

Agenda

- How we got here...
- Short review of trigger pull audit results
- Issues with the status quo
- What is the real target?
- How do we get there?

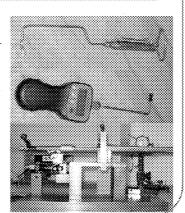
How we got here...

- Eight writers' rifles from a June'07 hunt had higher than expected trigger pull forces
- Marketing measured trigger pull forces on 4 of the 8 guns above high limit (>5.5 lbs) after the hunt
- Marketing requested that production review the production trigger pull setting and verification process to understand why trigger pulls above high limit were found
- A warehouse audit of the trigger pull force on rifles with XMP trigger assemblies was requested by marketing at the August Product Team meeting
- The audit was conducted jointly with Ilion Quality Engineering on September 11-12, 2007

- The Task
 - Measure trigger pull on a statistically valid sample of production rifles with XMP trigger assemblies
 - Measure trigger pull using multiple methods
 - Analyze the data
 - * Report back on findings

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- Test Equipment Used
 - Handheld Chatilion spring scale (0-10 lbs, % lb resolution)
 - Handheld Lyman digital trigger pull gage (0-12 lbs, 0.5 oz. resolution)
 - Overak TriggerScan System (0-20 lbs, 0,007 lb resolution)



- Measure trigger pulls using the Chatillon gage
 3 measurements no cycling the safety (NSC) between rigger pulls
 3 measurements cycling the safety (SC) between each pull
- Measure trigger pulls using the Lyman gage
 3 measurements no cycling the safety (NSC) between trigger pulls
 3 measurements cycling the safety (SC) between each pull
- Remove the action from the stock
- Measure trigger pulls using the Dvorak

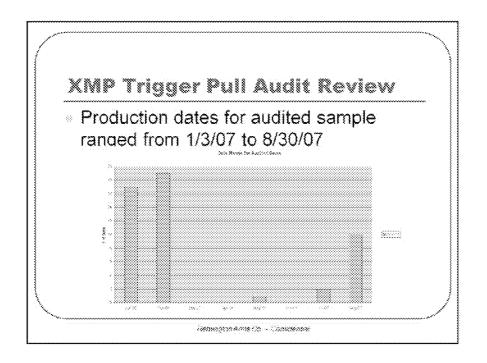
 - 5 measurements cycling the safety (CS) between each pull 5 measurements no cycling the safety (NSC) between higger pulls
- Reassemble the action to the stock, verify function

- A snapshot of bolt action centerfire rifle warehouse inventory on 8/30/07 served as the basis for SKUs selected
- 23 SKUs for test were selected proportionally to their warehouse inventory position
- Several SKUs from the original order required alternate selections as none of the available inventory had XMP trigger assemblies

sku	Cescription	Qty	SEC	Description	City	SEU	Description	Oly
27053	793 008.	8	27047	POR COL	ı	34012	760 COL 39	
27309	TOD SESTAM	7:	25048	200°010L	1	88059	700 COL 98C	1
24171	TOURES BALC	8	77092	RWO ACM, Syn. V. Str.	1	64004	790 COL 98-0	1
27533	750 SPS OM	B	2/097	200 AOL 3 ₂ : Sc	1	24000	700 COL 3&C	1.
270:1	707 GEV.	2	37:42	240 528 58 5M C	1	÷3124	790 828 8M C	:
27088	Zni AlX, Syn Sz	24	10/143	260,529,58,534,0	1	64592	700 Atankon II	1
84081	707 023, 580	2	27259	340 A8E	- 1	64270	700 886: 288	1.
842:7	700 SPS Vsr	2	27343	200 SPS 0M 1	1			

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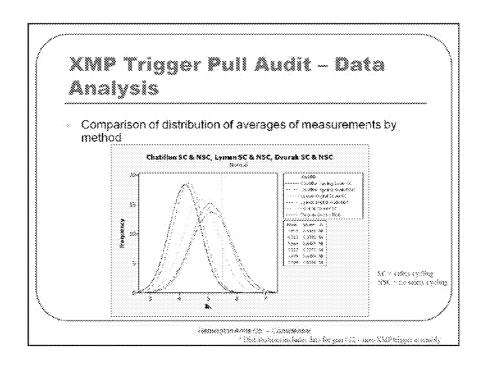
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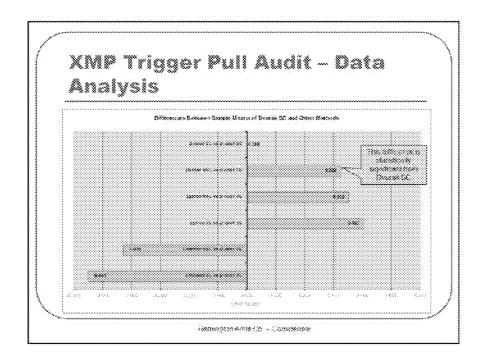


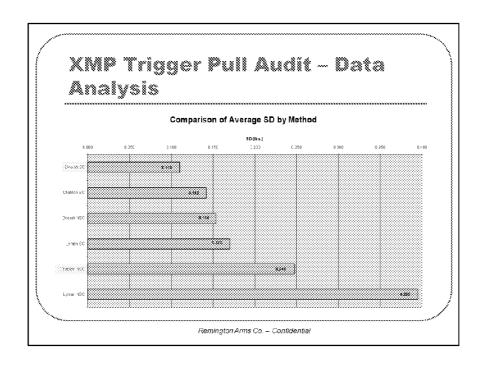
XMP Trigger Pull Audit - Data Analysis

- Analysis of dataset validity done by Jim Snedeker
 - All six measurement sets passed tests for valid normal distributions
- Sample size for audit was 49 gun #12 had old style trigger assembly even though box label was coded for XMP (production date was 2/23/07)
- Different methods of measurement yielded different mean and SD values
 - Chadillon sample mean > 0.49 lbs lower () than Diverak SC Lyman sample mean > 0.38 lbs higher () than Diverak SC

 - Ovorak SC yielded lewest average SD for a given gun Lyman NSC yielded highest average SD for a given gun
- Lyman data is suspect
 - Pull-to-pull variations of up to 2.38 lbs within a single test
 - Highest Stis within a single test of all methods used
- Percentage of rifles that failed to meet trigger pull specifications varied from 8.2% to 22.4%, depending on the method chosen







XMP Trigger Pull Audit – Data Analysis

Comparison of Nonconformity Found By Each Method

Method	#<1St	#>USL	# 007	% nonconferming
Cliatillon SC	4	0	å	8.2%
Chatillon NSC	A	0	4	8.2%
Lyman SC	ø	11	11	22.4%
Lyman NSC	1	9	10	20.4%,
Dvorak SC	2	5	8	16.3%
Dvorak NSC	¢	10	10	20.4%

XMP Trigger Pull Audit - General Observations

- Production's current measurement method yielded no product over the upper set limit (USL)
- Regardless of measurement method chosen, the current trigger pull setting process yields a 2 lb range
- Some trigger assemblies show more pull-to-pull variation than others
 - Variation seemed to be independent of measurement method
 - Source of the variation is unknown
- Chatillon spring scale measured trigger pull ~0.49 lb lower (_) than Dvorak SC
- Lyman digital force gage measured trigger pull ~0.38 (1) higher than Dvorak SC
- Dvorak SC yielded lowest average pull-to-pull SD
- Lyman NSC yielded highest average pull-to-pull SD

Issues with the Status Quo

- The measured trigger pull forces on rifles with XMP trigger assemblies are higher than marketing desires.
- The range of measured trigger pull forces on rifles with XMP trigger assemblies is wider than marketing desires
- Trigger pull forces on the XMP trigger assemblies are higher than customer's expectations
- Competitive products <u>advertise</u> lower, more uniform outof-the-box pull forces than we currently achieve
- It is believed that this puts us at a competitive disadvantage

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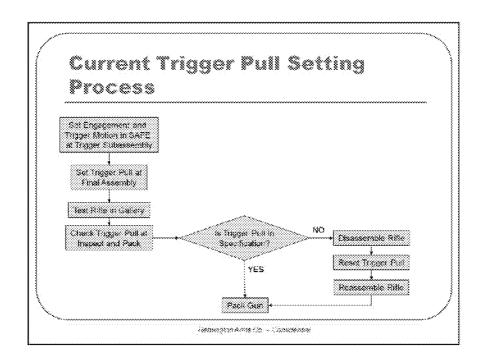
XMP Trigger Pull Audit - Recommendations

- Need a new trigger pull setting and measuring process
- The new process should:
 - Provide better resolution of the measurement than current method
 - Provide a tighter setting range (if possible)
 - Remove the effects of the operator on the measurement wherever possible
 - Minimize impact on product cost while maximizing productivity
 - Provide information on trigger pull other than just peak force

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What is the real target?

- Current process trigger pull specification is 3½-5½ lbs
- Competitive products:
 - Browning X-Bott
 - User-adjustable from 3-5 lbs, set to approximately 3½ lbs from the factory
 - Winchester Model 70
 - User-adjustable from 3-5 lbs, set to approximately 3½ lbs from the factory
 - Savage Accu-Trigger
 - User-adjustable from 1½ -6 lbs or 2½-6 lbs depending on model
- Where should the XMP be?



Desirable Process Attributes

- Set trigger pull immediately prior to packing the rifle
- Provide a tighter setting range (if possible)
- Provide better resolution of the measurement than current method
- Remove the effects of the operator on the measurement wherever possible
- Minimize impact on product cost while maximizing productivity
- Provide information on trigger pull other than just peak force

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