OPAR TRIGGER

(Patent Pending)

Trigger Family: OPAR (On Patrol AR)

Name: Operator-Curved

Style: Pre-Stage Drop-In

Type: AR-15/M4

Pull Weight: 5.0 to 5.5lbs.

DILLON
RIFLE COMPANY

NOTE: THESE TRIGGER SYSTEMS ARE IN NO WAY MEANT TO BE THE FIREARM'S PRIMARY SAFETY. The OPAR triggers are only intended to serve as a back-up 'last line of defense' against ADs in the event the safety is not on when it should be.

STATS & SPECIFICATIONS:

Free pre-stage pull weight: 1.0 to 1.5 lbs.
Trigger pull weight: 5.0 to 5.5 lbs.

Total work energy to pull trigger without any preliminary loading on the primary trigger: 0.58 ft.-lb. (0.79 Joules)

Total work energy to pull trigger with 3.5 lbs. loaded on the primary trigger: 169.14 ft.-lb. (229.32 Joules)

Total work energy to pull trigger with 6.0 lbs. loaded on the primary trigger: 289.60 ft.-lb. (392.65 Joules)

Over travel: 0.030 inches

Trigger-shoe style: Curved

UNIQUE PRODUCT FEATURES:

01

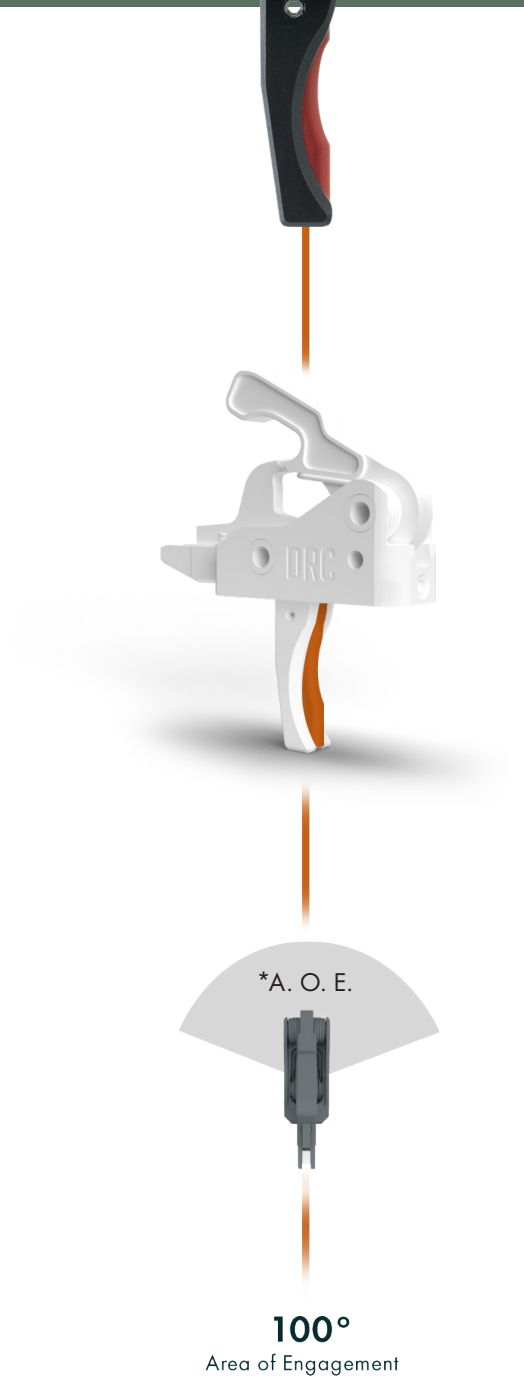
Area of Engagement (A. O. E.)*
A. O. E. describes the area within which, if a sufficient rearward force is applied, the trigger will function. On a standard Mil-Spec trigger the A. O. E. is 180 °. The OPAR- Curved has a A. O. E. of 100 °. (*Refer to diagram)

02

Internal Lock Mechanism (Patent Pending)
An independent mechanism to the trigger & hammer that provides the safety features OPAR provides while maintaining reliability, durability, repeatability, and still have a simple drop-in installation process.

03

Inset Secondary Trigger
The inset or secondary trigger must be depressed before the primary trigger. Assists in building muscle memory for trigger finger placement in simple and natural way.



WHAT IS A PRE-STAGE TRIGGER?

A Pre-Stage trigger requires two separate actions that must be completed in the proper sequence for the trigger to trip the sear.

Intentionally named "Pre-Stage" in order to differentiate it from the traditional Single or Two-Stage triggers. The OPAR Pre-Stage trigger is designed to help reduce the likelihood of AD's.

Dillon Rifle Company's Pre-Stage drop-in trigger has a secondary trigger inset in the primary trigger shoe.

This secondary trigger moves a trigger stop that prevents the sear from disengaging.

In order for the trigger to function, the inset trigger must first be depressed or the primary trigger will lock, resisting firing.

From the shooters perspective it's a normal trigger pull. Apply pressure to the trigger as you normally would and you will never know it's there.

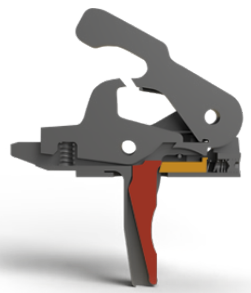
A second feature is the unique shape of the trigger. This is what we refer to as the "Area of Engagement".

The main trigger is designed to shroud the secondary trigger in a precise area. This helps prevent a foreign object like a strap or piece of kit from applying pressure to the trigger in the proper sequence and accidentally firing the weapon.

HOW IT WORKS:

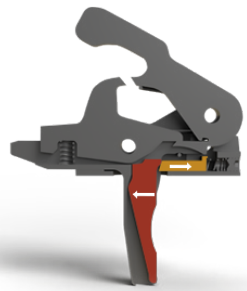
01

This is the resting position of the fire-control. The trigger stop remains under the trigger and is held in place by the secondary trigger and stop spring. This prevents the trigger from being pulled until the secondary trigger is depressed.



02

This is the staged position of the fire-control. The secondary trigger has been depressed without depressing the primary trigger. The secondary trigger causes the trigger stop to move toward the muzzle and allows the trigger to be pulled.



03

This is the fired position of the fire-control. The secondary trigger has remained depressed and the primary trigger has been pulled, releasing the hammer to strike the firing pin.

CONTACT US
Dillon Rifle Company, Inc.
16028 N. 78th St. Ste.104
Scottsdale, AZ 85260
480.573.3110
sales@ffdrc.com.com
www.ffdrc.com