Avoid Build-up of moisture inside the suppressor as repeated exposure could lead to premature failure of the suppressor due to corrosion.

During shooting, condensation is created inside the suppressor, containing amongst others ammonia (mixture of burnt powder and water). Failure to remove the suppressor within a reasonable period of time after shooting wil cause rust to form in the gun barrel and could cause corrosion inside the suppressor. It is therefore practical to unscrew the suppressor after shooting on a range before packing the firearm for transport. When hunting, the suppressor must be removed after the end of the hunt. Store the suppressor so that air can flow freely through it and dry it out. If suppressor is put away wet, a white powdery build-up will occur on the baffles. In this case just wipe it off and wipe thin oil over the baffles. When the suppressor is dry it is advantageous to spray a little oil (aerosol) into the suppressor. In short, treat the suppressor as you would treat your rifle.

Please make sure the suppressor is firmly screwed onto the front of your rifle . After every few shots, check for tightness. If the suppressor comes loose and drops down into the line of bore, baffle strike could occur.Suppressor needs to be snugso against the thread shoulder. If your muzzle thread has no thread relief, this may be a problem. If so please contact me. A light coat of oil should be put on the muzzle thread before the suppressor is screwed on.

If the suppressor is dropped into water, it must be fully dried before use.

After the first 20 or so rounds, you may find pitting on the module closest to the muzzle. That is nothing to be concerned about as it's the anodizing wearing off. After the initial pitting, you will find it won't change much after the next few hundred rounds. Life expectancy of that module is around 2000 rounds on a 22 inch hunting rifle. To prolong the life of the modules, when cleaning don't clean the carbon off the front face of the modules a it protects it. Life expectancy of the suppressor can be improved by not allowing it to become to hot. A good rule of thumb is an average of 60 rounds an hour and 30 rounds an hour with a protective sleeve on the suppressor (due to heat dispersion). If a stainless steel blast baffle is used, the round count goes up to 90 rounds per hour without sleeve and 45 rounds per hour with sleeve.

Cleaning of the modular suppressor can be done by unscrewing each module. This will need to be done regularly (50 or so rounds) or the buildup of carbon on the threads will make it impossible to unscrew. Grease the O ring and threads with lithium grease before re-assembly. Don't over tighten the modules. Firm is enough. Due to the fact that the front module and cap are loctited together, aswell as the rear section on the over barrel versions, it cant be undone. Cleaning will need to be done with a brush through the ports. WD40 should be used to clean the suppressor. Dont use any harsh chemicals. If the modules are too tight to undo, you can make a couple of clamps with two hose clamps. **Make** sure you protect the suppressor with some leather or cardboard.

Additional modules can be purchased to increase the sound suppression. A maximum of 7 baffle modules can be used on the muzzle forward suppressors and 10 modules on the over-barrel suppressors.

For the over barrel versions, the plastic rear bushing is recommended to be machined out to a nice snug fit. A clearance fit is acceptable if the muzzle thread is a nice fit with the suppressor.

Suppressor ratings

"22 magnum" engraved on the side is suited to case capacity, no bigger than a 22 magnum, 3 baffles recommended for 22LR, baffles recommended for 22magnum.

"Non Magnum centerfire" engraved on the side is suited to case capacity of 30-06 or smaller.

"Magnum centerfire" engraved on the side is suited to 300win mag case capacity or smaller.

DPT suppressors are covered by a limited lifetime warranty.

Any problems email Darren : sales@dpt.co.nz