

DOUBLE & SINGLE SET TRIGGER ADJUSTMENT - SAFETY

Your gun can be provided with set trigger as:

- **double triggers:** the rear trigger is the set trigger while the front one is the firing trigger.
- **single set trigger** (also called French set trigger): move the trigger forwards in order to set the trigger pull, just a light touch on the trigger will then be needed to fire.

Under certain circumstances, an activated set trigger may release the cocked hammer due to the shock of the mechanism.

Properly adjusted, set triggers will not release the cooked hammer unexpectedly and the instructions below should be read carefully und trigger adjustments made correctly.

BEFORE MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS MAKE CERTAIN THE GUN IS UNLOADED.

See figures at page 5 of this booklet.

DOUBLE SET TRIGGER

The rear adjusting screw (# 1) controls the tension on the main spring (# 2) by raising or lowering the main spring. Turn the screw (# 1) inwards until the hammer will stay cocked without having the rear trigger “set” (*clicked*).

If the screw (# 1) has been set inwards too far, the hammer will not fall when the front trigger is pulled strongly.

If the screw (# 1) is not set inwards enough, the hammer will fail to remain at full cock position unless the rear trigger is “set” (clicked) first. Therefore, if the hammer will not remain in full cock, the screw must be turned inwards further until the hammer will remain in full cock without first “setting” the rear trigger.

NOTE: when making adjustments on screw (# 1) always move the screw in $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ turn increments and recheck your results before making more adjustments.

The front trigger will release the hammer even if the rear trigger has not been “set”. With the rear trigger **NOT** set, the pressure required to release the hammer will be much more that when the rear trigger has been “set” (clicked).

The front trigger adjustment screw (# 3) changes the amount of movement or travel, which the front trigger, will have before the hammer is released.

Turning the adjustment screw (# 3) inwards will reduce the front trigger movement required to release the hammer. Turning the screw outwards will increase the required front trigger movement.

If this screw (# 3) is turned inwards too far, it will not “hold” the setting against the rear trigger sear notch (# 4).

Proper adjustment should produce a very small trigger movement with light pressure required. Such a setting helps a good shooter to obtain better accuracy.

We recommend to periodically verifying the screws that may loosen due to the shot vibrations.

For some set triggers there is a side screw (# 5) to make sure that the screw (# 1) doesn't loosen. This however does not happen too often and only to guns that have very strong recoil.

SINGLE SET TRIGGER

A small adjustment screw (# 1) is located right behind the trigger blade (# 2). Turning this screw inward will reduce the pressure required to release the trigger and turning the screw downward will increase the required trigger release pressure.

Pressing the trigger blade forward does the actual setting of the trigger.

The screw (# 1) has a slot head to allow a small screwdriver to be used and there is also a small-drilled hole, which allows a pin or small nail to be used to turn the screw.

Note that gun equipped with the single set trigger can also be fired without first setting the trigger. With a cocked hammer simply pull back on the trigger and the hammer will be released. Of course the amount of pressure required will be greater than when the trigger has been "set".

WARNING

If the set trigger has been adjusted for a short and light release, it may be possible that a strong shock or a strong vibration may cause an unexpected hammer fall.

This situation can be extremely dangerous, as shot may occur. Therefore after you make an adjustment, please make the following safety tests:

• **with a muzzle loading gun:**

- 1) Make certain the gun is unloaded, unprimed or uncapped and no powder charge in the chamber.
- 2) Full cock the hammer.
- 3) Press the trigger blade forward, or set the rear trigger by pressing it back until you hear a click sound indicating the action has been “set”.
- 4) Holding the gun pointing upwards, knock the butt sharply, several times, against a wood surface protecting the stock in a proper way. Repeat this shock test while holding the gun in other positions.
- 5) The hammer must not be accidentally released. If the hammer does release you must increase the release pressure slightly and repeat these shock tests until the hammer never releases when the gun is shock tested in several positions.

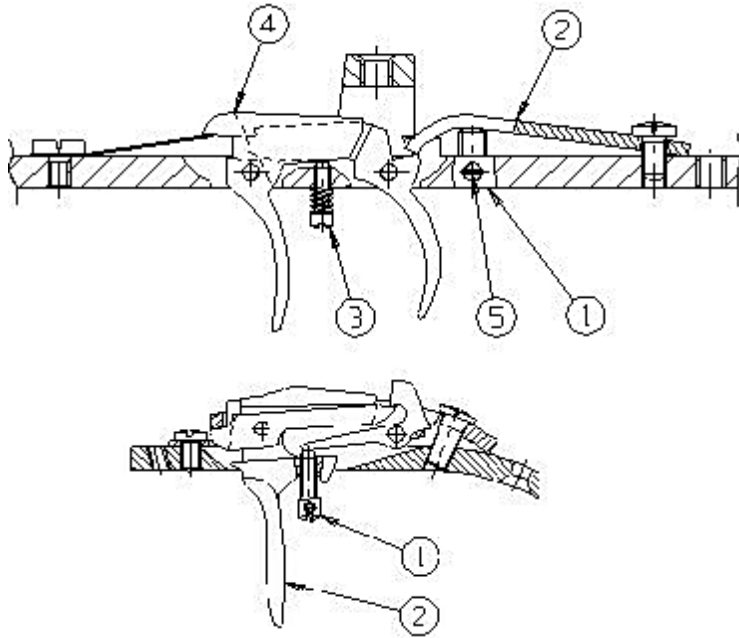
• **with a breech loading gun:**

- 1) Make certain the gun is unloaded, without any cartridge into the chamber.
- 2) Place the hammer in the safe half-cock position and insert a fired cartridge case, so the firing pin will have something to strike against. (For the Rolling Block model it will be necessary to cock the hammer to enable the breechblock opening).
- 3) Full cock the hammer, then set the trigger properly.
- 4) Lower the breech lever (Sharps) fully and slam it closed at least 10 times. Use more force than normally would be used, or holding the gun pointing upwards, knock the butt sharply, several times, against a wood surface protecting the stock in the proper way. Repeat this shock test while holding the gun in other positions.
- 5) The hammer must not be released by this strong shocking. If the hammer remains in full cocked position, your trigger setting is normal and safe.
- 6) If the hammer does release during this shock test, you must change the adjustment of the front, rear or both triggers in order to obtain proper safety.

Caution: If you allow others to shoot your pistol or rifle, we suggest letting them try the set triggers before allowing live ammunition to be fired. The very light trigger pressure is a big surprise to many shooters who have not had previous experience with the single or double set trigger system. The hammer does not have to be cocked to allow this trigger practice. Just set the trigger and allow the new shooter to experience the light pressure required.

Double set trigger Single set trigger

called French style



SIGHTING ADJUSTMENT

Your gun can be equipped with a non-adjustable rear sight, or with an adjustable rear sight. In the first case, sighting adjustments should be made with the front sight, which is drift adjustable for windage. With a brass drift, the front sight can be moved left or right, depending on which direction your rifle happens to be shooting. Move the front sight in the direction you are shooting: if you are

shooting to the left, move your front sight left; if it shoots right, move the front sight right. For short range elevation adjustments, it may be necessary to file the front sight blade down a little. For the models provided with adjustable rear sight, its regulation can be done in combination with the front sight.

The elevation adjustment will be obtained moving the sliding aiming notch to the opposite shooting position. If the gun shoots low, you have to adjust the sliding aiming notch towards the high and vice-versa.

The windage adjustment will be on the opposite side where the mistake is