



One of the most commonly encountered military bolt action rifles is the British Lee Enfield. It is easily disassembled for maintenance and repair. The only special tool required is for removing the firing pin (or "striker"). Brownells SMLE Firing Pin Tool was patterned after an original British Ordnance tool designed specifically for this purpose.



WARNING



Never attempt to disassemble or reassemble a firearm unless you are absolutely certain that it is empty and unloaded. Visually inspect the chamber, the magazine and firing mechanism to be absolutely certain that no ammunition remains in the firearm. Disassembly and reassembly should follow the manufacturer's instructions. If such instructions are not immediately available, contact the manufacturer to see if they are available. If they are not available at all, then you should consult other reference sources such as reference books or persons with sufficient knowledge. If such alternative sources are not available and you have a need to disassemble or reassemble the firearm, you should proceed basing your procedures on common sense and experience with similarly constructed firearms.

With regard to the use of these tools, the advice of Brownells Incorporated is general. If there is any question as to a specific application it would be best to seek out specific advice from other sources and not solely rely on the general advice and warnings given.

HOW TO USE

The first step in removing the firing pin is to ensure that the rifle is **UN-LOADED!** Remove the detachable box magazine, open the bolt and pull it to the rear of the receiver. Carefully check the rifle chamber to make absolutely certain there is no live ammunition present.

Once this has been done, the bolt can be removed from the receiver. On the No. 1, Mark III Lee Enfield, pull the bolt all the way to the rear of the receiver. The bolt head, a separate component of the bolt, is then rotated "up", or to the left. A small, spring catch prevents rotation of the bolt head during normal use. Use just enough pressure on the bolt head to overcome the left. When the bolt head is properly positioned against the left side of the receiver, the entire bolt can then be withdrawn from the receiver.

Bolt removal on the No. 4 Lee Enfield and the No. 5 (often called the Jungle Carbine) is very similar to the No. 1. However, there are two variations of these rifles that use slightly different methods. On the No. 4 Mk I*, the bolt head must be rotated to the left after pulling it only 1/2" (approximately) to the rear. A section of the head guide groove is milled away at this point allowing the bolt head to be rotated to the left or "upward".

On the No. 4 Mk I (an early version of the No. 4 Mk I*), the rear sight must be lifted into an upright position and the bolt release depressed. The bolt is then pulled completely to the rear as on a No. 1 and the bolt head rotated upward allowing full removal of the bolt. You may encounter No. 5 Lee Enfield ("Jungle Carbines") with either bolt removal system.

After the bolt has been removed from the receiver, rotate the cocking piece *counter-clockwise*, releasing a considerable amount of the spring pressure on the firing pin. Next, turn the bolt head *counter-clockwise* and detach it from the bolt body.

Use a properly fitted screwdriver to remove the firing pin screw from the rear of the cocking piece. Turn this screw *counter-clockwise* to remove. **YOU MUST REMOVE THIS SCREW. IT LOCKS THE FIRING PIN INTO THE COCKING PIECE.** Any attempt to remove the firing pin before removing this screw **WILL** result in damage to the firing pin or damage the SMLE Firing Pin Tool.

With the bolt head and firing pin screw removed, carefully slide the Brownell Firing Pin Tool over the firing pin and into the bolt body. Note that the shank of the Brownell Tool is hollow to fit over the firing pin tip. Apply moderate pressure to the tool and carefully turn the handle *counter-clockwise*. You will feel a slight "bump" as the two "teeth" on the tool drop into two corresponding slots on the firing pin collar. With the teeth securely

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SMLE

FIRING PIN

TOOL

#080-741-000



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engaged, turn the tool *counter-clockwise* to unscrew the firing pin from the cocking piece. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** The firing pin **MAY** be under considerable spring pressure. **BE SURE TO WEAR EYE PROTECTION** and be sure to keep the firing pin and firing pin spring under complete control at all times.

Normally the firing pin will unscrew quite easily. However, many of these rifles are quite old and have seen a lot of service. If considerable pressure is required to remove the firing pin, clamp the body of the bolt in a padded vise so you have unrestricted access to the front of the bolt. Use a small, adjustable wrench on the hex section of the tool shank for extra leverage. Again, exercise extreme caution when removing the firing pin as **IT IS UNDER SPRING PRESSURE!**

To reassemble the bolt, begin by placing the firing pin spring over the shank of the firing pin. Place the firing pin into the bolt so the threaded end of the firing pin protrudes from the end of the bolt. Position the cocking piece on the end of the bolt so the firing pin can be turned into the threaded hole. Use the Brownell Tool and turn the firing pin *clockwise* to thread it into the cocking piece. **DO NOT** thread the firing pin in so far that it protrudes **BEYOND** the end of the cocking piece. Make sure the cut-out for the firing pin screw on both the firing pin and cocking piece are properly aligned and will allow full seating of the screw. Install the firing pin screw and thread the bolt head back into the bolt body.

Always check the firing pin for proper protrusion from the bolt head. Excessive protrusion can lead to pierced primers and leakage of propellant gases. In addition, insufficient protrusion can lead to misfires, or erratic primer ignition.

Place the assembled bolt back into the rifle and check for proper functioning. Reassemble the firearm according to the manufacturer's instructions. Check for proper functioning using **ACTION PROVING DUMMIES**. Make sure **ALL SAFETY MECHANISMS** are fully functional as designed and approved by the manufacturer. If these tests prove satisfactory, test-fire the firearm with live ammunition in a **SAFE** and **APPROPRIATE** manner.