

### **Trigger Adjustment: HP New 32 S&W • SP New • SP New RF. 22LR.**

All adjustments should be carried out holding the pistol upside down. Care should be taken when adjusting the mechanism. Never turn any screw more than 1/4 of turn at a time.

**SCREW RG:** Unscrew to adjust trigger position.

**SCREW CS:** Turn clockwise to lengthen second stage travel and vice versa until it disappears (single stage trigger).

**SCREW PS:** Inside screw **CS**—Turn clockwise to increase second stage weight.

**SCREW PG:** This regulates the disconnecter engagement on the sear. Turn clockwise to reduce the free play before the first stage trigger.

**SCREW PP:** Gives a wide range of adjustment in the 1st stage weight. Turning clockwise increases pull weight to over 1360 grams and the opposite reduces pull weight to less than 1000 grams.

**SCREW TS:** This function as an adjustable trigger-stop. Turning clockwise reduces over-travel. **CAUTION:** if this screw is adjusted clockwise too much, the trigger will cease to function.

**SCREW CP:** Turn clockwise to reduce first stage travel. **CAUTION:** if this screw is adjusted clockwise too much, the sear will not re-engage. Once the desired adjustment is achieved, **ALWAYS** re-adjust screw **PG**, to ensure that the disconnecter is correctly adjusted on the sear. Once the desired adjustment is achieved, **ALWAYS** re-adjust screw **PG** to ensure that the disconnecter is correctly adjusted on the sear.

## **ADJUSTING THE PARDINI SP/HP TRIGGER**

by Don Nygord

This pistol is designed to have a two-stage pull and most shooters who take the time to get acquainted with a two stage system end up liking it and doing better than with the American "High Standard/Model 41" trigger. To use a two-stage pull, you pull through or "take up" the longer "1<sup>st</sup> stage" quickly to where you feel the sudden increase in resistance, which is the onset of the "2<sup>nd</sup> stage." The 2<sup>nd</sup> state is short and crisp and will fire the pistol with relatively little additional pressure. The shooter will discover that take up of the 1<sup>st</sup> stage becomes automatic and barely noticeable during timed and rapid fire.

Open the Pardini owner's manual to pgs 33-34 (2014 edition) where it shows the trigger mechanism and the instructions on adjustment. Since we will be doing lots of dry-firing, make sure the dry-fire plug is in the pistol's chamber of the SP (not necessary for the HP).

### **The SP trigger Assembly**

1. We need to start with screw **CP** which accessible only after taking the grip from the gun. Back out screw **CP** about 2 turns counterclockwise.

2. Back out strews **PG** and **TS** counterclockwise about 2 turns. At this point, you should have play between the trigger bar/dis-connector and the sear and you should have plenty of sear engagement with the hammer. You may or may not have two stages to the trigger pull.

3. Back out **PS** counterclockwise about 2 turns. Back out **CS** a couple of turns. Now you should have a long continuous creepy pull with lots of "free-play" or take-up. At this point, while the trigger pull is like that of a double action revolver, you will at least have a "safe" gun. Now let us refine:

4. Turn **CS** in clockwise until you feel the "2<sup>nd</sup> stage" appear about at the end of the pull. (You will have contacted the spring-loaded ball bearing inside **CS**. The load on this bar is determined by **PS**). You can fine-tune the length of this "2<sup>nd</sup> stage" by tiny adjustments in **CS** until you get the kind of feel you like. Most shooters want this to be "crisp" or in other words a short 2<sup>nd</sup> stage (the part you squeeze off at the end of the pull).

5. Now, there are two parts to the "front" part of the pull. or "1<sup>st</sup> stage" . The initial part is the taking up of the gap between the trigger bar and the ear of the sear - this is usually called the "free play" The other part is the real "1<sup>st</sup> stage" and in this pistol design, you are sliding the sear almost all the way out of the hammer notch during this stage. **YOU MUST HAVE SOME OF THIS "1<sup>st</sup> STAGE"!!** The most common error in trying to customize the feel of the trigger on this gun is to "dial out" all the 1<sup>st</sup> stage and make the trigger like a Model 41. This is what makes the gun "double." We control this amount of sear engagement and thus the "1<sup>st</sup> stage" with screw **CP**.

6. Turn in screw **CP** so you have some definite 1<sup>st</sup> stage travel (after the free play take-up). Leave as much travel in as you can tolerate. At the end of this 1<sup>st</sup> stage travel and before the hammer falls you will contact the spring loaded ball bearing and be at the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage which is short and crisp. If not, go back to 3 and 4 and play around until you do.

7. Turn screw **PG** clockwise to adjust the free play or take-up. Make sure that the trigger bar will go up into position after the gun is cycled and the trigger released and then leave just a tiny bit more for reliability.

8. Now, we are ready to adjust the weight of the total pull. This is to be 2 lbs. for NRA rules and 1000 grams for UIT rules (2¼ lbs). The weight of the 1<sup>st</sup> stage is controlled by the sear spring (which is essentially nonadjustable) and by screw **PP**. The weight of the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage is controlled by screw **PS** which is inside **CS**. The total weight is usually divided up equally between the 1<sup>st</sup> stage and the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage. This makes the pull "self-calibrating." In matches, the arousal level often creates deceptive sensory input: one day the trigger will feel very heavy and another it will feel very light. With this kind of set-up, at least you know that when you take up the 1<sup>st</sup> stage you have applied ½ the total pressure. This can be very comforting in a major match where you do not want to be too conservative on the trigger and lose time and yet, we do not want to "shoot a snake in the nose" while at the 45 degree ready position. So, turn the appropriate screws the appropriate amount until you get the balance of weights on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> stage you prefer.

9. Finally, let us adjust the over-travel of the trigger after the hammer falls. This is done with screw **TS**. Turn it in until you have the amount of over-travel you prefer (you have to leave some, you know!)

Pardini offers a convenient side opening on the frame, where you can see the lever and the screws - where they go and what they do. Remember to turn each screw no more than ¼ turn at a time. Prepare to spend time adjusting the trigger in order to will have a personalized trigger. Pardini trigger offers fine, all dimensions adjustment - you can have the trigger you wish, while you can see what you are doing through the side openings.

**SCREW RG:** Unscrew to adjust trigger's position. There are three **RG** screws on the trigger set. **RG2** is on top of the trigger and controls the movement of the trigger in forward-backward direction along the trigger rod. In case you reach the limit of the rod forward and it is not enough; you will need to unscrew **RG1**, which attach the trigger rod to the disconnecter, remove the trigger set, unscrew **RG2** and attach the trigger backwards. Than attach the trigger set to the back position you will see on the platform of the disconnecter. **RG3** is on the bottom of the trigger and it lets you twist the trigger left or right.

**SCREW TS** adjusts the trigger backstop. This adjusts how far back the trigger travels *after the shot* (over-travel). Turn clockwise ⅛-turn at a time and produce a shot. Do this until the pistol can't shoot any more. Turn ⅛ counterclockwise at a time until you have a shot. Then adjust to your preference. Do not make it too short, it can touch the trigger stop before the shot, making the trigger heavier and unpredictable.

**SCREW CP** adjusts how much the sear is engages the hammer. Turn clockwise ⅛-turn at a time, press trigger and pull the bolt. After that, release the trigger slowly, until it engages. Do this until the desired reengagement. **Making the sear-hammer engagement too short is unsafe, causing automatic fire.**

**SCREW CS** adjusts the length of the second stage. When looking from through the side window, the tip of the screw must be close (two stages trigger) or not touch the lever (one stage). Most shooters prefer to have a distinctive second stage If adjusting it with second stage, the lever should be close to the tip of the **SCREW CS** and when squeezing the trigger it will touch and press on it.

**SCREW TS** (the trigger stop) stops the over-travel of the trigger. When the trigger is squeezed and stopped by, the lever should have a gap between the screw and itself. You want the lever to press on the head only and not on the screw. If trying to adjust the trigger from the beginning, it's a good idea to turn **CS** counterclockwise until the head is not touching the lever. Now you have it out of the way until adjusting the trigger travel dimensions. After you're done with it, turn **SCREW CS** clockwise until you get two-stage trigger. At this point follow the instructions for the trigger weight (or second stage if two-stage trigger).

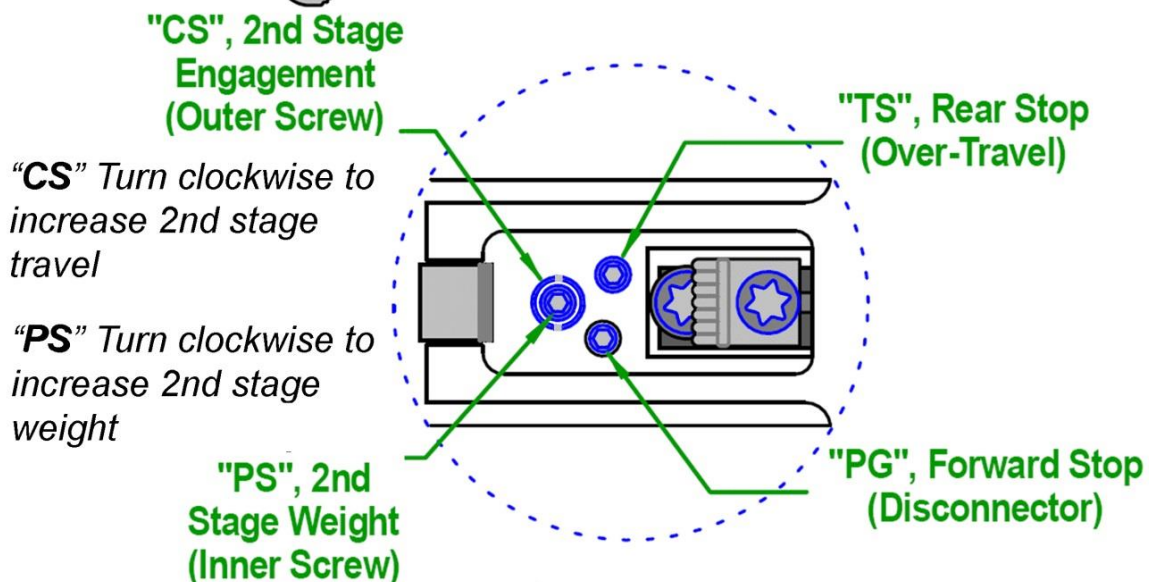
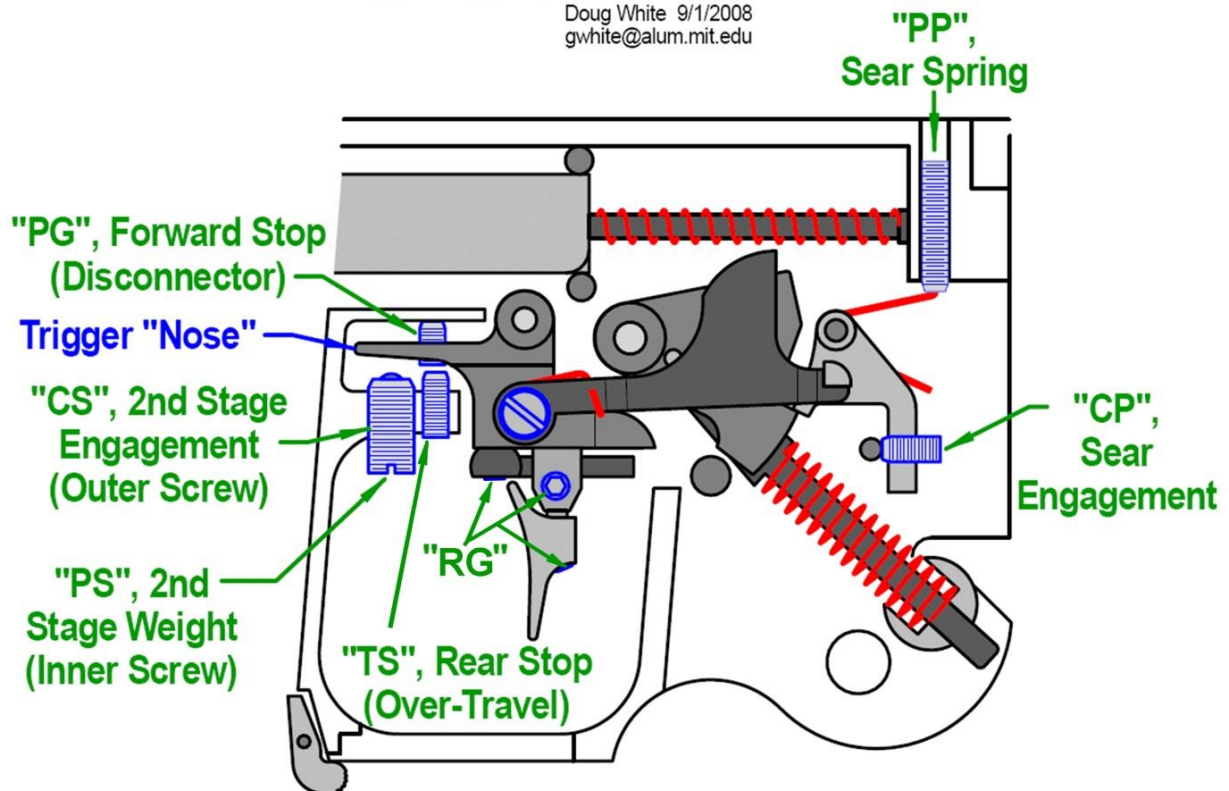
**SCREW PS** adjusts the trigger pull weight. At this point, you have adjusted the length and the stages (one or two). Turning **PS** clockwise will increase the second stage trigger weight and vice versa. Use small turns and measure the weight. If a two-stage trigger is preferred and you have it adjusted already, you can adjust the **first stage**

**weight** with Screw **PP**. It is located inside an opening on the frame next to the rear sight. Turn it clockwise to increase the first stage weight and counterclockwise to decrease it

## PARDINI SP TRIGGER ADJUSTMENTS

**Springs In Red, Screws In Blue**

Doug White 9/1/2008  
gwhite@alum.mit.edu



**"CS"** Turn clockwise to increase 2nd stage travel

**"PS"** Turn clockwise to increase 2nd stage weight

**BOTTOM VIEW, THROUGH TRIGGER GUARD**