CK PRO / CK SPR / CK SPR ELITE
Owner's Manual

Cobalt Kinetics
St. George, UT. 84790

435-656-0599

Safety

Please Read Prior to Usage

- The AR-15 rifle is a powerful and versatile weapon that requires careful handling and maintenance to ensure safe and reliable operation. This owner's manual is intended to provide you with the basic information you need to safely handle and care for your **Cobalt Kinetics** firearm.

- If this firearm is carelessly or improperly handled, unintentional discharge could result in damage to property, injury to self and others, or death.

- It is recommended that clean, dry, high quality SAAMI approved commercially manufactured ammunition in good condition be used in your firearm. The use of remanufactured or hand loaded ammunition is not recommended as it could cause damage to your firearm or induce a catastrophic failure resulting in damage to property, injury to self or others, or death.

THIS PRODUCT IS A FIREARM :

AS DEFINED BY THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES (BATFE). ALSO KNOWN AS THE ATF.

18 U.S.C., § 921(a)(3)

The term **"Firearm"** means: Any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive.

DUE TO THIS FACT IT CAN CAUSE DAMGE, INJURY, OR DEATH IF NOT PROPERLY AND SAFELY HANDLED.

10 Rules of Firearms Safety

Per The National Shooting Sports Foundation

1. Always Keep the Muzzle Pointed in a Safe Direction.

This is the most basic safety rule. If everyone handled a firearm so carefully that the muzzle never pointed at something they didn't intend to shoot, there would be virtually no firearms accidents. It's as simple as that, and it's up to you.

Never point your gun at anything you do not intend to shoot. This is particularly important when loading or unloading a firearm. In the event of an accidental discharge, no injury can occur as long as the muzzle is pointing in a safe direction.

A safe direction means a direction in which a bullet cannot possibly strike anyone, taking into account possible ricochets and the fact that bullets can penetrate walls and ceilings. The safe direction may be "up" on some occasions or "down" on others, but never at anyone or anything not intended as a target. Even when "dry firing" with an unloaded gun, you should never point the gun at an unsafe target.

Make it a habit to know exactly where the muzzle of your gun is pointing at all times, and be sure that you are in control of the direction in which the muzzle is pointing, even if you fall or stumble. This is your responsibility, and only you can control it.

2. Firearms Should Be Unloaded When Not Actually in Use.

Firearms should be loaded only when you are in the field or on the target range or shooting area, ready to shoot. When not in use, firearms and ammunition should be secured in a safe place, separate from each other. It is your responsibility to prevent children and unauthorized adults from gaining access to firearms or ammunition.

Unload your gun as soon as you are finished. A loaded gun has no place in or near a car, truck or building. Unload your gun immediately when you have finished shooting, well before you bring it into a car, camp or home.

Whenever you handle a firearm or hand it to someone, always open the action immediately, and visually check the chamber, receiver and magazine to be certain they do not contain any ammunition. Always keep actions open when not in use. Never assume a gun is unloaded — check for yourself! This is considered a mark of an experienced gun handler!

Never cross a fence, climb a tree or perform any awkward action with a loaded gun. While in the field, there will be times when common sense and the basic rules of firearms safety will require you to unload your gun for maximum safety. Never pull or push a loaded firearm toward yourself or another person. There is never any excuse to carry a loaded gun in a scabbard, a holster not being worn or a gun case. When in doubt, unload your gun!

10 Rules of Firearms Safety - Continued

3. Don't Rely on Your Gun's "Safety".

Treat every gun as though it can fire at any time. The "safety" on any gun is a mechanical device which, like any such device, can become inoperable at the worst possible time. Besides, by mistake, the safety may be "off" when you think it is "on." The safety serves as a supplement to proper gun handling but cannot possibly serve as a substitute for common sense. You should never handle a gun carelessly and assume that the gun won't fire just because the "safety is on."

Never touch the trigger on a firearm until you actually intend to shoot. Keep your fingers away from the trigger while loading or unloading. Never pull the trigger on any firearm with the safety on the "safe" position or anywhere in between "safe" and "fire." It is possible that the gun can fire at any time, or even later when you release the safety, without you ever touching the trigger again.

Never place the safety in between positions, since half-safe is unsafe. Keep the safety "on" until you are absolutely ready to fire.

Regardless of the position of the safety, any blow or jar strong enough to actuate the firing mechanism of a gun can cause it to fire. This can happen even if the trigger is not touched, such as when a gun is dropped. Never rest a loaded gun against any object because there is always the possibility that it will be jarred or slide from its position and fall with sufficient force to discharge. The only time you can be absolutely certain that a gun cannot fire is when the action is open and it is completely empty. Again, never rely on your gun's safety. You and the safe gun handling procedures you have learned are your gun's primary safeties.

4. Be Sure of Your Target and What's Beyond It.

No one can call a shot back. Once a gun fires, you have given up all control over where the shot will go or what it will strike. Don't shoot unless you know exactly what your shot is going to strike. Be sure that your bullet will not injure anyone or anything beyond your target. Firing at a movement or a noise without being absolutely certain of what you are shooting at constitutes disregard for the safety of others. No target is so important that you cannot take the time before you pull the trigger to be absolutely certain of your target and where your shot will stop.

Be aware that even a 22 short bullet can travel over 1 1/4 miles and a high velocity cartridge, such as a 30-06, can send its bullet more than 3 miles. Shotgun pellets can travel 500 yards, and shotgun slugs have a range of over half a mile.

You should keep in mind how far a bullet will travel if it misses your intended target or ricochets in another direction.

10 Rules of Firearms Safety - Continued

5. Use The Correct Ammunition.

You must assume the serious responsibility of using only the correct ammunition for your firearm. Read and heed all warnings, including those that appear in the gun's instruction manual and on the ammunition boxes.

Using improper or incorrect ammunition can destroy a gun and cause serious personal injury. It only takes one cartridge of improper caliber or gauge to wreck your gun, and only a second to check each one as you load it. Be absolutely certain that the ammunition you are using matches the specifications that are contained within the gun's instruction manual and the manufacturer's markings on the firearm.

Firearms are designed, manufactured and proof tested to standards based upon those of factory loaded ammunition. Handloaded or reloaded ammunition deviating from pressures generated by factory loads or from component recommendations specified in reputable handloading manuals can be dangerous, and can cause severe damage to guns and serious injury to the shooter. Do not use improper reloads or ammunition made of unknown components.

Ammunition that has become very wet or has been submerged in water should be discarded in a safe manner. Do not spray oil or solvents on ammunition or place ammunition in excessively lubricated firearms. Poor ignition, unsatisfactory performance or damage to your firearm and harm to yourself or others could result from using such ammunition.

Form the habit of examining every cartridge you put into your gun. Never use damaged or substandard ammunition — the money you save is not worth the risk of possible injury or a ruined gun.

6. If Your Gun Fails to Fire When the Trigger is Pulled, Handle with Care!

Occasionally, a cartridge may not fire when the trigger is pulled. If this occurs, keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Keep your face away from the breech. Then, carefully open the action, unload the firearm and dispose of the cartridge in a safe way.

Any time there is a cartridge in the chamber, your gun is loaded and ready to fire even if you've tried to shoot and it did not go off. It could go off at any time, so you must always remember Rule #1 and watch that muzzle!

Discharging firearms in poorly ventilated areas, cleaning firearms or handling ammunition may result in exposure to lead and other substances known to cause birth defects, reproductive harm and other serious physical injury. Have adequate ventilation at all times. Wash hands thoroughly after exposure.

10 Rules of Firearms Safety - Continued

7. Always Wear Eye and Ear Protection When Shooting.

All shooters should wear protective shooting glasses and some form of hearing protectors while shooting. Exposure to shooting noise can damage hearing, and adequate vision protection is essential. Shooting glasses guard against twigs, falling shot, clay target chips and the rare ruptured case or firearm malfunction. Wearing eye protection when disassembling and cleaning any gun will also help prevent the possibility of springs, spring tension parts, solvents or other agents from contacting your eyes. There is a wide variety of eye and ear protectors available. No target shooter, plinker or hunter should ever be without them.

Most rules of shooting safety are intended to protect you and others around you, but this rule is for your protection alone. Furthermore, having your hearing and eyes protected will make your shooting easier and will help improve your enjoyment of the shooting sports.

8. Be Sure the Barrel is Clear of Obstructions Before Shooting.

Before you load your firearm, open the action and be certain that no ammunition is in the chamber or magazine. Be sure the barrel is clear of any obstruction. Even a small bit of mud, snow, excess lubricating oil or grease in the bore can cause dangerously increased pressures, causing the barrel to bulge or even burst on firing, which can cause injury to the shooter and bystanders. Make it a habit to clean the bore and check for obstructions with a cleaning rod immediately before you shoot it. If the noise or recoil on firing seems weak or doesn't seem quite "right," cease firing immediately and be sure to check that no obstruction or projectile has become lodged in the barrel.

Placing a smaller gauge or caliber cartridge into a gun (such as a 20-gauge shell in a 12-gauge shotgun) can result in the smaller cartridge falling into the barrel and acting as a bore obstruction when a cartridge of proper size is fired. This can cause a burst barrel or worse. This is really a case where "haste makes waste." You can easily avoid this type of accident by paying close attention to each cartridge you insert into your firearm.

10 Rules of Firearms Safety - Continued

9. Don't Alter or Modify Your Gun, and Have Guns Serviced Regularly.

Firearms are complicated mechanisms that are designed by experts to function properly in their original condition. Any alteration or change made to a firearm after manufacture can make the gun dangerous and will usually void any factory warranties. Do not jeopardize your safety or the safety of others by altering the trigger, safety or other mechanism of any firearm or allowing unqualified persons to repair or modify a gun. You'll usually ruin an expensive gun. Don't do it!

Your gun is a mechanical device that will not last forever and is subject to wear. As such, it requires periodic inspection, adjustment and service. Check with the manufacturer of your firearm for recommended servicing.

10. Learn the Mechanical and Handling Characteristics of the Firearm You are Using.

Not all firearms are the same. The method of carrying and handling firearms varies in accordance with the mechanical characteristics of each gun. Since guns can be so different, never handle any firearm without first having thoroughly familiarized yourself with the particular type of firearm you are using, the safe gun handling rules for loading, unloading, carrying and handling that firearm, and the rules of safe gun handling in general.

For example, many handgun manufacturers recommend that their handguns always be carried with the hammer down on an empty chamber. This is particularly true for older single-action revolvers, but applies equally to some double-action revolvers or semiautomatic pistols. You should always read and refer to the instruction manual you received with your gun, or if you have misplaced the manual, simply contact the manufacturer for a free copy.

Having a gun in your possession is a full-time job. You cannot guess; you cannot forget. You must know how to use, handle and store your firearm safely. Do not use any firearm without having a complete understanding of its particular characteristics and safe use. There is no such thing as a foolproof gun.

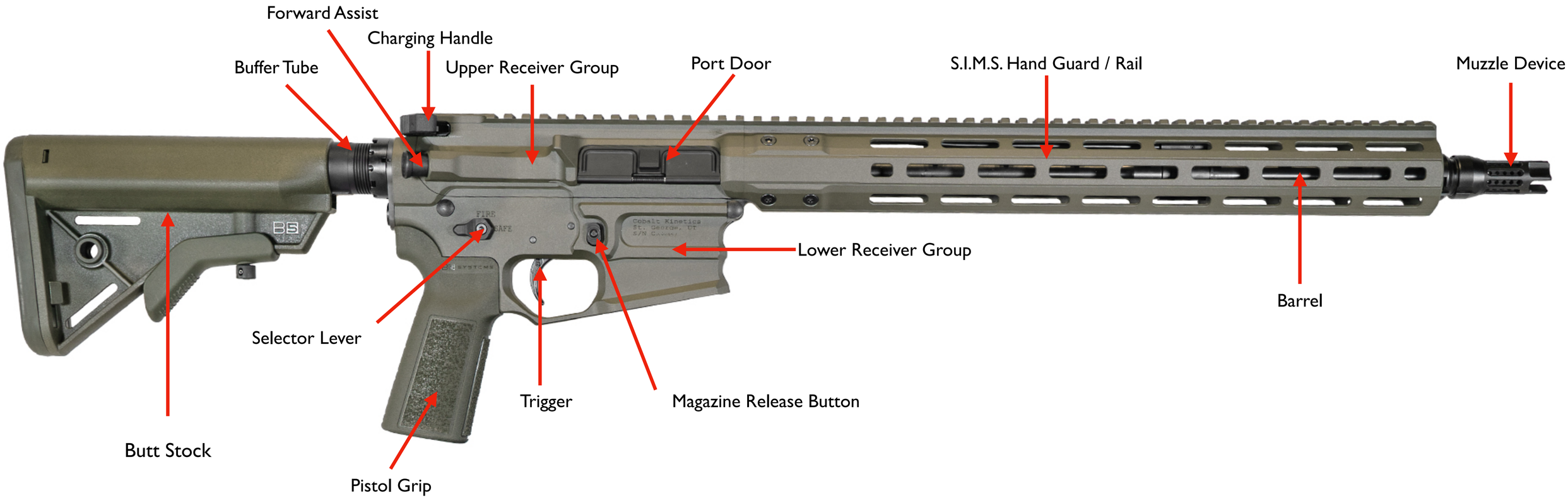
Hunting and target shooting are among the safest of all sports. This list is intended to help you make them even safer by emphasizing the basics of safe gun handling and storage and by reminding you that you are the key to firearms safety.

You can help meet this responsibility by enrolling in hunter safety or shooting safety courses. You must constantly stress safety when handling firearms, especially to children and non-shooters. Beginners, in particular, must be closely supervised when handling firearms with which they may not be acquainted.

Don't be timid when it comes to gun safety. If you observe anyone violating any safety precautions, you have an obligation to insist on safer handling practices, such as those on this site.

Follow the safety procedures outlined here, develop safe shooting habits, and remember, firearms safety is up to you.

Nomenclature

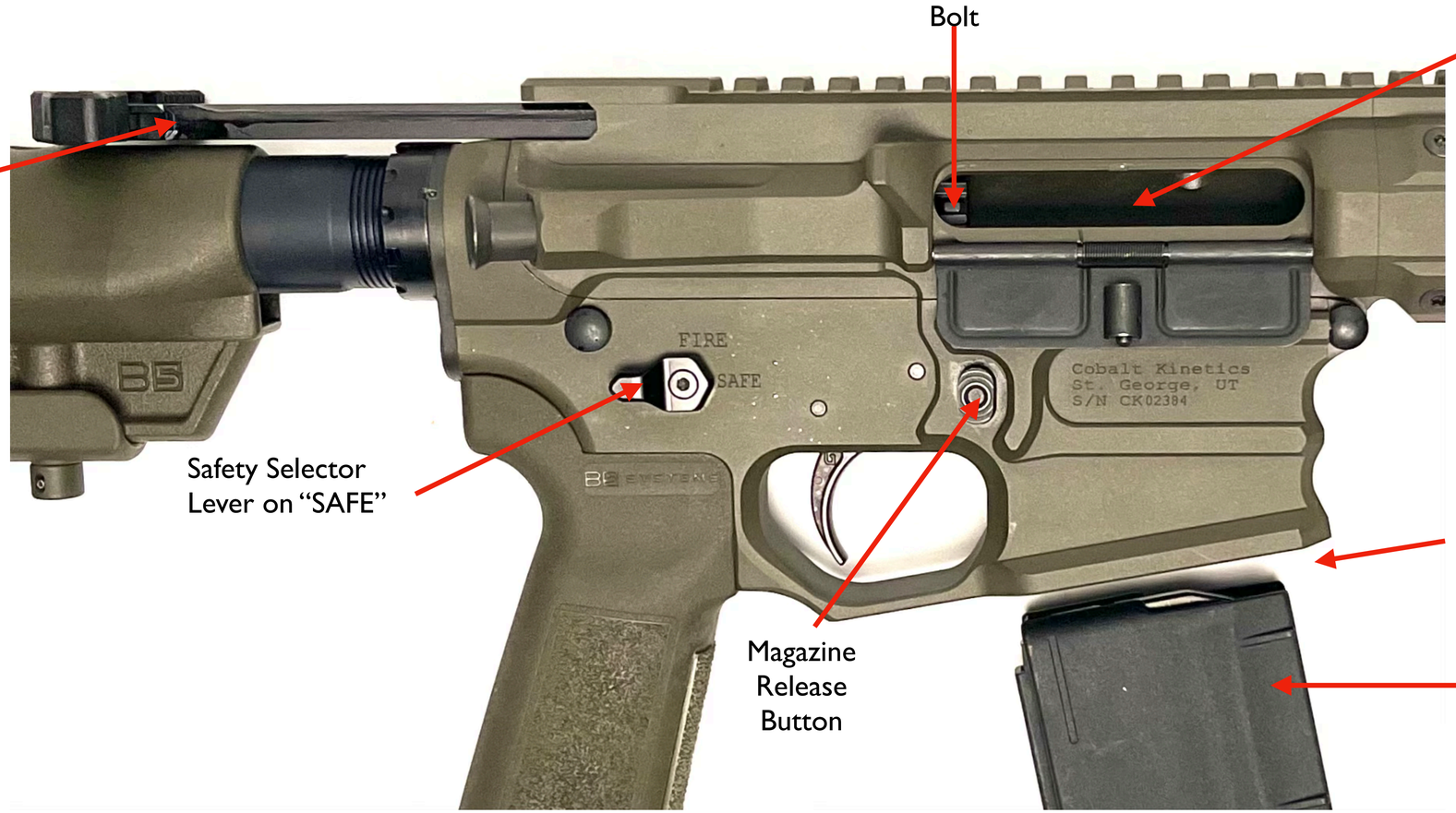


Nomenclature - Continued

Nomenclature - Continued

Clearing and Inspection of Chamber

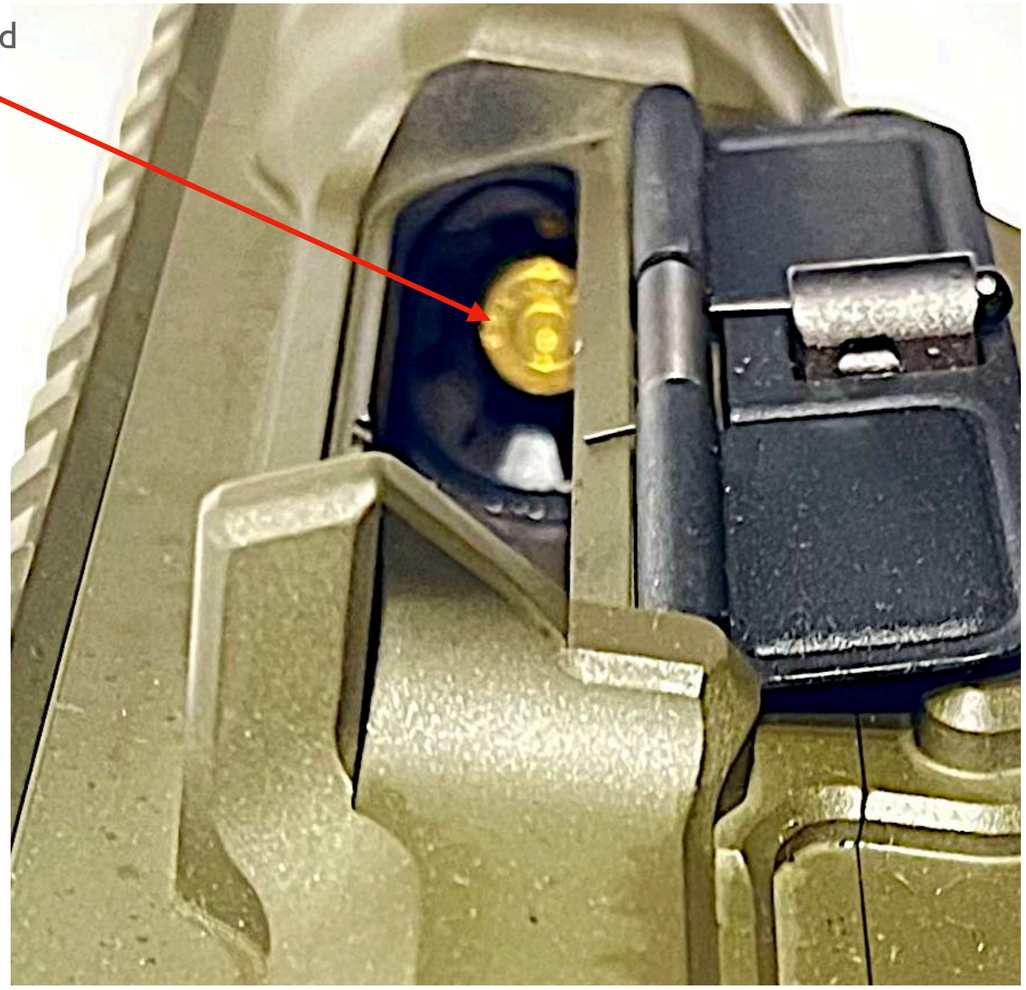
- Always insure your firearm is clear of any live ammunition when inspecting or servicing it.
- If a **Magazine** is in the firearm, remove it by pressing the **Magazine Release Button**. This will allow the **Magazine** to drop free of the **Lower Receiver.**
- Once the **Magazine** is free, pull back on the **Charging Handle** and **Bolt Carrier Group** to expose the **Chamber**.
- With the **Bolt Carrier Group** to the rear, visually inspect the inside of the Ejection Port and Chamber assuring no ammunition exists.
- When certain the firearm is clear, release the **Charing Handle** allowing the **Bolt Carrier Group** to sling shot forward on an empty **Chamber**.



Example of Cleared vs Non Cleared Chamber

Clear Chamber

Chamber
Non Cleared



Inspection of your new firearm

Function Check to including making your firearm SAFE.

- If you have not done so already, remove the magazine from the firearm.
- Pull the **Charging Handle** to the rear.
- With the **Charging Handle** held to the rear, inspect the chamber to assure there is no ammunition present.
- Release the **Charging Handle**.
- Rotate the Selector Lever to **“SAFE”**.
- With the Selector on **“SAFE”**, and pull the **Trigger**. The **Trigger** should not move.
- Then rotate the **Selector Lever** to **“Fire”** and pull the **Trigger.** The **Trigger** should move and you will hear a Click and the fall of the hammer.
- With the **Trigger** held to the rear, Pull back on the **Charging Handle** and then release it.
- After releasing the **Charging Handle**, slowly allow the **Trigger** to return to its starting position. A “Click" or “Pop” should be heard as the **Trigger** resets.

Field Strip Procedures

- There may be a need to open the two halves of the **Receiver Groups** for cleaning, maintenance, or repairs.
- As mentioned previously, ALWAYS assure your firearm is on "**SAFE"** and clear of any ammunition.
- This can be achieved by pushing the **Rear Takendown Pin** from left to the right of the firearm. This will allow to hinge the firearm open in a "clam shell" fashion. Take note both pins are captive, meaning they will not separate from the **Lower Receiver Group.**
- To completely separate the **Upper Receiver Group** from the **Lower Receiver Group**. Push the **Front Pivot Pin** from left to right as done with the **Rear Takedown Pin**.
- Another thing to take note of, due to the design of the **A5 CK Buffer Weight** that is standard in the **CK Pro** / **CK SPR** / **CK SPR Elite** series of rifles, you may need to fully separate the two upper and lower halves to access the **Charging Handle** and **Bolt Carrier Group.**

Field Strip Procedures - Continued

Example of the "Clam Shell", showing the two halves open but pivoting on the **Front Pivot Pin**.

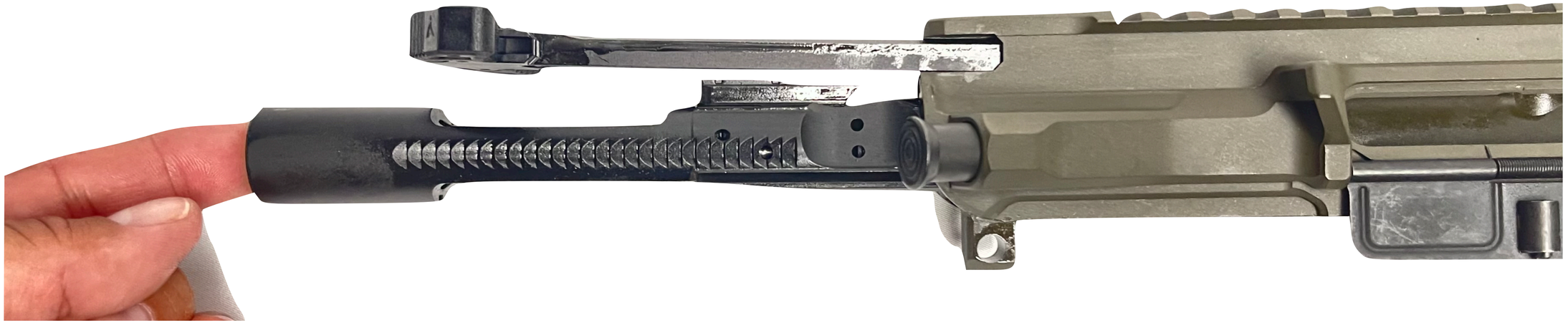
Example of the **Upper** and **Lower Receiver Groups** separated.

Field Stripping of Upper Receiver Group

- With the two halves partially or fully separated, remove the **Charging Handle** and **Bolt Carrier Group** from the **Upper Receiver Group**.
- Begin by pulling the **Charging Handle** to the rear of the **Upper Receiver**.
- This will pull the **Bolt Carrier Group** to the rear with the **Charging Handle**.
- While holding onto the rear of the **Bolt Carrier Group**, pull it the rest of the way out.
- Once the **Bolt Carrier Group** is removed, place it to the side.
- The **Charging Handle** will remain partially captured within a channel the **Upper Receiver**.
- With the **Charging Handle** still pulled to the rear, angle the body of the **Charging Handle** downward with the "wings" of the **Charing Handle** pulled upward.
- You should feel the tip of the **Charging Handle** disengage or drop down from of the channel.
- Once the **Charging Handle** is free, that can be placed to the side.

Field Stripping of Upper Receiver Group

Pull **Charging Handle** and **Bolt Carrier Group** fully to the rear of the **Upper Receiver** until it stops. Hold on to the **Bolt Carrier Group** while doing this, it can and will drop freely once the the group is pulled to its rear most position.

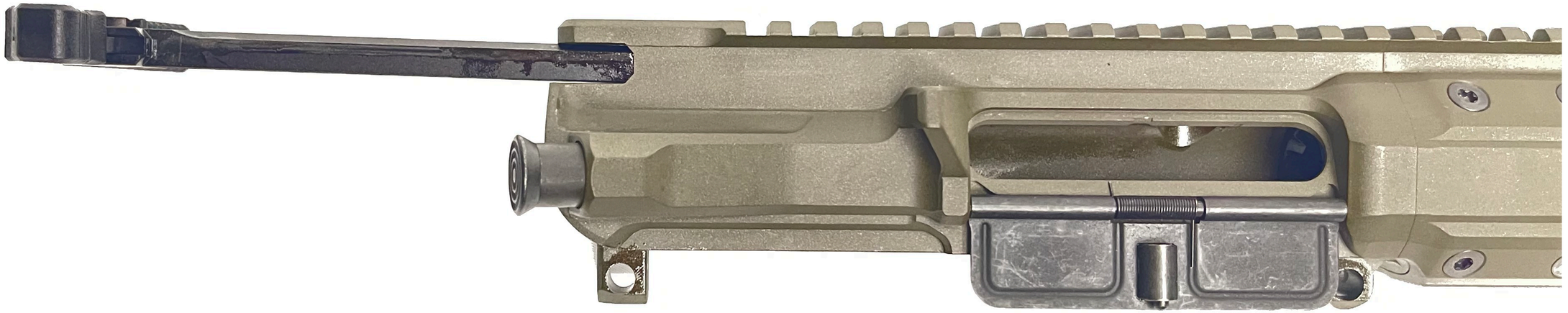


Field Stripping of Upper Receiver Group - Continued

Once **Charing Handle** has been pulled to the furthest point rearward, it will remain captured within the **Upper Receiver**. While still maintaining a hold of the **Bolt Carrier Group**, it was pull free from the rear and place that to the side.

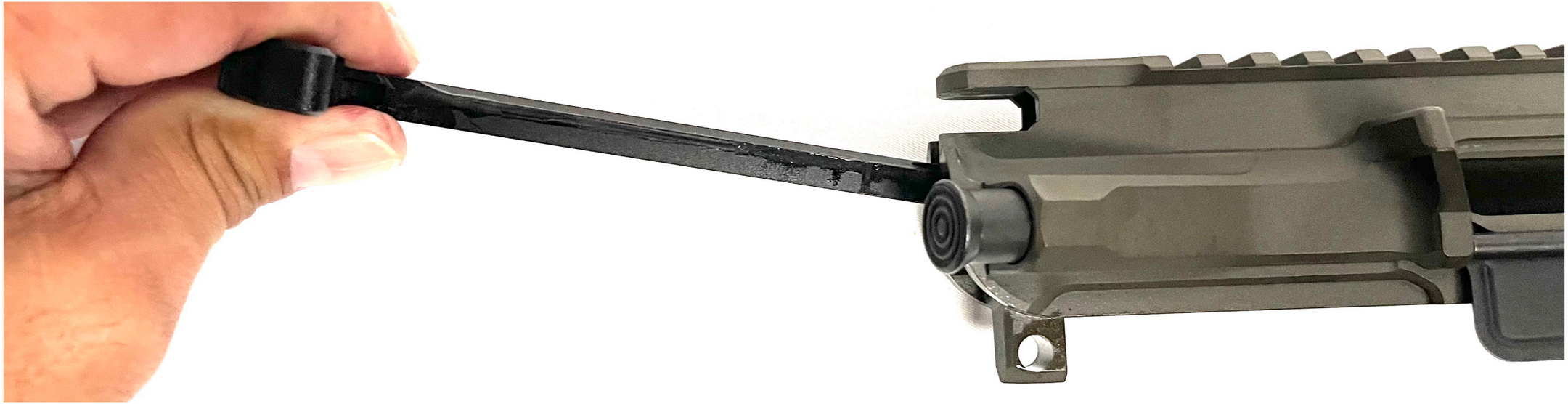
Field Stripping of Upper Receiver Group - Continued

With **Charging Handle** still in the **Upper Receiver,** push it inward slightly pressing down ward. You should be able to feel the tip of the **Charging Handle** break free form a notch within the pathway.



Field Stripping of Upper Receiver Group - Continued

With the combined downward pressure and pulling the handle or "wings" upward, This should allow the tip of the handle to drop free of the channel it is captured in. Once that tension is released the **Charge Handle** will hang free and can be removed.



Field Stripping of Upper Receiver Group - Continued

When the end of the **Charging Handle** has dropped free from **Upper Receiver**. You will feel the change in retention, and it should be able to be removed easily.

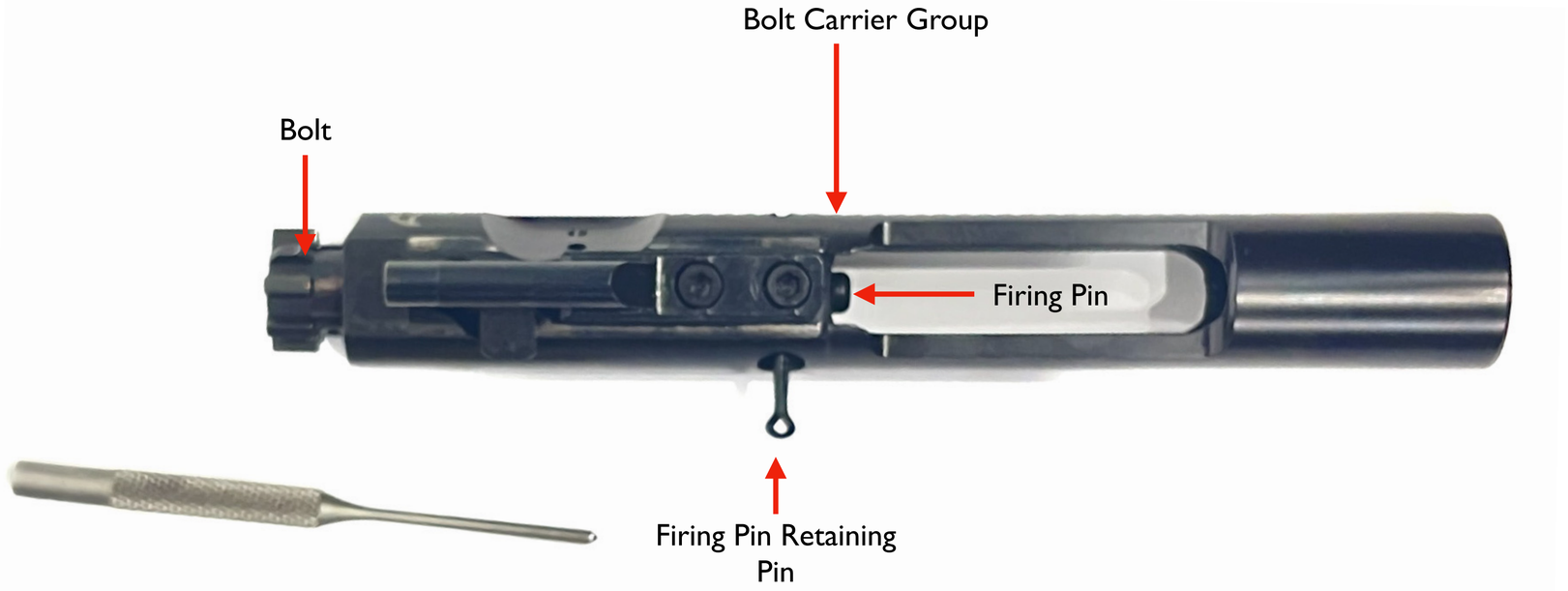
Field Stripping of Upper Receiver Group - Continued

Charging Handle

Bolt Carrier Group

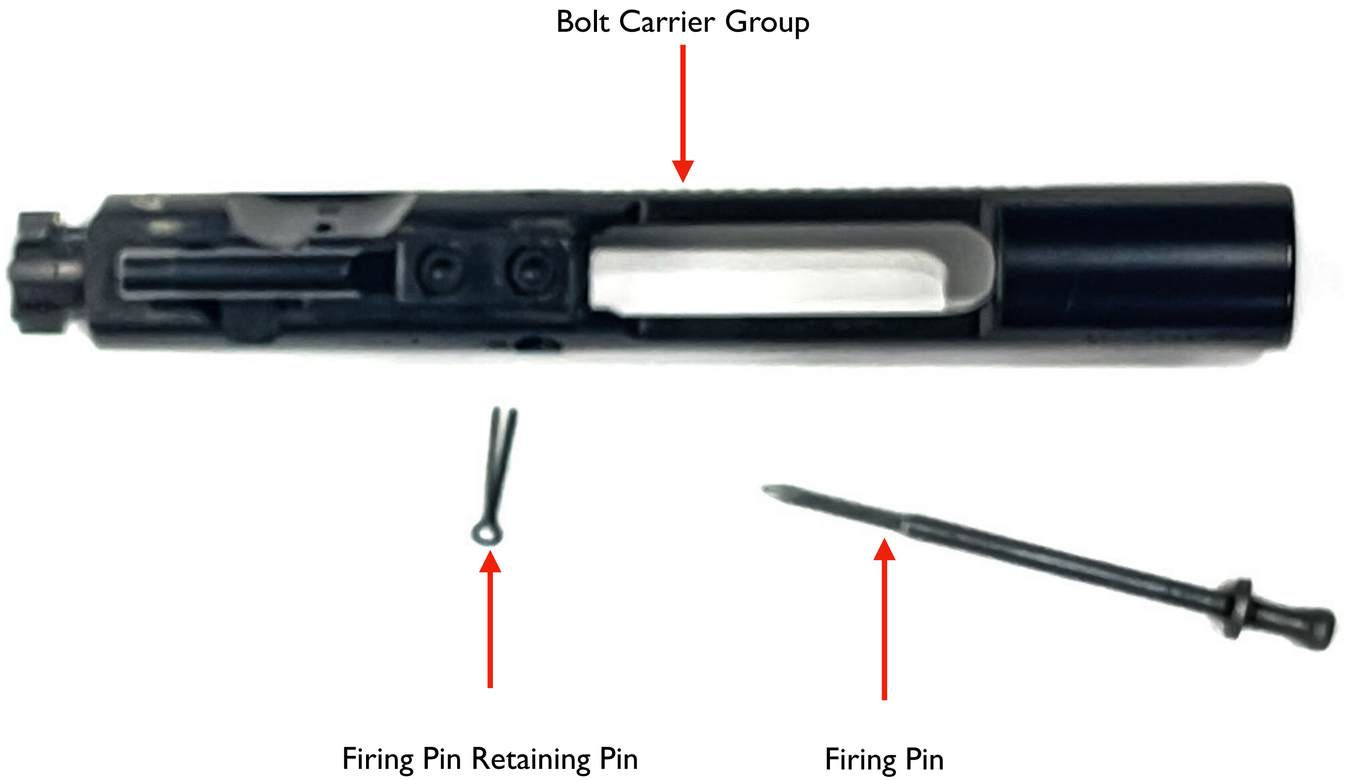
Upper Receiver Group

Field Strip of Bolt Carrier Group



When field stripping your **Bolt Carrier Group**, start by removing the **Fire Retaining Pin**. Use a tool with a tip such as a punch, bullet tip, or a screwdriver.

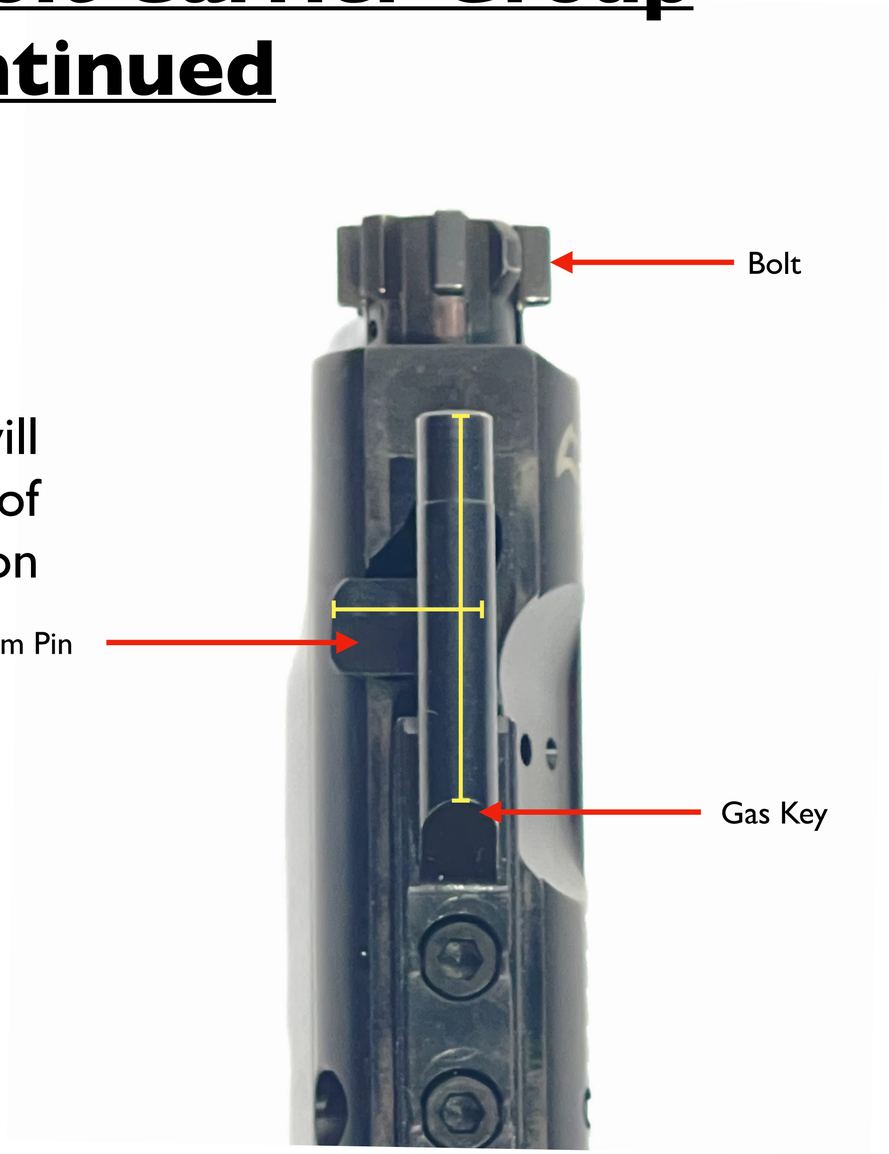
Field Strip of Bolt Carrier Group - Continued



Once the **Firing Pin Retaining Pin** has ben removed, the **Firing Pin** should be able to drop free from inside the **Bolt Carrier Group** body.

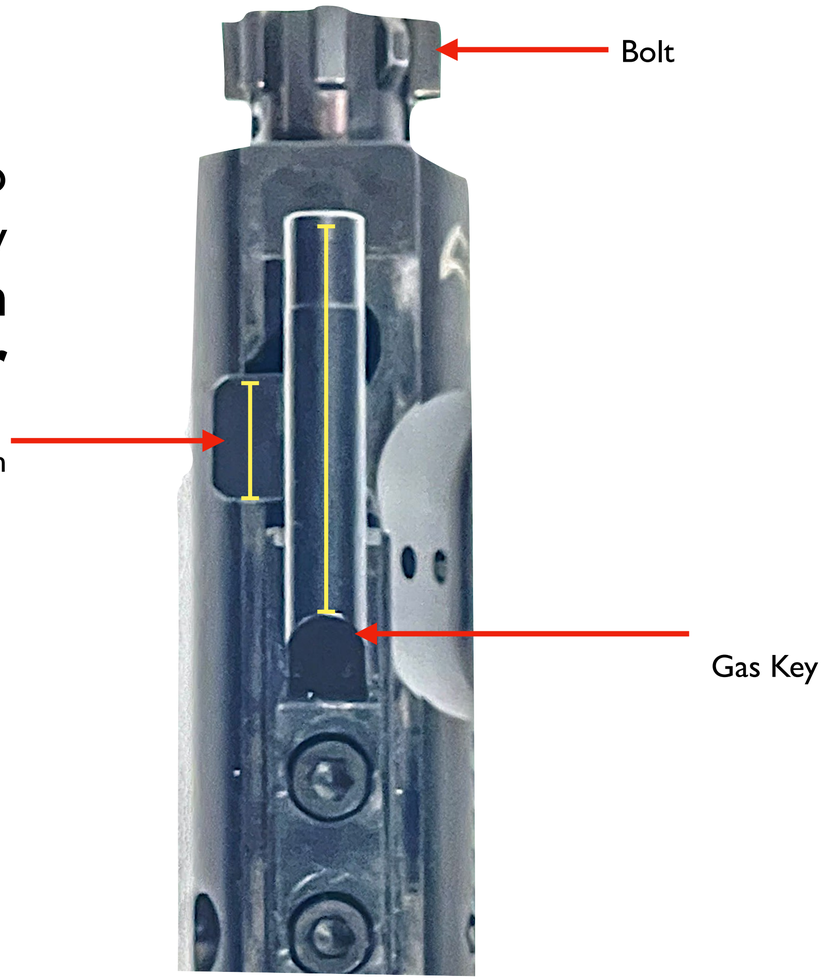
Field Strip of Bolt Carrier Group - Continued

With the **Firing Pin** removed, you will see that the rectangular shaped head of the **Cam Pin** is in a horizontal position under the **Gas Key.**



Field Strip of Bolt Carrier Group - Continued

Rotate the **Cam Pin** from the horizontal to vertical so it is now parallel but offset below the **Gas Key**. This will now allow the **Cam Pin** to be removed from the **Bolt Carrier Group** body.



Basic Field Strip of Bolt Carrier Group - Continued

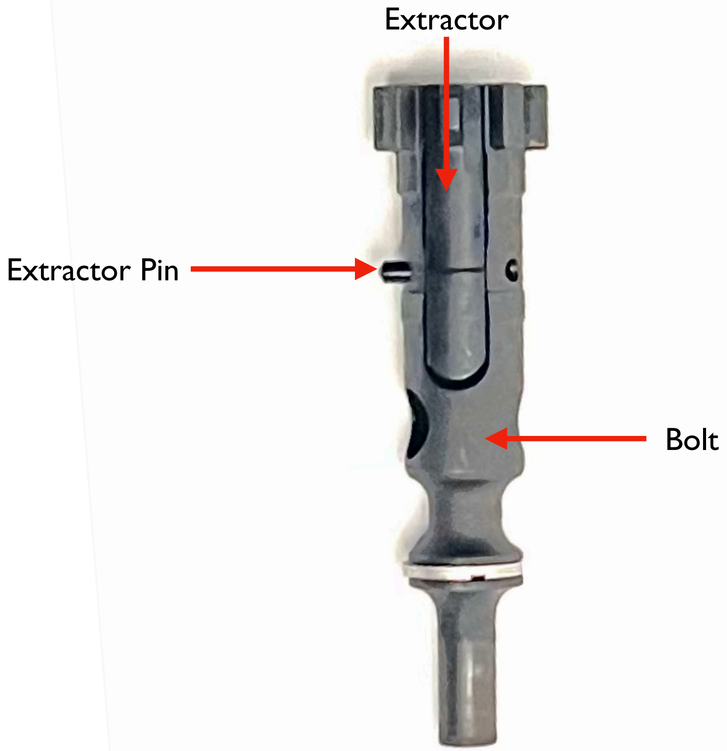
Now with the **Cam Pin** removed from the **Bolt Carrier Body,** the **Bolt** can now be removed as well.

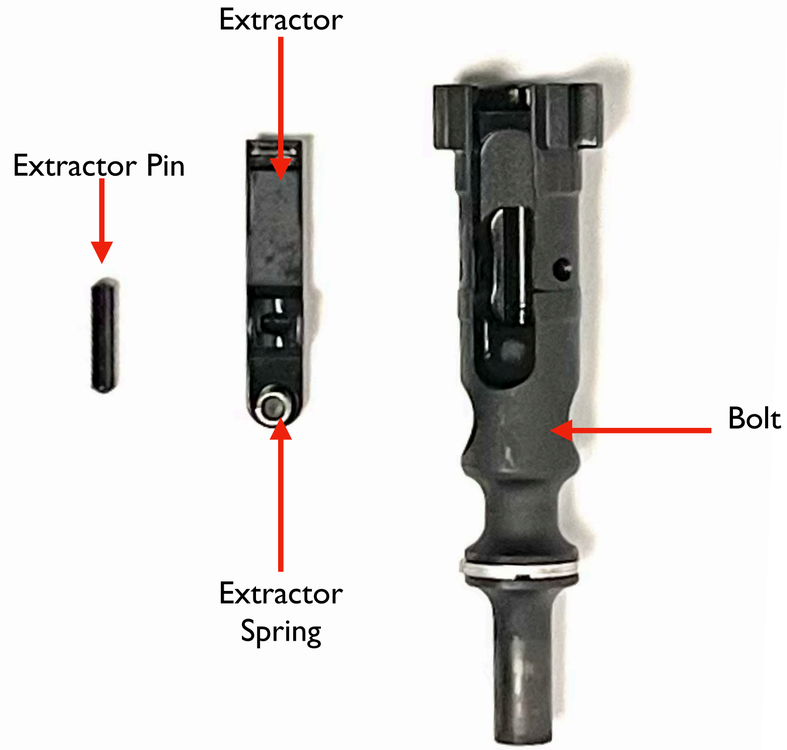
Basic Field Strip of Bolt Carrier Group - Continued

The **Bolt** is removed by pulling it straight out from the **Bolt Carrier Group** body.

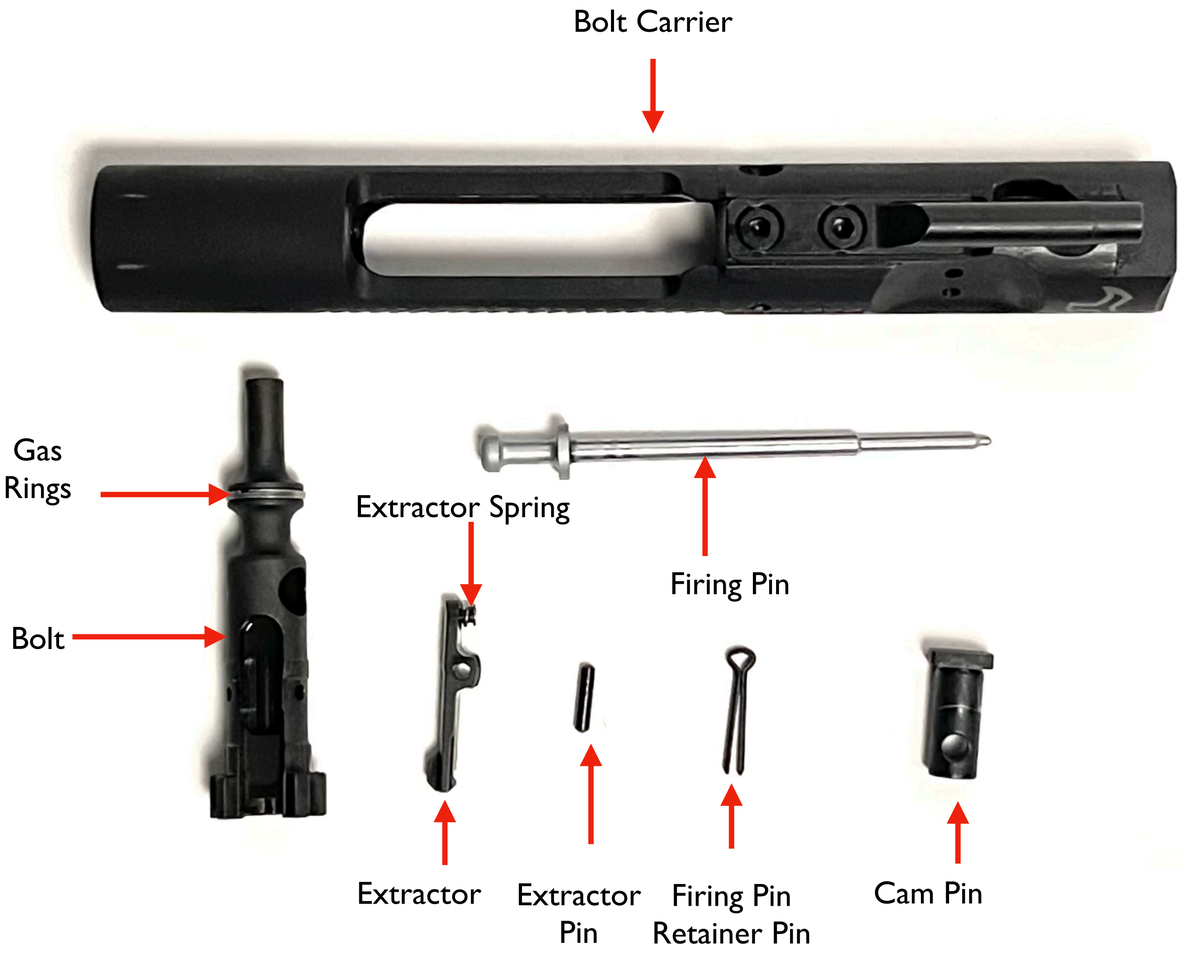
Basic Field Strip of Bolt Carrier Group - Continued

The last piece of the **Bolt** that can be stripped down is the **Extractor**. This is done by pushing out the **Extractor Pin**. Again, any tipped tool as previously used is recommended to push the **Extractor Pin** out. Take note, you may wanted to apply downward pressure on the **Extractor** since it is under spring tension. This will make pushing the pin out slightly easier.





Bolt Carrier Group Nomenclature



Basic Field Strip of
CK PRO / CK SPR / CK SPR ELITE

Charging Handle

Bolt Carrier Group

A5CK Buffer Weight

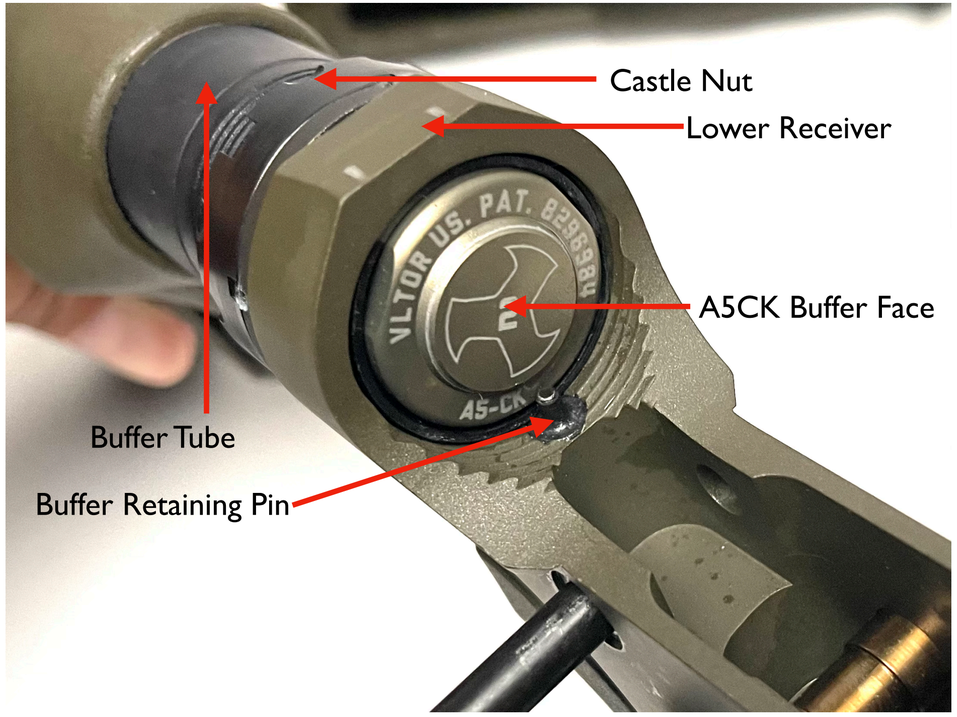
Rifle Action Spring

Upper Receiver Group

Lower Receiver Group

Removing A5CK Buffer and Rifle Action Spring

- During removal it is recommended that the use of two hands be used with retaining the **Buffer** and **Action Spring** due to the compressed energy the spring will be under.
- Place one hand slightly over the **Lower Receiver, Castle Nut**, and **Buffer Tube**, allow your thumb to hang over the front of the **A5CK Buffer Face.**
- Using a tool with a tip such as a flat head screwdriver, punch, or even a bullet; press downward on the **Buffer Retainer Pin**.
- This should allow the **A5CK Buffer** to be released forward from behind the **Buffer Retaining Pin**.
- Allow the spring to fully extend forward over the **Trigger Group**. This will release the captured energy of the spring and render it safe.
- You can now pulled the **A5CK Buffer** from inside the **Action Spring**.



Removing A5CK Buffer and Rifle Action Spring - Continued

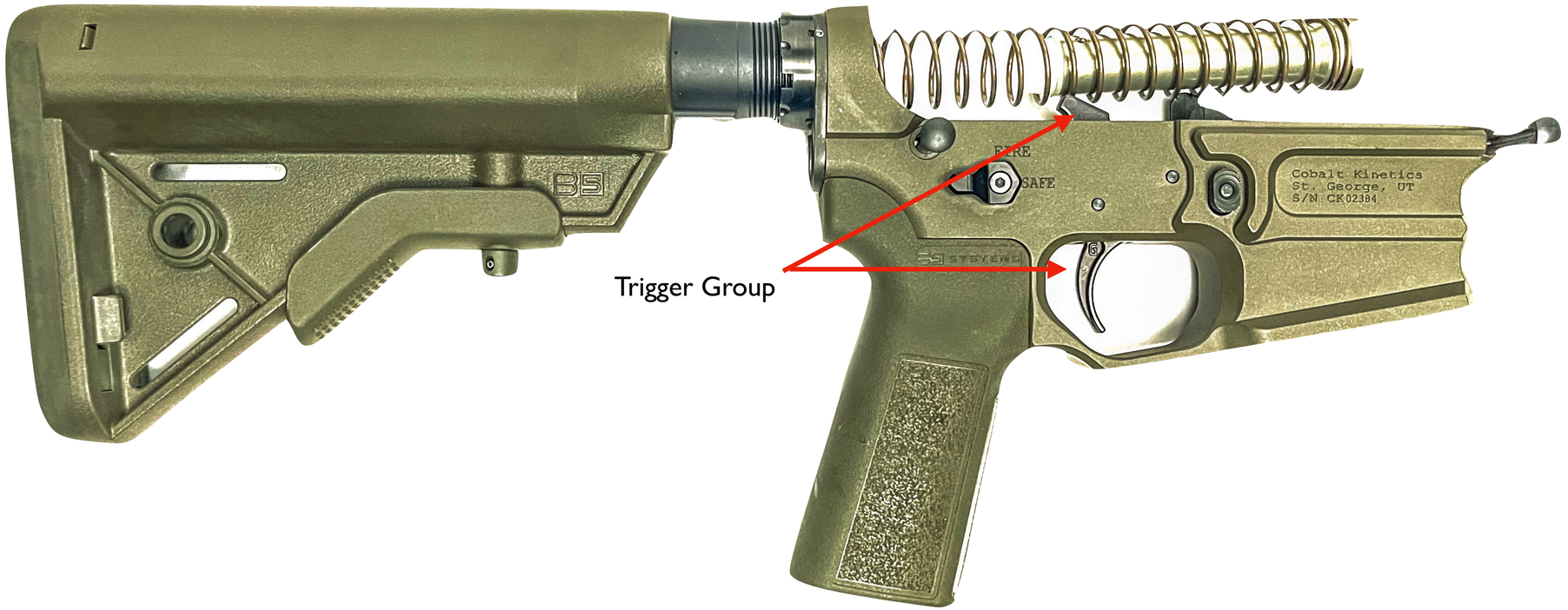
Hand over the rear of the **Lower Receiver** and **Buffer Tube** with the thumb over the **Buffer Face** keeping it captured

Removing A5CK Buffer and Rifle Action Spring - Continued

With the free hand, use a tipped tool (a flat punch in this example) to press the **Buffer Retaining Pin** downward to allow the **A5CK Buffer** and **Action Spring** to be release.

Removing A5CK Buffer and Rifle Action Spring - Continued

Once the **Buffer Retaining Pin** has been depressed, you will allow the **Buffer** and **Action Spring** combo to release forward over the **Trigger**. This will take the compression energy out of the spring.



Removing A5CK Buffer and Rifle Action Spring - Continued

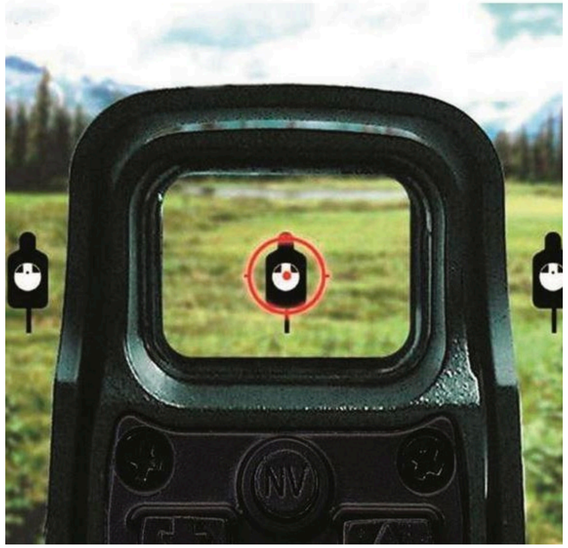
A5CK Buffer Weight

Rifle Action Spring

Lower Receiver Group

Obtaining a sight picture

Iron Sights



Holographic Sight

Scoped / Magnified Optics

Iron Sights

Obtaining a proper sight picture with iron sights on an AR-15 rifle is an essential skill for accurate shooting. Here are some basic steps to follow to assist with obtaining a sight picture with Iron Sights. (Not Included with Firearm)

1. Begin by ensuring that your rifle is unloaded and that the safety is engaged. Safety first!

2. Familiarize yourself with the iron sights on your AR-15. Typically, you'll have a front sight post, which is a vertical post located at the front of the rifle, and a rear sight, which can be an adjustable aperture or a fixed sight.

3. Adjust the rear sight if needed. Some rifles have elevation and windage adjustments on the rear sight, while others may require you to adjust the front sight post. Consult your rifle's manual or a knowledgeable person if you're unsure about your particular sights.

Iron Sights - Continued

4. Assume a proper shooting position. This includes a stable stance, a firm grip on the rifle, and proper cheek-to-stock placement.

5. Align the sights. Focus your gaze on the front sight post while also being aware of the target and the rear sight. The top of the front sight post should be centered vertically in the middle of the rear sight aperture. Ensure that the rear sight is level with the front sight.

6. Achieve sight focus. While maintaining proper alignment, shift your focus from the target to the front sight post. The front sight should be sharp and clear, while the target and rear sight may appear slightly blurred. This is called the "sight focus" and allows you to maintain a consistent sight picture.

7. Sight picture consistency is key. Practice acquiring the same sight picture repeatedly until it becomes second nature. Consistency in sight alignment and focus will greatly improve your shooting accuracy.

Red Dot Sights

Using a red dot sight on an AR-15 rifle can provide quick and intuitive target acquisition. Here's a step-by-step guide on how to obtain a sight picture with a red dot sight:

1. Ensure that your rifle is unloaded and the safety is engaged.

2. Familiarize yourself with the red dot sight. These sights typically have a small, illuminated dot or reticle that is projected onto a glass lens.

3. Mount the red dot sight securely on your AR-15 rifle according to the manufacturer's instructions. Make sure it's aligned properly and tightened down firmly.

4. Turn on the red dot sight. Usually, there will be a power button or dial to activate the sight's illumination. Adjust the brightness level to suit the ambient lighting conditions.

5. Assume a proper shooting position, maintaining a stable stance and a firm grip on the rifle. Ensure that your cheek is properly placed on the stock.

Red Dot Sights - Continued

6. With both eyes open, bring the rifle up to your line of sight. Look through the sight and focus on the target. The red dot should be superimposed on the target.

7. If the red dot seems blurry or distorted, adjust the position of your head or the sight's position on the rifle until the dot appears clear and sharp.

8. Once the dot is in focus, align it with the target. The dot should be centered on the target, allowing for precise aiming.

9. Maintain proper sight picture. With the red dot sight, you don't need to worry about aligning multiple sights as with iron sights. Simply keep the dot on the target and maintain a consistent sight picture.

10. Practice acquiring the sight picture quickly and efficiently. With time and practice, you'll become more proficient at quickly aligning the red dot sight with your target.

Magnified Optics

Using a magnified optic on an AR-15 rifle can provide enhanced target identification and improved accuracy at longer distances. Here's a step-by-step guide on how to obtain a sight picture with a magnified optic:

1. Ensure that your rifle is unloaded and the safety is engaged. Safety should always be the top priority.

2. Familiarize yourself with the magnified optic. These optics typically have a variable zoom range (e.g., 3-9x or 4-16x) and an adjustable focus ring.

3. Mount the magnified optic securely on your AR-15 rifle according to the manufacturer's instructions. Ensure that it is properly aligned and tightened down firmly.

4. Adjust the magnification level to suit your shooting requirements. Lower magnification is suitable for closer ranges, while higher magnification is ideal for longer distances.

5. Assume a proper shooting position, ensuring a stable stance and a firm grip on the rifle. Place your cheek firmly on the stock, aligning your eye with the optic.

6. Look through the optic with your dominant eye and focus on the target. Adjust the focus ring on the optic to ensure a clear and sharp image.

7. With the target in view, locate the reticle within the optic. The reticle could be a crosshair, mil-dot, or other types depending on the optic.

8. Align the reticle with the target. The center of the reticle should be placed on the target, allowing for precise aiming.

9. Maintain proper sight picture. Ensure that your eye remains aligned with the optic, keeping the target and the reticle in focus.

10. Practice acquiring the sight picture quickly and efficiently, especially while adjusting the magnification level. This will help you become more proficient at quickly identifying targets and adjusting the optic as needed.

Remember to consult the specific instructions provided by the manufacturer of your magnified optic, as different models may have slight variations in operation and zeroing procedures. Regular practice and familiarization with your optic will improve your shooting skills.

Maintenance

For basic maintenance and upkeep, it's important to establish a regular schedule to ensure the firearm remains in good working condition. Below is a basic schedule example to help get you started.

1. After each range session or shooting session: After every use, perform a basic cleaning. Wipe down the exterior surfaces, removing any visible dirt or debris. Inspect the firearm for any immediate issues or signs of wear.

2. Intermediate cleaning: Every 500-1000 rounds or every few months, depending on your usage, perform an intermediate cleaning. Disassemble firearm and thoroughly clean each part using appropriate cleaning tools, solvents, and lubricants. Pay attention to the bolt carrier group, chamber, gas system, and other critical areas that can accumulate carbon buildup and debris.

3. Bore maintenance: Regularly clean the barrel to maintain accuracy and reliability. After each shooting session or every 200-300 rounds, clean the barrel using a bore brush, cleaning rod, and solvent. Follow up with patches until they come out clean. Apply a light coat of oil to prevent corrosion.

Maintenance - Continued

4. Inspection and lubrication: Regularly inspect all components, focusing on high-stress areas like the bolt, firing pin, and springs. Look for signs of wear, damage, or excessive carbon buildup. Apply a high-quality lubricant to all moving parts and areas that require lubrication to ensure smooth operation.

5. Deep cleaning: At least once a year or after every 3000-5000 rounds, perform a thorough deep cleaning. Disassemble your AR 15 completely, clean each part meticulously, and inspect for any hidden issues or wear. This deep cleaning helps maintain the longevity and performance of your firearm.

Remember to adjust the maintenance schedule of your **Cobalt Kinetics** firearm based on the intensity of your usage and the environmental conditions in which you shoot. Regular maintenance will help keep your **Cobalt Kinetics** firearm functioning reliably.

Policies

Cancellations

Firearms

*****ALL SALES ARE FINAL*****

Due to the customizable options-once an order is placed the product ordered goes into it's various stages of build, and we are not able to stop your parts from coming-*THERE WILL BE NO REFUNDS ON ORDERS!*

Accessories & Apparel

Orders for accessories and/or apparel may be cancelled without penalty if the cancellation request is received BEFORE the accessories have shipped. Cancellations must be verified by a customer service representative. If the cancellation request is received AFTER the accessories have shipped, you will be responsible for paying the return shipping costs if you wish to proceed with cancellation.

Warranties

Firearm Warranty

All Cobalt Kinetics firearms manufactured by our in-house technicians are backed with a "Legacy Lifetime" warranty. Cobalt takes great pride in our craftsmanship and material selection; however, we understand that situations may arise that warrant us taking a closer look at your Cobalt firearm, that is why we have created this warranty policy.

Cobalt will take care of the initial inspection, troubleshooting, repair, and/or replacement if needed for any Cobalt Kinetics firearm that has been manufactured in-house.

If, upon initial inspection, our technicians surmise that the firearm was (i) damaged due to intentional or negligent handling, (ii) use of non Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers' Institute (SAAMI) approved ammunition was used, (iii) lack of or improper cleaning, or (iii) improperly modified by the owner, then the warranty will be rendered null and void.

Cobalt will not be responsible for covering the shipping fees for return shipping back to our facility, but Cobalt will take care of the shipping back to the owner after inspection/repair. If a firearm cannot be repaired and needs to be replaced, Cobalt will coordinate with the owner on sending a new replacement firearm to a licensed dealer so that a proper transfer of ownership can be conducted.

Warranty

The Legacy Lifetime Warranty

This will be extended to the original owner that purchased the firearm. There is no expiration date on this warranty for the original owner. Second-hand owners of any Cobalt Kinetics firearm will not be covered under this warranty, but they may be eligible for a discounted repair/replacement if they reach out to our Customer Service team.

Non-Firearm Warranty

Cobalt will warranty any receiver/chassis set, accessory, or non-firearm part against manufacturing defects for up to 1 year from its original purchase date. The part must not have been improperly modified by the customer or they will not be eligible for a replacement. This warranty is only valid for the original owner of the purchased part and cannot be transferred to another owner. You may still be eligible for a discounted replacement to any part that is out of warranty or has been improperly modified by the consumer if they reach out to our Customer Service team.

Please contact warranty@cobaltkinetics.com with any questions.

SHIPPING A FIREARM – FFL'S AND TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP.

Transfers

Cobalt will ONLY transfer ownership of a firearm to individuals or agencies in possession of a valid Federal Firearms License (FFL). This means we cannot ship directly to you unless you are an FFL holder.
If you do not hold a valid FFL, we will transfer your purchased firearm to your choice of a licensed gun dealer in your state.

IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

- To contact the dealer to request that they email a copy of their FFL to sales@cobaltkinetics.com
- To ensure that a firearm is legal to own in your state.
- To complete all required paperwork when you pick up your purchase from your local dealer

Transfers - Cont

Be aware that it is customary for your local dealer to charge a transfer fee at the time you pick up your purchase. This transfer fee is strictly between you and your local dealer and is usually paid to them when you pick up your purchase. Please check with your local dealer concerning their policies.

Cobalt-preferred dealers will take our shipments without prior contact, you can email or call Cobalt Kinetics for whom those preferred dealers are.

If you choose to use a non-preferred dealer, we will be unable to process your order until we have received a copy of their FFL. If you are using a Cobalt-preferred dealer, we already have their FFL on file and no additional action is required.

Returns

Firearms

FIREARMS CANNOT BE RETURNED AFTER THE TRANSFER PROCESS HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

Cobalt Kinetics will not pay for return shipping of any firearms that needs to undergo warranty inspection/repair. Cobalt will pay for the return shipping back to the customer. If the firearm is repaired and found to work within the correct specifications by our technicians, then we will ship the firearm back to the customer. If the firearm has been deemed to require replacement, then Cobalt will ship the new replacement firearm to a licensed FFL *ONLY*. If only partial replacement of the complete firearm is needed (I.E. the upper receiver) then Cobalt will still ship the completed firearm back to the consumer.

Non-Firearms

Cobalt will not pay for return shipping of any receiver/chassis sets, accessories, or manufactured parts that need to be inspected in-house for possible replacement. Cobalt will cover the cost of shipping to the customer if the part has been deemed worthy of replacement. If the receiver/chassis set, accessory, or manufactured part was purchase through a Cobalt Dealer/Reseller, then the customer must reach out to the party that they originally purchased the item from so that they can start the RMA/Return process through them first.

Contact Us

Phone:

435-656-0599

Address:

615 N. 3050 E.
Suite A6
St. George, UT. 84790

Emails:

sales@CobaltKinetics.com

warranty@CobaltKinetics.com

Please be aware, Cobalt Kinetics is not open to the public. Access into the facility is by appointment or invitation only.

ITAR Notification

This product is manufactured in the USA by Cobalt Kinetics for sale within the USA only. Export of the commodities described herein is strictly prohibited without a valid export license issued by the U.S. Department of State, Office of Defense Trade Controls, prescribed in the International Traffic in Arms Regulation (ITAR), Title 22, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 120-130.