ADJUSTING, SIGHTING-IN
J. C. HIGGINS "RIFLEMAN 4X" SCOPES

ADJUSTMENTS

To make windage and elevation adjustments, remove the turret caps which protect the adjusting screws. The adjusting screws are turned with a coin or screw driver. **Don't disturb the lock nuts to make adjustments, turn only the screws which are friction tight.**

The elevation adjusting screw is at the top of the scope. When turned in the direction of the arrow with the word "UP" the point of impact of the bullets is raised.

The windage adjusting screw is at the right side. Turning it in the direction of the arrow with the letter "L" moves the point of impact of the bullets to the left.

To center the reticule, turn the elevation screw in (clockwise) as far as possible, then back it out (turn counter-clockwise) one and one third turns. Do the same with the windage screw.

SIGHTING-IN

Usually .22 rifles are sighted-in at 50 to 75 yards, varmint rifles at 100 yards. To sight-in or target the rifle, use a rest under the forearm (not barrel) of the gun, rest the elbows and shoot from the prone or sitting position. Resting the barrel itself is likely to make the shots strike high and far out of the normal group. Hold the scope exactly on the mark and fire several shots. This will show where the bullets are striking and correction can be made with the windage and elevation screws to bring the bullet group to the center of the target. Sighting should be done carefully so you will be confident the rifle is shooting exactly where you aim.

Moving the adjusting screws one graduation changes the sight adjustment ½" at 50 yards, 1" at 100 yards, 1½" at 150 yards, 2" at 200 yards, etc. Changes at other ranges are proportionate. An example follows:

Sighting-in Example. J. C. Higgins "Rifleman 4X" Scope, range 100 yards, bullets are striking 3" low and 2" to the right. To center the bullet striking point in the bulls-eye turn the elevation screw 3 graduations "UP" (this raises the striking point 3" since each graduation gives a change of 1" at 100 yards) and turn the windage screw 2 graduations in direction of arrow marked "L" to move the striking point 2" to the left.

FOCUS FOR INDIVIDUAL VISION

Start with eyepiece backed out to the left so objects appear blurred. Then turn in to the right until distant objects are clear and sharp. **Then stop.** The tendency is to screw the eyepiece in too far, which impairs optical qualities and causes eye strain. Lock this adjustment with the knurled ring.

PARALLAX ADJUSTMENT

To test for parallax place scope on a solid rest, in a fixed position aimed at a mark over 100 yards away. Don't aim through window glass to make this test. Look through the scope and move the eye about ¼" from side to side. If the reticule changes its position on the mark, parallax is present and should be removed. If the reticule remains perfectly still on the mark when the eye is moved, no parallax is present and no adjustment is required.

To remove parallax the two small screws holding the adjustment turret are loosened about a third turn. With a wood block or screw driver handle tap the turret to move it forward or back as required until no parallax is present (the reticule shows no movement on the mark when the eye is moved). **Tighten screws thoroughly when correctly adjusted.** If the turret is ever removed from the scope leave the sealing compound under it to prevent entrance of moisture.

NOTE: J. C. Higgins "Rifleman 4X" Scopes (like other makes designed primarily for .22 rifles) have short eye relief and for this reason should not be used on high power rifles. When using any scope on a rifle having any noticeable recoil, be certain that the scope is placed far enough forward on the gun to prevent contact of the scope and face or scope and spectacles, when the rifle recoils.

IMPORTANT

The slightest movement of the scope or mount will cause the gun to shoot to a different point. Everything must be tight—lens cells, mount clamping screws, scope clamping screws, turret screws.

Be sure the mount holds the scope rigidly so there can be no slippage or movement between any of the parts and also that it holds the scope in accurate alignment with the gun barrel so the windage and elevation adjustments remain centered after sighting-in.

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