

P-83 Wanad
Semi-Automatic Pistol
Instruction and Safety User's Guide

Made in Poland



25 JUNE 2014

Peter S. Van Gorp

petesimon (at) yahoo.com

Table of Contents

PAGE.....	ITEM [<i>click on item to jump to its page</i>]
2.....	Table of Contents (this page)
3.....	Disclaimer
4.....	General Safety Guidelines
5.....	Firearm Warnings
6.....	Forward
7.....	Background
8.....	Background: Archer Radom excerpt
9.....	Features, Implications and Thoughts
11.....	Features, Implications and Thoughts: <i>American Rifleman Magazine</i> article
13.....	Specifications
15.....	Full Assembly Components' List
17.....	Parts' Large Diagram
18.....	Slide Assembly Components List
19.....	Pistol Operation: Firing the Pistol
20.....	Pistol Operation: Carrying live round in the chamber
21.....	Pistol Operation: Unloading the pistol with a live round
22.....	Pistol Operation: Malfunctions and Stoppages
23.....	Maintenance: Pistol Disassembly
24.....	Maintenance: Magazine Disassembly
25.....	Maintenance: Cleaning and Oiling
26.....	Detailed Parts Diagram and List
27.....	Detailed Parts Diagram and List: Alternate View (Polish)
28.....	9x18mm Makarov Ammunition
29.....	Appendix: Information Sources
31.....	Appendix: Contact document creator

Disclaimer

The information and photos content whether they are copies, para-phrased, hand written, depicted, illustrated, referenced, mentioned or otherwise utilized herein this document are for educational and non-profit purposes only. The creator of this document has no purpose, intent or expectation to gain financial moneys, goods or services from the creation, editing, distribution or utilization of this document. Please treat this document according to the Fair Use Copyright law of the United States of America. This is 17 U.S.C. § 107-118 (title 17, sections 107 to 118, U.S. Code). You may redistribute this document as per that U.S. Code. If you or your representative wish to have any content of this document to be removed, then please contact its creator directly by postal mail, email or private message in a forum – see “Appendix: Contact the creator” on page 28.

The authors of source information, authors or users or operators of gun websites affiliated with this document, and the creator of this document all are not responsible or liable for any of the following when firing, loading, cleaning, transporting, carrying, operating or otherwise handling the P-83 firearm: injury to a person, death of a person, loss of property, damage to property, loss of information, financial troubles, loss of financial goods or securities, loss of monetary goods (money), theft, slander, legal proceedings, trouble with law enforcement authorities, or anything else a person of sound mind can think of.

WARNING: DO NOT OPERATE OR OTHERWISE HANDLE THIS FIREARM UNTIL YOU HAVE READ THIS ENTIRE INSTRUCTION GUIDE

This manual is designed to warn you about the dangers and responsibilities associated with handling firearms. Do not attempt to load, unload or handle this firearm until you have read and understand the contents of this manual. The warnings in this manual must be followed for your safety as well as for the safety of bystanders. If after reading these instructions, you still do not understand the firearm entirely, please consult with a firearms instructor for further instructions.

The contents of this manual were reconstructed from information collected from text and photos obtained online (Internet), and from other content in manuals obtained online. Therefore, this document may be missing original content, may have misstated content or may contain information that is no longer valid, current or safe. Please use this information with caution and discretion and if necessary, contact the firearms manufacture, distributor or a certified gunsmith for a copy of a genuine manual or for sufficient instructions as to how to operate the pistol. Feel free to add to and improve this user’s guide by contacting its creator. Please see “Appendix: Contact the creator” on page 31.

General Safety Guidelines

Firearms can be very dangerous if misused. When purchasing a firearm, you assume a great responsibility in its use, storage and transportation. Even though you may be familiar or have had experience with other firearms; each firearm is different. In order to understand the basics of the PA-63, this manual should be read in its entirety. Enrollment in an NRA-approved firearms safety course is encouraged if you are unfamiliar with firearms. Failure to heed the warnings in this booklet may result in serious injury to you or others, as well as damage to the firearm or other property.

Listed below are some guidelines which should be strictly observed.

1. Handle all firearms as if they are loaded.
2. Be thoroughly familiar with the firearms before firing.
3. Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction away from people and animals, so if accidental discharge should occur only minor property damage would result.
4. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are on target and have decided to fire.
5. Be sure of your target and what is beyond it, including the backstop. Make certain shots fired present no safety hazard for yourself or others.
6. Never allow anyone to use your firearm that is not completely familiar with its operation.
7. Whenever the firearm is not actually in use, make certain it is unloaded.
8. Secure all firearms and ammunition from access by unauthorized persons, including children.
9. Always use eye and hearing protection when shooting any firearm or when near firearms being fired.
10. In the event of a misfire or hangfire (cartridge which does not immediately fire), keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction. Wait approximately 30 seconds before opening the action. Discard the faulty cartridge and inspect the bolt, chamber, and bore for damage or obstruction before firing is resumed.
11. Clean the area after a shooting session. Do not leave spent casings, empty cartridge boxes, bullet ridden targets or the like behind. These too could cause injury to a person or damage to property.

Firearm Warnings

This Firearm is Used

While the Polish P-83 pistols are, as a general rule, reliable, well-constructed quality weapons, they are nonetheless pre-owned, used and out of production firearms. Initial manufacture began in the 1970s, and any pistol purchased today must be viewed as not having been examined by a qualified professional for some time. As with any firearm, certain precautions must be exercised before putting the pistol back into service.

1. Thoroughly clean the firearm and have it inspected by a reputable gunsmith before firing.
2. Make certain there are no obstructions in the bore.
3. Be completely familiar with the proper operation of your firearms, especially the safety features.
4. Use only clean ammunition of the correct type, caliber and loading. For instance, newly manufactured 9mm by 18mm Makarov, 95 grain FMJ ammunition cartridges from a major vendor and brand are a good choice. Do not use hand loaded or re-loaded ammunition.
5. Do not fire any previously owned weapon without first having it examined by a competent professional.

Firearms are not all alike

Many makes and models of firearms might LOOK nearly the same. However, they differ widely in design, operation, and the location and function of various controls. Study this manual thoroughly. Educate yourself on the characteristics and operation of your particular firearm before attempting to handle it. Do not permit others to handle it, unless they also have done so. You should have an instruction manual for every firearm you own. If you do not, try to contact the manufacturer or affiliated distributor and obtain a manual when possible. Most manufacturers may send you one free or at a small cost. If for any reason a manual is not available, visit your public library. Many books have been published which contain detailed information on obsolete or discontinued firearms. Your knowledge can prevent injuries.

Forward

Political and economic forces brought the once powerful United Soviet Socialist Republic to a dramatic, if not dignified, end. However, in wake of the USSR's passage, some remarkable things did happen to the world of firearms. Many firearms once only known to serious collectors, or fortunate war veterans, are now not uncommon at gun shops and gun shows throughout the United States. Aficionados should enjoy this relative abundance while it lasts. The forces of anti-gun politics and limited numbers will bring an end to ready and inexpensive availability all too soon.

Background

Poland has designed and manufactured many fine military weapons. The Polish forces desired a change and a series of prototype service pistols were made: P-70, P-75, P-78A, P-78B, etc. In the late 1970s, the P-83 (a production version of the P-78B) was adopted to replace the P-64. The P-64 saw well over 20 years of service as the Polish standard sidearm. Some of both P-64 and P-83 are still in use by Polish military and police forces. The pistol is no longer manufactured.

The P-83 Wanad (pl. Vanadium) is a blowback operated Polish semi-automatic pistol, chambered for the 9x18mm Makarov cartridge and designed by Ryszard Chełmicki and Marian Gryszkiewicz of the state research institute Ośrodek Badawczo-Rozwojowy in Radom, Poland. The P-83 succeeded the P-64 as the sidearm for the Polish Army and police. Both frame and slide are made by stamping, forming and welding from steel sheet parts to minimize production costs. The P-83 is still in limited use by both the Polish police and the Polish military but it has been almost completely replaced by Glock 19 and Walther P99 pistols (9x19mm) in Police service and partially by the indigenous WIST-94 pistol in the Polish military.

Construction on the new P-83 gun series was started in the second half of the 1970-ies and parallel study was conducted on two prototypes. The first of these, designated P-78A "TUL", developed in the Military Institute of Armament Technology (WITU or OMNIA) in Zielonka . TUL is equipped with a self-adjusting [safety lever], control trigger and a 12-cartridge magazine. The second named VANADIUM (P-78B) was established in the center of Research and Development of Metal Works "Archer" in Radom. After testing prototypes, taking into account the amendments and the proposed changes, the production gun was P-78B. There were two variants of the gun. The first prototype used an external [safety lever]. The second prototype was devoid of an external safety lever. The prototypes had only internal firing security, especially self-locking needle-release by pressure on the trigger. P-83 was adopted to arm the Polish Army, the Civil Militia, Police, and National Security Service. It also sold on civilian arms market.

Small quantities of P-83's were exported to the USA. These as well as the newly manufactured civilian guns have different markings on the slide: a Polish eagle followed by "RADOM wz. P-83 9×18 POLAND Z.M. LUCZNIK". Name of the importing company is stamped on the left side of the frame. Guns used by Polish military and police are marked "9mm P-83".

There were several variants of the P-83. These include the following:

P-83G: tear-gas pistol caliber 9 mm P.A.

P-83M: version with synthetic frame (prototype?).

P-93: Heavily modified version with internal firing pin safety, frame mounted de-cocker, longer barrel, high-visibility night sights and squared trigger guard.

Background

Excerpt from “Archer” Radom Arms Factory LLC website: *Czak and Wanad: The Postwar Radom Pistols*

After the Tokarev pistol production ceased in 1956, several new military side-arms chambered for the new 9 mm x 18 Soviet round were proposed. The Radom design team (headed by R. Białostocki and R. Chełmicki) designed the ‘wz.58’ semiautomatic pistol, but it was rejected and finally the new handgun was designed at the WITU (Military Ordnance Materiel Institute) in Zielonka near Warsaw. This pistol, called the ‘CZAK’, after initials of the designers’ names (W. Czepukajtis, R. Zimny, M. Adamczyk i H. Adamczyk, S. Kaczmarski i K. Kowalewski), has been manufactured at the Radom plant as the P-64, with 190000 made between 1966 and 1977. It was a quite successful, but difficult and expensive to manufacture pistol, and so during the 1970s WITU and Radom plant started several R&D programs to create a better and cheaper one. These programs have spawned the aluminum-framed P-70, polymer-framed P-75, and finally, Project ‘Wanad’ pistols P-76 and P-78 with sheet-metal press-formed and spot-welded frames. The Radom’s P-78 was designed by M. Gryszkiewicz in two variants: the P-78A with automatic firing pin lock and P-78B with classic mechanical safety. The military have chosen the P-78B, later known as P-81, and finally accepted into the inventory of the Polish Army and Ministry of Internal Affairs in 1984 as the ‘9 mm pistolet wz.1983 (P-83)’. The P-83 was manufactured until year 2000, but the final numbers are still secret. Besides the military model, a civilian P-83G gas blank model, chambered for the 9 mm PA ammunition was manufactured and sold in 1990s.

At the same time a modernized version of the P-83 was proposed, the P-93, with slightly longer barrel and trigger mechanism of the rejected P-78A and P-81E – with automatic firing pin lock and no mechanical, external, safety. Lack of interest by the state services combined with restricted civilian market spelled the doom for this interesting pistol, finally abandoned in 1995.

Then, in mid-1990s M. Gryszkiewicz have designed MAG-95, a completely new ‘Wonder-Nine’ style pistol – with high capacity magazine for 9 mm x 19 Luger (Parabellum) cartridges. Three years later an aluminum-framed variant followed, the MAG-98. It was a good pistol, but once again, lack of military contracts combined with restrictions on civilian market have spelled doom on it, and the MAG pistol demised with the ZM Łucznik SA in 2000. After several years, the MAG briefly resurrected in 2008 as the modernized MAG-08, fitted with light mounting rail under the frame dust-cover.

In 2002 Polish Police have introduced an ultra-modern P-99 polymer-framed semiautomatic pistol designed by the renowned German company of Carl Walther Waffenfabrik of Ulm. One of the conditions set out in the contract was the license-manufacturing in Poland, and so begun the co-operation between Radom and Walther. The P-99p was initially only assembled at the resurrected FB Radom from 100% imported parts, but gradually the FB took over manufacturing of all metal parts for the pistol and only the polymer frame is still German-made. So far the Police have taken over more than 50000 of these pistols, which gradually phases-out all older handguns from the Police – both Radom-manufactured and imported. Recently (2008) another Walther pistol has been offered by the FB Radom for the undercover police, the sub-compact PPS, successfully blending compact size with potent 9 mm x 19 Luger chambering.

Features, Implications and Thoughts

It has an eight round box magazine, a two round improvement over the smaller P-64. The magazine release is located on the bottom of the grip of the pistol, and pressing the release drops the magazine quite smartly out of the pistol, unlike most other such releases, making it easy to quickly reload without having to grab the empty magazine to get it out of the way. The hammer has a large curved spur, making cocking into single action simple as compared to the small hammer on the P64. The sights are small but functional, fixed at 25 meters of accuracy. The pistol features an external slide stop catch to facilitate faster magazine change and a double-action / single-action trigger with slide-mounted de-cocking safety and external hammer provide necessary safety and handling features.

The barrel has four grooves, turning in a clockwise motion, with a pitch of 9.92 inch (252 mm). When firing the pistol in double-action mode, the trigger requires a force of approximately 50 N (Newton Meters), or 36.9 ft lbf (foot pounds), or 11 lb (pounds). This is about just less than half of the required trigger force when compared to the P-64 pistol. After firing the last bullet, the slide is locked in the rear position. Setting the safety lever in the on position immobilizes the hammer from being drawn rearward. P-83 pistol in a protected, safety on, state can be reloaded. The standard holster is very similar to that used with P-64: leather flap holster with a pocket for a spare magazine and cleaning rod.

P-83 is available in 9mm Makarov and 9mm Short (9x17mm), same as .380 ACP. The manufacturer can also made P-83's in 9mm Police, and 7.65mm Browning (.32 ACP). The 7.65mm variant holds 9 rounds in the magazine. P-83s recently made for export and the private market have larger slide serrations, high profile sights and hammers with round spur (identical to that in P-93).

Operation of the safety lever follows more closely the U.S. convention rather than the European one. The lever points forward and is down for Fire and up for Safe. There is no option for carrying Condition One, aka "Cocked-n-Locked," with the P83. Like its Makarov.

Disassembly of the P-83 is easier than most, and certainly easier than the P-64. The process is similar, of course. Like most handguns in the general lineage of Walther's PPK, the slide is unlocked from the frame by a mechanism at, on, or just in front of the trigger guard, the slide then is drawn completely back, the rear pulled up, and then slid forward again off of the frame. The P64, all Makarov PM variants and even the CZ-82 achieve this by pulling down or pivoting down the trigger guard. Not so with the P-83. Reminiscent of the latch on the modern Ruger SR22 handgun, there is a latch/bar just inside the trigger guard under the frame. That is pulled down and it stays down with no further effort. If you have a CZ-82, this will feel similar to you. This is a great improvement over the P64 which suffers from a vulnerability of having the trigger guard (latch) snap shut while you are manipulating the gun trying to get the slide back on or even off in the first place.

Externally, besides being, perhaps 10% larger, the stock hammer is different. No "round hammer" here, there is a definite spur to this hammer. This is great for thumb-cocking or manually lowering the hammer but will definitely be a snag hazard if carried concealed. If this is your intent, take steps to make sure no clothing will catch. I suspect it could also dig into your side if worn close to the body.

Features, Implications and Thoughts

There is a Loaded Chamber Indicator, just above and forward of the safety. It is a small pin and protrudes perhaps 1/32" or so when there is a round in the chamber. I knew it was there but it still took me off guard the first time I actually noticed it. It appeared for all the world as if some retaining pin was walking out of the slide.

Shooting comfort was very nice. Again, I'm going to compare it to the CZ-82. Recoil felt mild, particularly compared to the P64 "Polish Pounder" Radom. The grips, which look fairly smooth, actually held in my hand pretty well. The horizontal bars negatively molded into the grip did their job perfectly. No slide bite. No noticeable trigger slap.

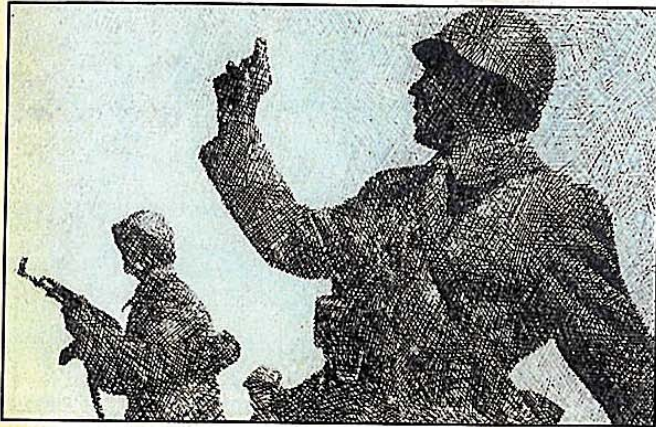
Fit and (original) finish are, well, just OK. Not super. The P64 has a clearly superior fit. While plenty tight for use, the machining on the P83 is not as good as on the P64. But it's not really noticeable unless you're specifically looking for it. The Trigger Guard, most noticeably, as well as some other parts are stamped steel, instead of machined. It doesn't feel cheap or flimsy but it does feel a lot less refined. Call it "Serviceable" but not "Classy." Same goes for the finish. The bluing on the P64 is far better. Nicer. As I mentioned there is some fair amount of finish wear on my P83, but even where it's not worn, the bluing isn't as deep. Again, it's serviceable.

"Serviceable" may be the by-word for this gun – serviceable, but not sexy. In every way that matters to a shooter when actually in the process of pulling the trigger, the P83 is equal or superior to its predecessor, the P64, equal or superior to the Makarov PM and its variants, and equal in almost every way except magazine capacity to a stock CZ-82. But, when bone stock, the P83 Wanad simply does not have the PPK sexiness of the P64 Radom.

Features, Implications and Thoughts

American Rifleman Magazine: Part one (1989)

P-83: The Polish Service Sidearm



While other Warsaw Pact nations have joined the craze for ambidextrous safeties and big magazines, Poland has adopted a more traditional design.

BY JIRI FENCL

Beginning in 1935, Poland armed its troops with the Radom, a 9 mm Parabellum pistol whose features were advanced for its day. The Germans thought enough of it to maintain production during their long and violent World War II occupation.

Polish troops, like those of other Warsaw Pact nations, were outfitted during the late 1940s with Soviet weaponry, including the 7.62x25 mm Tokarev pistol. This, in turn, began to be supplanted in the middle 1960s by the P-64 pistol in 9x18 mm Makarov.

The P-64, like the Soviet Makarov, owes much to the Walther PP in its design concept, and the Polish armed forces were satisfied with its operation, weight and size. They were less than happy, however, with the amount of machine time required in the gun's manufacture, and they began as early as 1972 to investigate more modern design and production techniques. The Poles also wanted an increase in magazine capacity over the P-64's six, a lighter trigger pull and less recoil.

Early prototypes reduced cost and weight by using rolled sheet steel for the slide and light alloys for the frame. Plastics were used to reduce weight even more.

While prototypes were made with magazines of up to 14 rounds capacity, designers Ryszard Chelmicki and Marian Greszkiewicz offered pistols of smaller size and weight. This approach eventually gained the favor of the People's Army and police authorities, and after several years of testing and modifications, the Model 1983 (P-83) was officially adopted

and series production begun.

The P-83 is a double-action, blow-back-operated auto-loader that consists of four main assemblies—the frame and barrel, the return spring, the slide and the magazine.

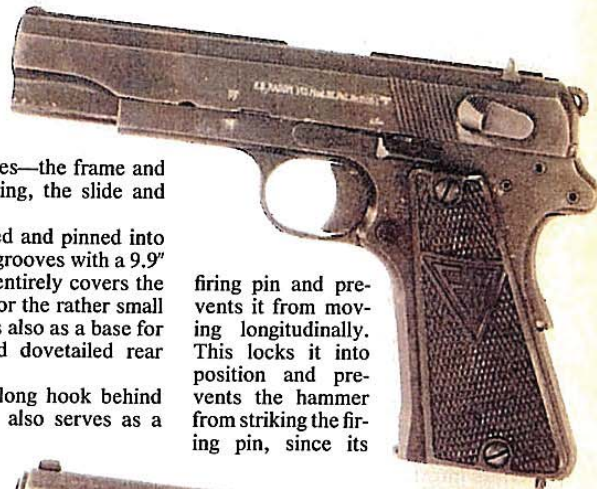
The barrel is pressed and pinned into the frame. It has four grooves with a 9.9° right twist. The slide entirely covers the barrel and is notable for the rather small ejection port. It serves also as a base for the integral front and dovetailed rear sights.

Extraction is by a long hook behind the ejection port that also serves as a loaded-chamber indicator that allows visual and tactile checking of the pistol's status. The ejector is fixed on the left side of the frame.

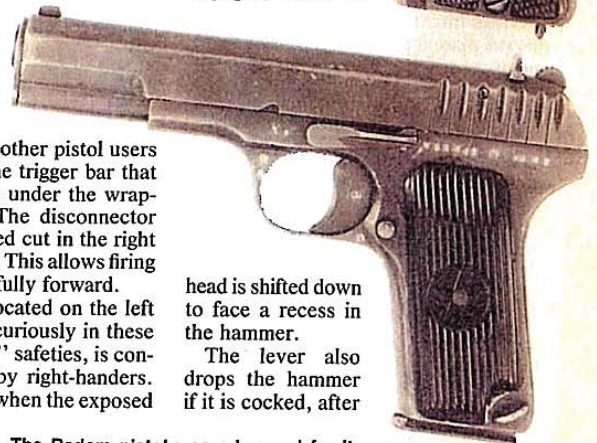
Beretta, Benelli and other pistol users will be familiar with the trigger bar that runs outside the frame under the wrap-around plastic grips. The disconnecter protrudes into a rounded cut in the right rear bottom of the slide. This allows firing only when the slide is fully forward.

The safety lever is located on the left rear of the slide, and, curiously in these days of "ambidextrous" safeties, is conveniently usable only by right-handers. It can be applied either when the exposed hammer is cocked or when it is lowered.

Turning the lever lowers and blocks the



firing pin and prevents it from moving longitudinally. This locks it into position and prevents the hammer from striking the firing pin, since its



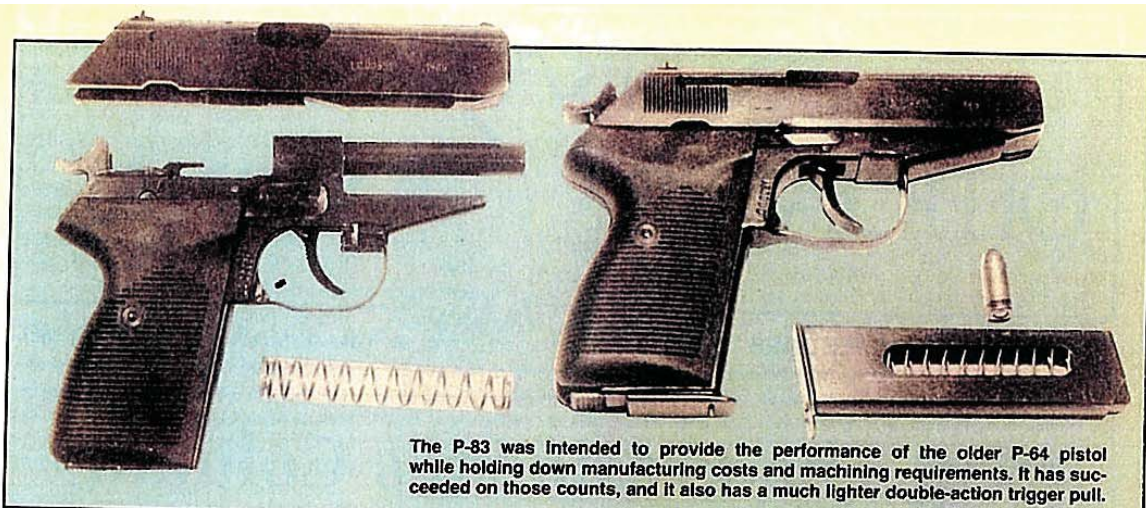
head is shifted down to face a recess in the hammer.

The lever also drops the hammer if it is cocked, after

The Radom pistol was advanced for its day, but it was supplanted by the Soviet Tokarev pistol in the years after 1945.

Features, Implications and Thoughts

American Rifleman Magazine: Part two (1989)



The P-83 was intended to provide the performance of the older P-64 pistol while holding down manufacturing costs and machining requirements. It has succeeded on those counts, and it also has a much lighter double-action trigger pull.

blocking the trigger with the sear. The hammer flies forward, striking the slide rear before rebounding to its uncocked position. Accidental discharges caused by dropping the pistol are guarded against by a passive safety system.

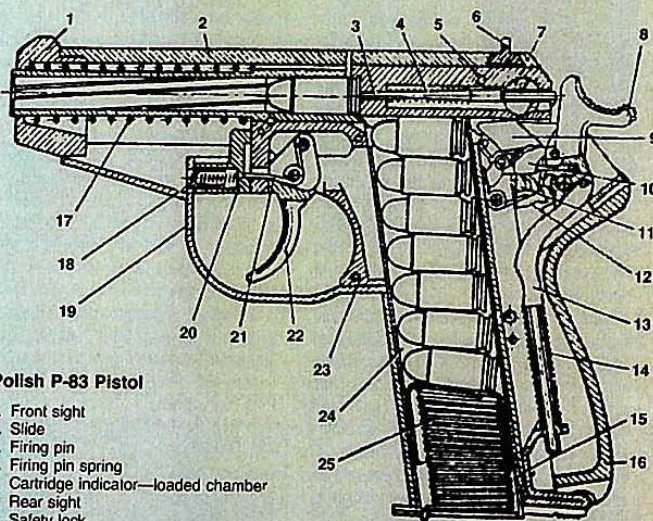
A slide holdback lever is located at the top front of the left grip panel. It holds the slide rearward after the last shot of a magazine is fired. The slide can be released by pushing the lever down, or by inserting a fresh magazine.

The magazine itself is a single-row box for eight 9x18 mm Makarov cartridges. Like the Stechkin and Makarov magazines, it is open-sided, though there is more sheet metal apparent than in the Makarov magazine. It is secured by a catch at the bottom rear of the butt, which displaces the lanyard ring to the left side of the grip.

While the P-83 would be judged a very conservative design by western standards, it is an improvement over the P-64 in magazine capacity, rate of fire, readily applied safety device and low recoil. More importantly, the application of modern techniques of pressing, welding and brazing have reduced material demands by 50% and the quantity of work invested by 30%, which is just what the Poles wanted. ■



The P-64 was similar to the Walther PP, but in 9x18 mm Makarov.



Polish P-83 Pistol

1. Front sight
2. Slide
3. Firing pin
4. Firing pin spring
5. Cartridge indicator—loaded chamber
6. Rear sight
7. Safety lock
8. Hammer
9. Hammer releasing handle
10. Protecting/safeguarding/lever
11. Sear
12. Hammer catch
13. Hammer strut
14. Main spring
15. Magazine catch
16. Stocks
17. Return spring
18. Catch stop slide with spring
19. Trigger guard
20. Stop slide
21. Trigger spring
22. Trigger
23. Frame
24. Magazine
25. Magazine spring


About The Author

Jiri Fencel is a machine tool designer in Rokycany, a Czechoslovakian town southwest of Prague. His articles have appeared in the Czech magazines *Strelcka Revue* and *ATOM* as well as the West German magazine *Deutsches Waffen-Journal*.

TECHNICAL DATA

Pistol	Caliber	Weight (ozs.)	Overall length (ins.)	Height (ins.)	Barrel length (ins.)	Mag. capac.	DA trigger pull (lbs.)	Velocity (f.p.s.)	Energy (ft.-lbs.)
P-64	9x18 Makarov	21.8	6.3	4.6	3.3	6	25.7	1016	210
P-83	9x18 Makarov	32.7	6.3	4.7	3.5	8	12.3	1043	223

Specifications

Type	Semi-automatic pistol
Place of origin	Poland 
Used by	Polish police and armed forces
Wars	Yugoslav Wars, Iraq War
Designer	OBR Radom
Designed	1978
Manufacturer	Lucznik Arms Factory (Z.M.)
Produced	1983-2000
In service	1983-present (transitioning to other pistols)
Variants	P-83 in (9x17mm Short), P-83M, P-83G, P-93, PT-83
Weight	730 g (26 oz) P-83, P-83G 650 g (23 oz) P-83M 750 g (26 oz) P-93
Length	165 mm (6.5 in) P-83, P-83G 170 mm (6.7 in) P-93M 178 mm (7.0 in) P-93
Barrel length	90 mm (3.5 in) P-83, P-83M, P-83G 100 mm (3.9 in) P-93
Width	30 mm (1.2 in) P-83, P-83G, P-93 34 mm (1.3 in) P-83M
Height	125 mm (4.9 in) P-83, P-83G, P-93 127 mm (5.0 in) P-83M
Cartridge	9x18mm Makarov: P-83, P-83M, P-93 .380 ACP (9x17mm Short) P-83 .32 ACP (7.65x17mm Browning SR) P-83 9 mm PA (9x19mm Luger) P-83G
Magazine capacity	8 rounds (9x18 Mak) 9 rounds (.32 ACP or 7.65mm Browning)
Action	Straight blowback

Specifications

Muzzle velocity	312 m/s (1,024 ft/s) P-83, P-83M 284 m/s (931.8 ft/s) P-83 in 9x17mm Short 316 m/s (1,036.7 ft/s) P-93
Effective firing range	Sights fixed for 25 m (9x18mm Mak)
Feed system	8-round box magazine
Sights	Fixed, front blade and rear notch
Sight radius	120 mm (4.74 in)

Civilian Version

Civilian version pistols have different shaped front and rear sights on the slide, a rounded hammer and different markings on the slide which show a Polish eagle followed by "RADOM wz. P-83 9x18 POLAND Z.M. LUCZNIK". The name of the importing company is stamped on the left side of the frame.



Full Assembly Components' List

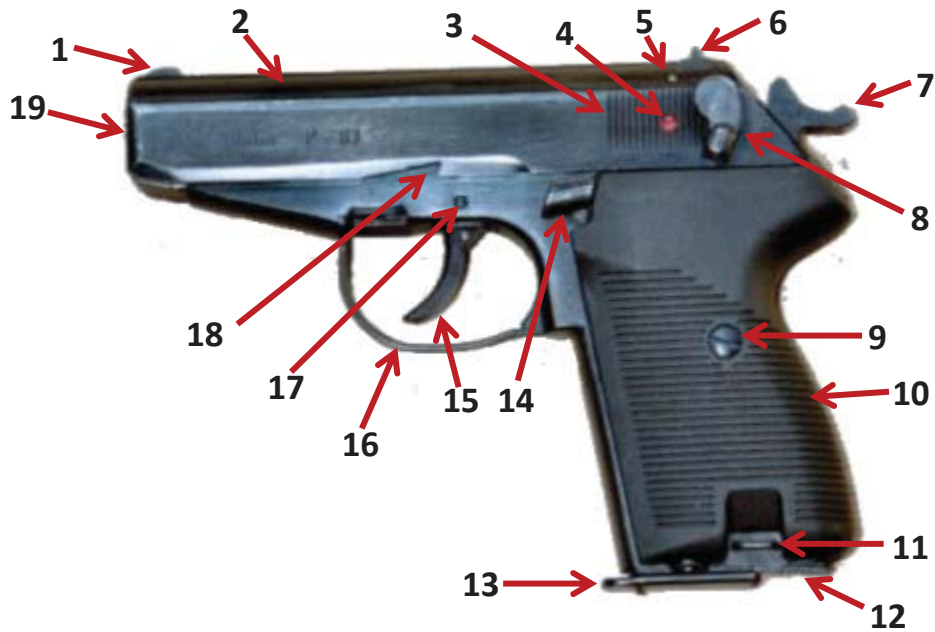


P-83 pistol, right side view

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. rear sight | 7. disassembly release | 13. magazine bottom plate |
| 2. extractor | 8. trigger | 14. magazine release |
| 3. ejection port | 9. trigger well | 15. grip screw nut |
| 4. slide assembly | 10. sear | 16. serrated grooves |
| 5. front side post | 11. serial number | 17. hammer |
| 6. muzzle | 12. grip | |

Note: serial number and manufacture date are also stamped on the slide

Full Assembly Components' List



P-83 pistol, left side view

- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. front sight post | 7. hammer | 13. bottom magazine plate |
| 2. slide assembly | 8. safety lever | 14. slide release lever |
| 3. serrated grooves | 9. grip screw | 15. trigger |
| 4. safety disabled indicator | 10. grip | 16. trigger well |
| 5. loaded chamber indicator | 11. loop anchor | 17. trigger pin |
| 6. rear sight | 12. magazine release | 18. slide catch notch |
| | | 19. muzzle |

Note: caliber (9mm) and model designation are also stamped on the slide

Parts Large Diagram



1. magazine
2. magazine release
3. trigger well
4. disassembly release
5. trigger
6. grip
7. barrel
8. slide catch, and slide release lever
9. ejector
10. hammer
11. recoil spring
12. slide assembly

Slide Assembly Components List



Left side view

1. slide catch notch
2. safety lever
3. front sight post
4. rear sight (adjustable)
5. loaded chamber indicator



Right side view

1. serrated grooves
2. extractor
3. ejection port
4. serial number

Pistol Operation

Firing the Pistol:

Safety Note: Before operating your P-83 pistol, read and observe all safety instructions in this manual. Always exercise great care and proper safety procedures when handling this firearm or any other firearm.

1. Load the magazine. Use only 9x18mm Mak ammunition cartridges. See page 28 in this guide for examples of acceptable ammunition. Other 9mm ammunition will NOT work.
2. With the slide forward and the safety disengaged, insert the loaded magazine into the magazine well completely, verifying the magazine catch is fully engaged.
3. Point the muzzle in a safe direction.
4. Grasp the slide at the milled grooves and pull the slide completely to the rear.
5. Release the slide, allowing it to move forward, chambering a round. Verify the slide is fully forward.
6. The pistol is ready to fire (do NOT pull the trigger yet).

Note: If the pistol is not to be fired immediately, refer to section "Carrying the P-83 having a live round in the chamber."

7. Aligning the front and rear sights in a normal sight picture on the desired target, slowly squeeze the trigger to fire one round in the weapon.
8. When the last round has been fired, the slide will be held open by the internal slide stop lever.
9. To close the slide, remove the magazine. Verify the chamber is clear, then firmly grasp the slide by the milled grooves and pull back slightly. The slide stop will disengage.
10. Ease the slide forward

Pistol Operation

Carrying the Pistol with a live round in the chamber:

Safety Note: The pistol must be in proper working order without malfunction or operational blockage in the moving parts of the pistol before carrying the pistol with a live round in its chamber.

Follow steps 1 through 5 in the previous page (Operation of the Pistol: To fire the pistol), and then continue with the following steps:

6. Keeping all fingers away from the trigger, point the pistol in a safe direction, and engage the safety upward, dropping the hammer, locking the firing pin in place and blocking the firing pin from impact by the hammer.
7. The pistol may be placed in a properly designed holster for carry.
8. The P-83 is equipped with a loaded chamber indicator located near the rear of the slide, on the left side of the slide, below the rear sight, but above the safety lever. The indicator is a small light-colored pin. If a cartridge is in the chamber, the indicator will protrude out of the slide and to the left approximately 0.20 inch. A misfire or malfunction may not make this indicator show itself.



Safety Note: A loaded chamber indicator DOES NOT substitute the practice of visually verifying that the chamber is unloaded or not loaded.

Pistol Operation

Unloading the Pistol, having a live round in the chamber:

Safety Note: While unloading or inspecting the pistol, keep all fingers away from the trigger.

1. Place the safety lever in the ON position by rotating the safety lever upward. The safety lever will cover the red dot which is on the left side of the slide. Remember: **red** is dead!
2. Remove the magazine by pressing the magazine-release lever on the bottom of the hand grip.
3. Grasp the slide by the milled grooves and quickly pull the slide completely rearward in one smooth motion.
4. The loaded cartridge should be ejected clear of the pistol.
5. Visually verify the chamber is empty and the cartridge has been ejected clear of the pistol.
6. Ease the slide forward to a closed position.
7. Reinsert the magazine.

Pistol Operation

Malfunctions and Stoppages

Always keep your pistol clean and properly lubricated. The majority of malfunctions experienced when firing the P-83 will be the result of faulty ammunition, weak or damaged recoil spring (inside the pistol), and/or a damaged or defective magazine. If the bullet can be removed with a cleaning rod, clean any unburned powder grains from the bore, chamber, and mechanism before resuming shooting. If the bullet cannot be dislodged by tapping it with a cleaning rod, take the firearm to a gunsmith. Dirt, corrosion, or other foreign matter on a cartridge can impede complete chambering and may cause the cartridge case to burst upon firing. The same is true of cartridges which are damaged or deformed or of the wrong size. Note: using ammunition with lacquer coated cases may result in malfunctions due to the possibility of the lacquer melting in or around the pistol's chamber

Warning concerning ammunition marked "+P" or "+P+" or high-pressure: Recently there have been many developments by ammunition manufacturers and re-loaders, not all of them good. It seems some ammunition manufacturers and re-loaders are in a horsepower race to see who can develop the most case pressure and muzzle velocity with little regard for practicality or safety. Some of these loads exceed common sense, are likely dangerous and can virtually tear metal apart. Such ammunition generates pressures significantly in excess of the pressures associated with standard ammunition. Such pressures may affect the useful life of the firearm or exceed the margin of safety built into many firearms. There is little legitimate documentation on whether +P ammunition should be fired in the P-83 pistol, or how well the pistol handles this ammunition. Unless you need +P ammunition, do not use it.

To prevent operation problems, exercise the following precautions:

- 1) Carefully inspect the pistol and magazine prior to operation to assure proper condition, cleanliness and lubrication.
- 2) Use only clean ammunition of the correct type, caliber and loading. Do not use hand loaded or re-loaded ammunition.
- 3) Should any parts experience noticeable wear or break, have them repaired or replaced promptly. Should problems occur, the following table will assist in diagnosing and correcting the disorder.

Maintenance

Pistol Disassembly

1. Remove the magazine and lay it aside.
2. Place the safety in the ON position.
3. Grasping the pistol with the right hand, retract the slide with the left hand and verify the chamber is unloaded.

Safety Note: If a live round is in the chamber, then follow instructions on page 18 "Unloading the pistol, having a live round in the chamber," and return to this page and continue with step 4.

4. Ease the slide to battery forward.
5. Still holding the pistol with the right hand, pull the disassembly pull-down release downward with the left hand.



7. Grasping the slide by the serrations with the left hand, pull the slide completely rearward.
8. Lift the rear of the slide upward, free of the slide rails.
9. Ease the slide forward, clear of the barrel. The recoil spring will remain wrapped around the barrel. Lay the slide aside.
10. Remove the recoil spring and lay it aside. Note: One end of the recoil spring is smaller than the other end of the recoil spring.
11. Unscrew the grip screw from the left side of the hand grip. Lay grip screw aside.
12. Remove the grip panels and lay them aside.

Note: No further disassembly is required or recommended for cleaning or maintenance. Do not allow the hammer to fall with the slide removed. Damage to the internal mechanisms may result. Reassemble by reversing the disassembly procedure. One end of the recoil spring is smaller than the other. The smaller end slips over the barrel. The other end, going into the slide, being slightly larger greatly eases reassembly of the slide onto the barrel.

Maintenance

Magazine Disassembly

1) On the left side of the magazine at its base is a notch. Through this notch a bent portion of the magazine spring protrudes to engage this notch. Using a narrow gunsmith's screwdriver or like tool, lift the wire upward to clear the notch in the bottom plate.

2) Slip the bottom plate forward slightly, so the notch in the base is past the wire end.

3) Laying the tool aside, slide the bottom plate off the magazine, allowing the spring and follower to be removed. Be careful, as the spring is under tension and might fly out if not restrained.

Reassemble the pistol and magazine by reversing the disassembly procedures. No further disassembly is required for routine operation and is not recommended for anyone but a qualified gunsmith.

Maintenance

Cleaning and Oiling

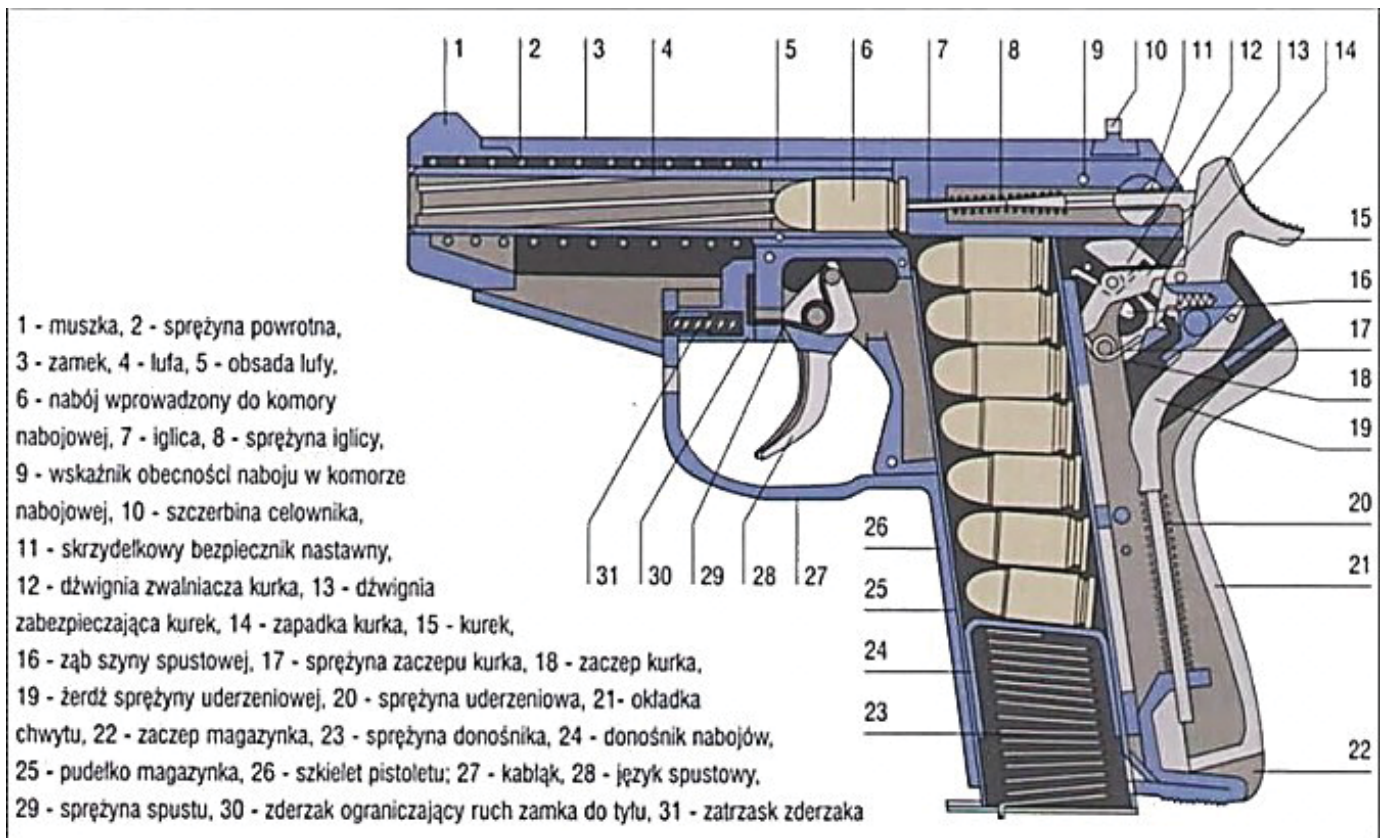
To ensure proper operation of the firearm, it is necessary to keep the firearm's internal components clean and lubricated. Clean the pistol after every shooting session. After completing the disassembly procedure (page 20), the firearm is now ready for cleaning. Normal cleaning is easily accomplished by using common gun cleaning pads (usually made of cotton) and cleaning fluids such as gun oil or CLP, either liquid or aerosol, to remove any gun powder residue. Do not use any water-based household cleaning products such as detergents; they can cause corrosion. Swab the bore with cleaning solvent, followed by clean dry patches until the patches emerge clean. Remove the slide from the frame and apply a light coat of gun oil to all internal surfaces, excluding the firing pin hole. This allows a smoother operation while protecting the firearm from corrosion. The magazine can also be disassembled for cleaning (page 21). Clean the gun powder residue from the top of the receiver area and apply a light coat of oil to the top of the receiver, hammer area and bottom of the slide assembly. Also, apply a light coat of oil to the inside of the feed lip area of the magazine, allowing oil to coat the inside of the magazine body. Any further disassembly is not necessary under normal usage. Reassemble the pistol, insert the magazine (empty) and place the hammer fully forward by engaging the safety. Place the pistol in storage in a clean, dry place away from detergents and chemicals.

Detailed Parts Diagram and List



1. Slide
2. Recoil spring
3. Barrel
4. Disassembly release
5. Disassembly release pin
6. Disassembly release spring
7. Disassembly release screw
8. Grip panels
9. Grip screw
10. Firing pin
11. Firing pin spring
12. Rear sight
13. Safety lever
14. Safety pin
15. Loaded chamber pin
16. Extractor
17. Extractor pin
18. Extractor spring
19. Sear bar
20. Sear push plunger
21. Sear housing pin
22. Sear housing spring
23. Sear pin
24. Sear (or related)
25. Hammer spring
26. Cocking rod pin
27. Hammer
28. Hammer pin
29. Magazine release spring
30. Magazine release rod
31. Hammer latch lever
32. Hammer latch lever pin
33. Hammer latch lever push pin
34. Safety engagement
35. Sear rod
36. Cocking axis rod
37. Trigger
38. Trigger pin
39. Trigger pin cap/anchor
40. Magazine release (button/lever)
41. Magazine body
42. Magazine follower
43. Magazine follower spring
44. Magazine bottom plate

Detailed Parts Diagram and List Alternate View (Polish)



9x18mm Makarov Ammunition

Cartridge Graphic Images



94-95 grain FMJ, Cross-section view



115 grain hollow-point



54 grain Armor Piercing (steel core)



100 or 109 grain FMJ

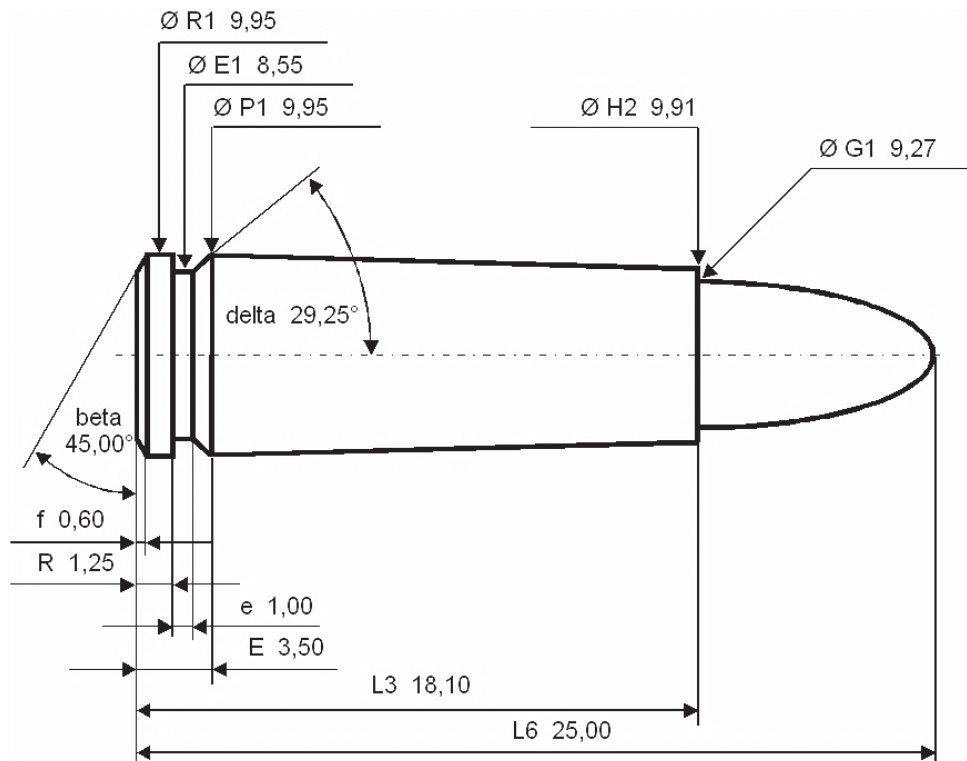


120 grain hollow-point



115 grain hard-cast solid flat point "+P"

Cartridge Detail Diagram



Note: Measurements are in millimeters (mm). The dimensions of one "9x18 Mak" cartridge are unique. The case is 18.10 mm long and the bullet diameter is 9.27 mm. Consequently, this cartridge is incompatible with many well-known firearms around the world, certainly those firearms not designated for use with 9x18mm cartridges.

Appendix

Information sources and interesting websites and documents:

Wikipedia

P-83 Wanad

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P-83_Wanad

Pistolet P-83 (Polish)

http://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pistolet_P-83

9x18 Makarov (ammunition cartridge)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/9x18mm_Makarov

Overpressure Ammunition

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Overpressure_ammunition

The Shekel (blog)

The P-83 Wanad - More 9x18 pistol-craft from Radom

<http://shekel.blogspot.com/2011/11/p-83-wanad-more-9x18-pistol-craft-from.html>

World Guns - Modern Firearms Handguns

P-83 pistol (Poland)

<http://world.guns.ru/handguns/hg/pl/p-3-e.html>

Firearms and Ammunition (Guns4u)

P-83 Wanad

<http://guns4u.info/?cat=146> or <http://guns4u.info/?p=965>

Jednostka Strzelecska 2010 Lublin – im. Ptk. Emila Czaplinskiego (Polish)

Pistolet P-83 Wanad – Wpisany przez st. sierż. ZS Wojciech BIELECKI

http://js2010.pl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=195:pistolet-p-83-wanad&catid=41:bro-i-amunicja&Itemid=75

GDZIE ZACZYNA SIĘ WOJSKO... blog okołomilitarny (Polish)

<http://gdziewojsko.wordpress.com>

Szkoła Policji w Katowicach - Opis i użytkowanie pistoletu P – 83 Wyd. II

(PDF document, Polish)

http://gdziewojsko.files.wordpress.com/2013/03/opis-i-uzytowanie_pistoletu_p-83_wyd_ii.pdf

The Unofficial P-64 Resource (forums)

<http://www.p64resource.com>

<http://www.p64resource.com/forum/index.php>

The Polish Wanad P-83, by user “blackblade”

<http://www.p64resource.com/forum/viewtopic.php?f=9&t=4411&view=previous>

Hi-Point Firearms Forum

Polish P83 Wanad quick review, by user “lklawson”

<http://www.hipointfirearmsforums.com/forum/f277/polish-p83-wanad-quick-review-296594/>

Appendix

Information sources and interesting websites & documents (continued):

Polish Radom Model P-64 Manual (PDF Document)

<http://www.p64resource.com/board/P64Manual.pdf>

<http://www.jgsales.com/manuals/P64Manual.pdf>

<https://www.tnguns.com/shop/manuals/P64manual.pdf>

KWIDZYŃSKI KLUB STRZELECKI VIS (KKS VIS) (Polish)

http://www.kksvis.pl/?page_id=483

Biuletyn Kolekcjonera Nr 23/2014 (PDF document, Polish)

<http://www.kksvis.pl/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Biuletyn-Kolekcjonera-nr-23-2014.pdf>

Hungarian FEG PA-63 (KBI) Manual (PDF document)

<https://www.tnguns.com/shop/manuals/PA63Manual.pdf>

http://stevespages.com/pdf/kbi_pa63.pdf

<http://www.angelfire.com/oh2/manowar/images/PA63.pdf>

Buffalo Bore Website

9X18 Makarov +P Pistol and Handgun Ammo

https://www.buffalobore.com/index.php?l=product_detail&p=220

“Archer” Radom Arms Factory LLC

<http://en.fabrykabroni.pl>

Czak and Wanad: The Postwar Radom Pistols

<http://en.fabrykabroni.pl/?d=158>

American Rifleman (Magazine) - An Official Journal of the NRA

<http://www.americanrifleman.org>

P-83: The Polish Service Sidearm. 1989, January. Pages 50-51

Gunboards forums, Makarov forum - *9x18 Ammunition Data*

<http://forums.gunboards.com/showthread.php?299-9x18-Ammunition-Data>

Firearms Russia, GunsRU.ru – 9x18 pistol cartridges

http://gunsru.ru/rg_patron_9x18_eng.html

.

Appendix

Contact the creator of this document:

Email: [petesimon \(at\) yahoo.com](mailto:petesimon@yahoo.com)

Social networking: Facebook <http://facebook.com/psvangorp>

Google+ <http://gplus.to/petesimontabibito>

Wikipedia 'talk' page for user "petesimon2"

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User_talk:Petesimon2

P64 Resource Forums: user "petesimon", user ID# 4623

<http://www.p64resource.com/forum/memberlist.php?mode=viewprofile&u=4623>

Oklahoma Shooters Forums: user "petesimon"

<http://www.okshooters.com/member.php?33566-petesimon>

Gunboards Forums: user "petesimon"

<http://forums.gunboards.com/member.php?122228-petesimon>

PistolSmith Forums: user "petesimon"

<http://pistolsmith.com/users/petesimon>

Soviet-Steel Forums: user "petesimon", user ID# 10201

<http://www.soviet-steel.com/member.php?u=10201>

Postal Mail: 7917 Jordan Lane, Sperry, OK 74073, United States

When contacting the creator of this document, Peter Simon, please include the subject line "Polish P-83 Wanad Pistol User's Guide" so he (I) knows what the message is about.

Obtaining copies of this document:

Copies of this document can be downloaded from the following online sources: Google Drive, P64 Resource Forums and Dropbox. You may also request a copy via email; however spam or invalid email messages will be ignored. The most updated copy will be maintained on Google Drive only. Note: Viewing the document online may degrade quality of diagrams and photos. Please download a copy of the document file to your computer or mobile device in order to locally view the entire document without loss of quality.

Google Drive (Microsoft Word document)

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B7hPlfPtS8nCUWw3QTIEWHhNOUE/view>

<https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=0B7hPlfPtS8nCUWw3QTIEWHhNOUE>

Google Drive (Adobe PDF)

<http://goo.gl/QgGplu>

P64 Resource Forums

<http://p64resource.com/forum/viewtopic.php?f=9&t=5407#p50487>

<http://www.p64resource.com/forum/search.php?keywords=&terms=all&author=petesimon>

Dropbox

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/rrb7f27yydrxhsy/P-83%20Wanad%20Pistol%20User%27s%20Guide%20%28Made%20in%20Poland%29.pdf>

Google Sites

<https://sites.google.com/site/petesimontabibito/p83wanadpistol>

Thanks for reading.
-Peter