

Jay Bunting

From: Ronkainen, Jim
Sent: 07/23/1998 08:40:41 AM
To: Bunting, Jay M.
CC: Findlay, David S.; Diaz, Danny; Marley, Matthew M.; Balio, John R.; Rabbia, James A.
BCC:
Subject: RE: SAAMI Guidelines

As I said Tuesday, holding the trigger pull force spec shouldn't be a problem since we don't have the variability of friction to contend with (no sear/trigger interface in this design). My question is, in light of the SAAMI guideline for trigger pull, should we allow the user to adjust the trigger pull downward at all?

From: Bunting, Jay M.
Sent: Thursday, July 23, 1998 8:33 AM
To: Ronkainen, Jim
Cc: Findlay, David S.; Diaz, Danny; Marley, Matthew M.; Balio, John R.; Rabbia, James A.
Subject: RE: SAAMI Guidelines

Jim...thanks for the update. Based on this information I would suggest that we spec the factory trigger pull for the EV to be set at 3.25 to 3.50lbs of force. Let me know if you think we can set and hold consistently in this range at the production level. Additionally, we must meet the minimum force level required to move the safety. A compromise here would be a risk to the business which is unacceptable-----from a liability perspective.

From: Ronkainen, Jim
Sent: Wednesday, July 22, 1998 5:04 PM
To: Bunting, Jay M.; Balio, John R.; Rabbia, James A.; Marley, Matthew M.
Cc: Diaz, Danny; Findlay, David S.
Subject: SAAMI Guidelines

Sorry about the last message - it is just another indication that I am really brain dead.

As promised, I checked the SAAMI Centerfire Rifle handbook, Volume 7, section 7-150.01 for SAAMI's spec on minimum trigger pull. It reads:

For reasons of safety, it is recommended that trigger pulls on all firearm, with the exception of target* models, be 3 lbs (1.36 kg) minimum as measured parallel with the barrel.

The placement of the scale or weight on the trigger should duplicate the normal placement of the trigger finger.

*Target firearms are those which are specifically designed for use in competition and may have trigger pulls which are adjustable for force or travel without alteration of the components.

While scanning the table of contents, I also came across section 7-30.01, which deals with exhibiting firearms. It reads:

Because of the inherent possibility of live ammunition being introduced into the exhibit area by accident or intent, operable firearms present an uncontrollable hazard. In recognition of this hazard, it is mandatory that all exhibit firearms be deactivated by the following methods.

In all cartridge firearms, the firing-pin must be removed or shortened sufficiently to prevent striking the

primer or cartridge.

In all electrical ignition firearms, the power source must be removed and the firing circuit disconnected in a manner that does not allow reconnection without disassembly.

In all other firearms, deactivation must be accomplished in a manner which will not allow reactivation without reassembly.

Other methods of deactivation are encouraged in all firearms in addition, but not as a substitute for the above method.

Under no circumstances will live ammunition be permitted in a firearms exhibit area. Dummies may be displayed in such a manner so as to be totally inaccessible.

It is recommended that an aiming point be placed in each booth in a position to avoid the pointing of firearms at people.

Finally, section 7-130.01 regarding safety operation reads:

The safety should be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

It is recommended that firearms with manual safeties require a force of at least 1 lb. (0.45 kg) to move the safety from the "safe" to the "fire" position. The "fire" and "safe" position of the safety should be clearly discernible to the user. The safety location should be such that accidental disengagement is minimized. The mechanical operation of the safety should not be impaired as a result of the application of a 40 lb. (18.1 kg) force to the trigger in any direction with the safety in the "on" or "safe" position.

Based on what I see here, we still have a few points to address.