PRESSING THE CARRIER RELEASE BUTTON WITHOUT THE BARREL INSTALLED. IF THE BOLT IS RELEASED FORWARD WITH THE BARREL REMOVED, THE OPERATING HANDLE WILL HIT THE RECEIVER AND CAUSE DAMAGE.**

4. Use a punch or similar object to push inward on the trigger group pins, taking care not to scratch the receiver (Figure 22, page 44). Trigger group pins may be removed from either side of the receiver. Push the trigger group pins through the receiver. Pull on them from the opposite side to remove them (Figure 23, page 44).
5. Grasp the trigger guard and pull it up and out of the receiver (Figure 24, page 44).
6. Perform any cleaning of the parts and receiver cavity as necessary. We suggest cleaning the trigger group with a quality aerosol gun solvent. Allow it to dry and then very lightly oil the moving parts.

FIGURE 24



Lift the trigger group from the receiver.

**NOTICE! DO NOT DISASSEMBLE THE TRIGGER GROUP BEYOND THIS POINT.**

#### 24.2. REINSTALLATION OF THE TRIGGER GROUP

1. Make sure the bolt is in the forward position.
2. Insert the trigger group into the receiver. Align the holes in the trigger group with the holes on each side of the receiver.
3. Reinsert the trigger group pins and gently tap them into place with a plastic or wooden mallet, again using caution not to scratch the receiver.

#### 24.3. REMOVING THE BOLT ASSEMBLY

1. Remove the barrel, gas piston, piston sleeve and piston sleeve spring as explained previously. The trigger group should also be removed but it is not necessary.
2. Place the bolt in the forward position by holding the operating handle and pressing the carrier release button.

**NOTICE! NEVER ALLOW THE ACTION TO SLAM CLOSED BY PRESSING THE CARRIER RELEASE BUTTON WITHOUT THE BARREL INSTALLED. IF THE BOLT IS RELEASED FORWARD WITH THE BARREL REMOVED, THE OPERATING HANDLE WILL HIT THE RECEIVER AND CAUSE DAMAGE.**

3. Remove the operating handle by pulling it outward (Figure 25, page 46).
4. Slide the bolt assembly forward and out of the receiver (Figure 26, page 46).
5. The bolt and bolt slide can be separated for cleaning (Figure 27, page 46). Clean the bolt and receiver cavity as necessary.

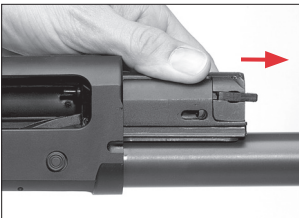


FIGURE 25



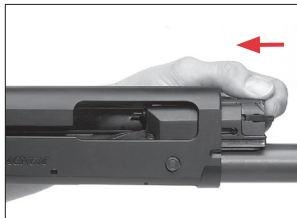
Pull the operating handle straight out from the bolt.

FIGURE 26



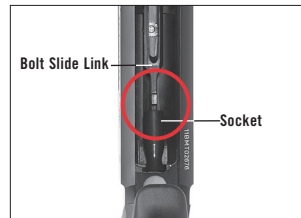
Remove the bolt assembly through the front of the receiver.

FIGURE 29



Insert the bolt assembly into the receiver.

FIGURE 30



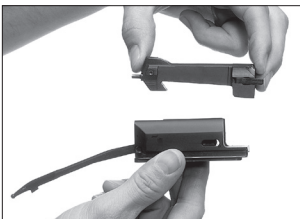
Guide the slide link into the recoil spring follower socket. This must be done correctly for the firearm to function.

**NOTICE! DO NOT DISASSEMBLE THE BOLT ASSEMBLY BEYOND THIS POINT.**

#### 24.4. REINSTALLING THE BOLT ASSEMBLY

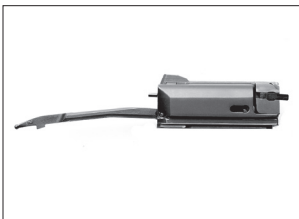
1. Reassemble the bolt and bolt slide (Figure 28, page 46).
2. Place a few drops of oil in the grooves to lubricate the bolt slide rails (Figure 2, page 15). Align the rails on the bolt slide with the grooves in the bottom of the receiver and place the bolt assembly back in the receiver, bolt slide link end first (Figure 29, page 47).
3. Guide the bolt slide link into its socket in the recoil spring follower (Figure 30, page 47).

FIGURE 27



Separate the bolt assembly for cleaning.

FIGURE 28



Assemble the bolt.

4. Replace the operating handle by inserting it in its slot in the bolt.
5. Open and close the action several times to make sure the bolt slide link and recoil spring follower are properly engaged.

**NOTICE! NEVER ALLOW THE ACTION TO SLAM CLOSED BY PRESSING THE CARRIER RELEASE BUTTON WITHOUT HAVING THE BARREL INSTALLED. DAMAGE WILL RESULT TO THE RECEIVER AND OPERATING HANDLE.**

#### 25. CLEANING THE ACTION

1. When the action becomes excessively dirty, remove the trigger group and bolt assembly from the receiver as explained under "Removal of the Trigger Group and Bolt Assemblies" beginning on page 42. Use a gun solvent and a nylon brush if necessary to loosen caked-on grime.

Wipe the receiver cavity clean. Lightly oil the cavity and wipe it dry. No further disassembly is required for cleaning.

2. Reassemble the trigger group, bolt assembly, gas system and the barrel to the receiver as explained previously. Then wipe all exposed metal surfaces with an oiled cloth, making sure to wipe clean all finger marks where moisture could accumulate.

3. The barrel and action should be inspected thoroughly to be certain no cleaning patches have been inadvertently left in them.

## 26. MAGAZINE MAINTENANCE

### 26.1. REMOVING THE MAGAZINE SPRING

**⚠ WARNING**

**ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. BEFORE REMOVING OR INSTALLING THE MAGAZINE SPRING, COMPLETELY UNLOAD THE SHOTGUN. OPEN THE ACTION AND VISUALLY INSPECT THE CHAMBER, FEED MECHANISM AND MAGAZINE TO BE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THE FIREARM IS COMPLETELY UNLOADED. PLACE THE "SAFETY" IN THE ON SAFE POSITION. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THIS WARNING COULD RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.**

**WEAR EYE PROTECTION WHEN REMOVING OR INSTALLING THE MAGAZINE SPRING TO PREVENT SPRINGS, SPRING-LOADED PARTS, SOLVENTS OR OTHER AGENTS FROM CONTACTING YOUR EYES, RESULTING IN INJURY.**

1. Unscrew the magazine cap then remove it, the magazine sleeve, forearm and barrel.
2. Remove the magazine spring retainer using a flat-blade screwdriver to depress the magazine spring retainer tab, located in the window on the magazine tube while keeping your hand on the magazine spring retainer (Figure 31, page 49).
3. Slowly remove the magazine spring retainer as it is under pressure from the magazine spring (Figure 32, page 49).
4. Remove the magazine follower.

FIGURE 31



Depress the magazine spring retainer tab.

FIGURE 32



Carefully remove the magazine spring retainer.

### 26.2. REINSTALLING THE MAGAZINE SPRING

1. Install the follower in the magazine, closed end towards the receiver.
2. Insert the magazine spring into the magazine. Place the magazine retainer over the end of the magazine and use it to force the magazine spring into the magazine until the base of the magazine retainer is level with the end of the magazine.
3. Replace the magazine spring retainer. Make sure the magazine spring retainer tab is locked in place in the slot in the magazine tube.
4. Reinstall the barrel, forearm, magazine sleeve and magazine cap.

## 27. CLEANING THE INVECTOR™ CHOKE TUBE SYSTEM

1. Never use a bronze brush to clean your barrels unless choke tubes are installed. Bristles could break off and lodge in the threads, making installation and removal of the choke tubes difficult.
2. Regularly remove the choke tubes to clean and oil the threads inside the barrel, as well as on the choke tube itself. This will protect the threads from being damaged and also prevent a dirt build-up that would cause the choke tube to become difficult to remove. Clean the threads with solvent and a small, soft brush like a toothbrush. Wipe

completely clean and leave a thin film of clean oil on the threads, both on the tube and in the barrel. The threads of the choke tube and the internal threads of the barrel should be cleaned after each use and before the installation of a tube.

3. Be careful when removing/installing a choke tube. Use only the specially designed wrench. Damage can result to both the choke tube and barrel when attempting to remove or install choke tubes.
4. Never fire your shotgun or run cleaning tools through the barrel of any choke-tubed shotgun without having the choke tubes installed.

**NOTICE! DO NOT TAKE YOUR FIREARM'S ACTION APART BEYOND WHAT IS EXPLAINED IN THIS OWNER'S MANUAL. THIS IS A SPECIALIZED, FINELY FITTED MECHANISM; ANY ATTEMPT TO DISASSEMBLE THE INNER MECHANISM MAY MAR IT BEYOND REPAIR. IT IS UNNECESSARY, AND MAY DO DAMAGE TO THE INNER MECHANISM TO DISASSEMBLE IT FOR ROUTINE CLEANING AND OILING. OF COURSE, MISFORTUNES (SUCH AS DROPPING YOUR FIREARM IN WATER) REQUIRE APPROPRIATE ATTENTION, AND IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES WE RECOMMEND YOU IMMEDIATELY TAKE YOUR FIREARM TO A QUALIFIED GUNSMITH.**

## 28. TROUBLESHOOTING

If a problem cannot be solved by the few directives given below, the firearm should not be used and should be examined by your dealer or departmental armorer.

- **The shell is not chambered.**  
The inside of the shotgun is excessively dirty.  
Improper ammunition is used.  
In case of a single shell, it has not been loaded correctly.
- **The shell is loaded in the chamber but does not fire.**  
Defective shell.  
The bolt assembly is excessively soiled.
- **The empty shell hull does not extract or eject.**  
The bolt assembly is excessively dirty.  
The gas piston system is excessively dirty.
- **Hammer releases but no discharge.**  
Defective shell.  
Hard primers.

## 29. WARRANTY, SERVICE AND TECHNICAL QUESTIONS

If you have technical questions about your firearm, or if your FNH USA product should require parts, service or repair, contact the FNH USA Product Service Center in Arnold, Missouri. Law enforcement and military users should contact their department or unit armorer.

FNH USA Product Service Center  
3005 Arnold Tenbrook Road  
Arnold, MO 63010-4728  
Phone: (800) 635-1321

When returning your FNH USA firearm for servicing you must do the following:

1. Be sure it is completely unloaded.
2. Remove the scope, optics or accessories.
3. Package it securely in a cardboard container.
4. Enclose the service/repair form available at [www.fnhusa.com](http://www.fnhusa.com) or a letter that clearly describes the trouble experienced, the ammunition used and the repairs desired. Also include your name and a daytime phone number where you can be reached.
5. If convenient, send a copy of the service/repair form or letter to us separately.
6. Never return ammunition with your firearm. It is against postal and most commerce regulations.

## 30. SERVICE POLICY

If you have any questions about this owner's manual or other FNH USA products, contact:

FNH USA Product Service Center  
3005 Arnold Tenbrook Road  
Arnold, MO 63010-4728  
Phone: (800) 635-1321

Or visit us online at [www.fnhusa.com](http://www.fnhusa.com)

**IF YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING YOUR FNH USA FIREARM, IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO CONTACT FNH USA CUSTOMER SUPPORT AT (800) 635-1321 BEFORE USING THE FIREARM.**

This owner's manual should always accompany this firearm and be transferred with it upon any change of ownership.

FNH USA products are serviced by the FNH USA Product Service Center in Arnold, Missouri. Please call (800) 635-1321 to discuss any product repair requirements.

## 31. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Gauge	: 12, 2¾" and 3" chamber
Type of fire	: Gas-operated autoloader
Trigger pull	: 6.2-7.3 lbs.
Weight (empty)	: Standard: 7 lbs. 7 oz. Mark I: 8 lbs. 4 oz. Tactical Standard: 7 lbs. 11 oz. Tactical Mark I: 8 lbs. 8 oz.
Length	: Standard: 39" Mark I: 43"
Height	: 7.9"
Width	: 2.4"
Barrel length	: Standard: 18" Mark I: 22"
Magazine capacity	: Standard: 6, 2¾" or 5, 3" Mark I: 8, 2¾" or 7, 3"
Sight radius	: Standard: 17.6" or 21.5" Mark I: 18"

All specifications subject to change without notice.

## 32. SLP MODELS



SLP Mark I Tactical



SLP Mark I



SLP Tactical



SLP Standard



FNH USA  
[www.fnhusa.com](http://www.fnhusa.com)