

SKS Assembly And Disassembly Guide

SKS Assembly And Disassembly Guide

Downloaded from db.whlcarchitecture.com by Mathews & Bryson

INTRODUCTION TO THE SKS ASSEMBLY AND DISASSEMBLY GUIDE

The SKS rifle, a semi-automatic carbine designed by Sergei Gavrilovich Simonov, has earned a revered spot in the world of firearms for its rugged reliability, historical significance, and ease of use. Whether you are a seasoned collector, a competitive shooter, or a new gun owner, understanding the proper procedures for SKS assembly and disassembly is essential. This comprehensive SKS assembly and disassembly guide will walk you through every step, ensuring that you can clean, maintain, and inspect your rifle with confidence. By following this guide, you will not only extend the lifespan of your firearm but also enhance its performance and safety. Let’s dive into the core techniques that every SKS owner should know.

UNDERSTANDING THE SKS RIFLE: A BRIEF OVERVIEW

Before we get into the hands-on details, it is helpful to understand the basic anatomy of the SKS. The rifle features a gas-operated action, a fixed or detachable magazine (depending on the variant), and a distinctive folding bayonet. Key components include the receiver, bolt carrier group, gas tube, handguard, stock, trigger assembly, and magazine. Because the SKS has a design that dates back to the mid-20th century, its disassembly process differs from modern AR-style platforms. This SKS assembly and disassembly guide focuses on the standard Yugoslavian, Russian, and Chinese models, which share a core mechanical layout. Always consult your specific manufacturer’s manual for any unique variations, but the general principles remain consistent.

SAFETY FIRST: ESSENTIAL PRECAUTIONS

Before you begin any work on your firearm, safety must be your top priority. A negligent discharge or accidental damage can have serious consequences. Here are the critical safety steps to follow before starting your SKS assembly and disassembly:

- **Ensure the rifle is unloaded:** Remove the magazine (if detachable) and visually inspect the chamber. Rack the bolt several times, then lock it open. Use a chamber flag if available.
- **Point the muzzle in a safe direction:** Always maintain muzzle discipline, even when you believe the gun is empty.
- **Wear eye protection:** Small springs and pins can fly out during disassembly. Protect your eyes.
- **Work in a clean, well-lit area:** A clutter-free bench with a non-marring mat will help prevent losing small parts.
- **Keep all parts organized:** Use a tray or magnetic mat to keep screws, pins, and springs in order. This is especially important for the complex trigger group.

By adhering to these safety rules, you set a solid foundation for the rest of your SKS assembly and disassembly process.

TOOLS REQUIRED FOR SKS ASSEMBLY AND DISASSEMBLY

You do not need a professional gunsmith toolkit to work on an SKS, but a few specific tools will make the job much easier. For this SKS assembly and disassembly guide, we recommend having the following items on hand:

1. **Flathead screwdriver or SKS takedown tool:** Many SKS rifles have a screw that retains the gas tube. A standard flathead or a specialized SKS tool works perfectly.
2. **Punch set:** A 1/8-inch and 3/32-inch punch are helpful for drifting out the trigger group retaining pin and the gas tube pin.
3. **Small hammer or mallet:** A light brass or nylon hammer minimizes marring.
4. **Cleaning rod and patches:** For barrel maintenance after disassembly.
5. **Lubricant and solvent:** Use a quality gun oil and a bore cleaner.
6. **Safety glasses (as mentioned).**
7. **Rubber or nitrile gloves:** Optional but useful for handling cosmoline or old grease.

With these tools ready, you can proceed to the actual steps of SKS disassembly.

STEP-BY-STEP SKS DISASSEMBLY GUIDE

The following instructions break down the disassembly of a standard SKS into manageable phases. Work slowly and methodically. If you encounter resistance, double-check that you haven’t missed a step or caught a spring. This SKS assembly and disassembly guide covers field stripping (basic disassembly for cleaning) and also touches on detailed disassembly of the trigger group where appropriate.

Phase 1: Removing the Magazine

Most SKS rifles have a fixed magazine, though some aftermarket models use detachable magazines. For a fixed magazine, there is no removal; simply ensure it is empty. If your SKS has a detachable magazine, press the magazine release button (typically located at the front of the trigger guard) and pull the magazine downward. Set it aside.

Phase 2: Separating the Upper Handguard and Gas Tube

1. Pull the operating rod handle rearward to cock the hammer. Then push the bolt forward slightly to relieve tension on the gas tube.
2. Locate the gas tube retaining screw or lever. On many models, there is a screw on the left side of the gas block. Use a flathead screwdriver to turn it counterclockwise until it stops. Do not remove the screw entirely; just loosen it.
3. Slide the upper handguard forward slightly, then lift it upward and away from the barrel. The gas tube is attached to the handguard. You should now have the entire gas tube assembly in your hands.

Phase 3: Removing the Bolt Carrier and Bolt

1. With the gas tube removed, grasp the operating rod handle and pull it all the way to the rear.
2. While holding it back, lift upward on the rear of the bolt carrier. The carrier will slide out of the receiver rails.
3. Once the carrier is free, push it forward slightly to separate the bolt from the carrier. Rotate the bolt and remove it from the carrier. You now have two major subassemblies: the bolt carrier group and the bolt itself.

Phase 4: Removing the Trigger Group

This step requires a small punch. The trigger group is retained by a pin through the receiver near the rear of the magazine well.

1. Ensure the hammer is cocked (if it is not, pull the bolt carrier handle to cock it).
2. Insert the punch into the small hole in the trigger guard, just above the pistol grip, and push the retaining pin out from left to right (or vice versa depending on model). The pin may be tight; use light hammer taps if needed.
3. Once the pin is removed, pivot the trigger guard downward and pull the entire trigger assembly out of the receiver. Be careful—the trigger group contains several springs that can pop loose.

Phase 5: Removing the Stock

1. If you plan to clean the barrel or receiver thoroughly, remove the stock. The SKS stock is attached by a cross bolt (on some models) and a rear stock screw.
2. Use a screwdriver to remove the rear screw (located inside the buttplate or under the buttplate). On many SKS models, you also have to remove the tang screw that holds the receiver tang to the wood.
3. Lift the receiver and barrel out of the stock. The barrel sits in a channel with a metal barrel band that may need to be loosened or slid forward.

After these five phases, you have performed a complete SKS disassembly. Your rifle is now ready for cleaning, inspection, and lubrication. Keep all small parts in a tray. The reverse process constitutes the SKS assembly portion of this guide.

STEP-BY-STEP SKS ASSEMBLY GUIDE

Assembling your SKS is essentially the reverse of disassembly, but a few specific sequences ensure proper function. Follow these steps carefully.

Phase 1: Installing the Stock and Barrel

1. Lower the barrel and receiver assembly into the stock. Ensure the barrel sits evenly in the channel and that the gas block aligns with the handguard cutout.
2. Replace the barrel band (if present) and tighten screws. Install the receiver tang screw and tighten it firmly but not excessively. Insert the rear stock screw through the buttplate and tighten.

Phase 2: Installing the Trigger Group

1. Examine the trigger group to ensure the hammer is cocked and the sear spring is correctly oriented.
2. Align the trigger group with the receiver and push it upward until it clicks into place. The trigger guard should sit flush.
3. Insert the trigger group retaining pin from the opposite side you removed it. Tap it in until it is flush with the receiver. Ensure the pin passes through the small hole in the trigger group housing.

Phase 3: Installing the Bolt and Bolt Carrier

1. Attach the bolt to the bolt carrier by aligning the bolt’s cam pin with the slot in the carrier. Rotate the bolt into place.
2. With the carrier and bolt joined, insert them into the receiver rails. Push the carrier forward until it stops. You may need to tilt the carrier slightly to get it past the hammer.
3. Pull the operating rod handle to the rear, then release it. The carrier should move freely. Do not force it.

Phase 4: Installing the Gas Tube and Upper Handguard

1. Slide the gas tube assembly onto the gas block. Ensure the tube aligns with the gas port on the barrel.
2. Push the handguard rearward until the retaining screw can be tightened. Turn the screw clockwise until snug. Do not overtighten.

Phase 5: Installing the Magazine and Final Checks

1. If you have a detachable magazine, insert it until it clicks. For fixed magazines, ensure the follower moves freely.
2. Perform a function check: cycle the action, dry-fire (with appropriate safety precautions), and ensure the safety operates correctly. Check that the gas tube is secure, the trigger resets, and the bolt locks back on an empty magazine if applicable.

Your SKS is now fully assembled. If you encounter any difficulty, refer back to the disassembly steps—you may have a spring out of place or a pin not fully seated. Patience is key for smooth SKS assembly and disassembly.

COMMON ISSUES DURING SKS ASSEMBLY AND DISASSEMBLY

Even experienced gunsmiths occasionally run into snags. Here are typical problems and solutions:

- **Gas tube retaining screw stuck:** Apply penetrating oil and let it sit. Use a properly fitting screwdriver to avoid stripping.
- **Bolt carrier won’t come out:** Ensure the hammer is cocked and the gas tube is removed. Lift the carrier while pulling rearward.
- **Trigger group pin won’t slide:** The pin may be under tension from the hammer spring. Use a punch and light taps.
- **Misaligned parts during assembly:** Check that the recoil spring (if present in some gas tube designs) is correctly seated.

If pain persists, consult a qualified gunsmith before applying excessive force.

MAINTENANCE TIPS AFTER SKS ASSEMBLY

Once you have successfully completed your SKS assembly and disassembly cycle, it is an ideal time to perform routine maintenance. Clean the barrel with a bore brush and patches soaked in solvent, then run dry patches until they come out clean. Lightly oil the bolt carrier rails, cam pin, and gas piston. Wipe down the exterior to prevent rust. For long-term storage, consider a light coat of oil on all metal parts. Regular cleaning after each range session will keep your SKS functioning reliably for decades.

CONCLUSION

Mastering the SKS assembly and disassembly process empowers you to care for your rifle properly, troubleshooting minor issues and ensuring peak performance. This comprehensive guide has walked you through safety, tools, step-by-step disassembly, reassembly, and common pitfalls. By practicing these techniques, you build a deeper understanding of your firearm and enhance its longevity. Remember, the key to success is patience, organization, and respect for the mechanics of the SKS. Whether you are a hobbyist or a dedicated shooter, this knowledge will serve you well. Keep this SKS assembly and disassembly guide handy for your next cleaning session, and enjoy the timeless reliability of your Simonov carbine.