

INSTALLATION OF THE SHOOTINGSIGHT MINIMUS TRIGGER

1. **Dis-Assembly.** After verifying the rifle is unloaded, remove the trigger group from the rifle. Uncock the hammer. Put pressure on the back of the trigger assembly, and remove the trigger pin and trigger. Remove hammer spring components and the hammer. You will re-use your trigger housing, safety, safety detent spring, and hammer spring. Note that if a previous trigger job was ever done, coils might have been cut from the hammer spring in order to reduce trigger pull. As this also slows hammer swing time, it is recommended the hammer spring be replaced.
2. **Re-Assembly.** Install the new hammer. Make sure to use the provided spring guide with the 'nose' installed in the high. Re-assemble the trigger group with the provided spring housing and Minimus trigger. It hurts your hand less if you remove the adjustment screw in the disconnecter when compressing the hammer spring to re-assemble. The extension spring that provides the first stage return should be screwed to the right side of the trigger, through the small loop of the spring, oriented with the loops on the right / outside of the trigger housing. The front of the spring should be left loose when compressing the hammer spring and inserting the trigger pin. Note that when the hammer spring is compressed, you can start the trigger pin in the spring housing, but then you need to move the trigger back slightly to get the pin to line up with the hole in the trigger.
3. **Check clearance.** Verify the trigger has free movement. Areas where the trigger might drag include where the trigger bow passes through the slot in the trigger housing, or where the top of the trigger slides between the hammer hooks. Some adjustment of these surfaces might be needed for smooth operation.
4. **Connect first stage spring.** Using the modified screwdriver tool, engage the front loop of the trigger spring from the left inside. Push the loop forward until it comes even with the cocking 'finger' of the trigger guard. Insert the 1/16" Allen wrench from the side of the trigger guard, in front of the cocking 'finger', and capture the spring loop, pulling it fully over the finger, so it is seated against the right side of the trigger guard. This spring provides your first stage pull weight, and is not adjustable. Second stage pull weight is controlled by the installed disconnecter spring, and is also not adjustable.
5. **Second Stage Sear Engagement Adjustment.** Cock the hammer with the trigger pulled, and make sure the disconnecter catches the hammer, then transfers it to the trigger sear to re-set when you release the trigger. If it does not, the adjustment on the sear is either too far out, or you did not re-insert the adjustment screw after assembly. Screw the set screw in until the trigger resets. Next, pull the trigger up to the second stage, but do not pull far enough to release the hammer. While cycling the trigger between first stage and second stage, slowly tighten the disconnecter adjustment screw further, until you lose the second stage, and the hammer drops before the trigger hits the second stage. Finally, back the disconnecter adjustment screw out by at least 1/4 turn from the position where the second stage is lost. At this setting, there should remain about 0.005" of sear engagement, and felt creep should be virtually zero. Remove the adjustment screw, add Loctite to the screw threads, and re-adjust it, as described above. Allow the Loctite to set up, per the manufacturer's instructions.
6. **Function/Safety Check.** After reassembly, verify that the trigger's pull weight is 2-1/2 lb to 3 lb. Verify that after cocking, the trigger still has a second stage. Verify that after pulling up to the second stage and releasing the trigger without having dropped the hammer, the trigger returns to the full-forward position without hanging up or sticking. Verify disconnecter function by cocking the rifle while the trigger is held back. Check that the disconnecter catches the hammer, check that the trigger resets when released/reset, check that the hammer passes from the disconnecter to the trigger sear and does NOT follow the bolt forward. Following this test, pull the trigger to verify that the hammer is released properly. Verify that the safety is functioning correctly by cocking the rifle, engaging the safety (note, safety might be difficult to engage), and pulling the trigger to make sure the hammer does not fall. Disengage the safety with your finger off the trigger, making sure the hammer does not fall upon safety disengagement, and finally, pull the trigger and make sure the hammer does fall. If any of these tests fail, do not shoot the rifle, as it might be unsafe. Have a qualified gunsmith repair the defect before attempting to use.
7. **Known issues:**
 - a. Trigger won't reset – Adjustment screw in disconnecter is missing or adjusted too far out. Or, there is excessive drag because the trigger is rubbing somewhere.
 - b. Pull weight is much too low/No second stage – adjustment screw on disconnecter is set too far forward.
 - c. Safety is difficult to engage. – The left side of the hammer has a lug, which acts as a detent, and the 'hook' of the safety needs to snap over to engage. Occasionally, shooters will find that while the safety still works, it is difficult to engage. The solution is to polish the tip of the lug on the hammer, or the tip of the 'hook' of the safety.

Second Stage
Sear engagement adjustment screw

