



The trigger guard assembly on the Ruger "Six" Series and the GP-100 revolver is secured to the frame by a spring-loaded detent. In order to remove the trigger guard assembly, this detent, which is backed by a rather strong spring, must be compressed. This Brownell tool, which was christened "The Popper" when introduced at the Ruger Armors School, makes removal of the guard a much simpler and easier operation.



WARNING



Never attempt to disassemble or reassemble a firearm unless you are absolutely certain that it is empty and unloaded. Visually inspect the chamber, the magazine and firing mechanism to be absolutely certain that no ammunition remains in the firearm. Disassembly and reassembly should follow the manufacturer's instructions. If such instructions are not immediately available, contact the manufacturer to see if they are available. If they are not available at all, then you should consult other reference sources such as reference books or persons with sufficient knowledge. If such alternative sources are not available and you have a need to disassemble or reassemble the firearm, you should proceed basing your procedures on common sense and experience with similarly constructed firearms.

With regard to the use of these tools, the advice of Brownells Incorporated is general. If there is any question as to a specific application it would be best to seek out specific advice from other sources and not solely rely on the general advice and warnings given.

HOW TO USE

Following the manufacturer's recommended procedures, disassemble the revolver to the point that the Trigger Guard Assembly can be removed. At a minimum, the Grips, Hammer, Hammer Pivot, Mainspring, Mainspring Strut and Mainspring Seat should be removed.

Secure the Barrel in a padded vise so that access to the top of the frame is unrestricted.

The procedure for use on the "Six" Series revolvers is as follows: with the appropriate parts removed and the barrel secured, insert the shaft of the Brownell Ruger Popper through the Hammer Slot in the top of the frame. Be especially careful to make sure that the angular face at the end of the Popper's shaft is positioned so that rocking the Popper's handle toward the rear of the frame will depress the Trigger Guard Plunger. When the Plunger is depressed, the angular face of the tool will force the Trigger Guard Assembly down and out of the frame. In most instances, the guard will "pop" right out!

With the GP-100, follow the same basic procedure that was given for the "Six" Series revolvers. However, after moving the tool handle "back" toward the grip to depress the trigger guard latch or plunger, continue to exert downward pressure on the tool handle. While maintaining this downward pressure, rock the tool handle "forward" toward the barrel. This will permit the tool to exert pressure on the top of the trigger guard plunger housing and will force the guard assembly down and out of the frame.

One note of caution: be extremely careful when handling the trigger guard and frame, due to the razor sharp edges that are exposed.

Reassemble the firearm according to the manufacturer's instructions. Check for proper functioning using **ACTION PROVING DUMMIES**. Make sure **ALL SAFETY MECHANISMS** are fully functional as designed and approved by the manufacturer. If these tests prove satisfactory, test-fire the firearm with live ammunition in a **SAFE** and **APPROPRIATE** manner. **IMPORTANT!** Start the live ammunition tests by first loading an **ACTION PROVING DUMMY**, then a live round, into the magazine. Only after several tests have been conducted in this manner should additional rounds be placed in the magazine and fired.

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INSTRUCTIONS

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