

# How to shoot better with your new Weaver-Scope®.

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**Weaver-Scope®**

# Your new Weaver-Scope® can make shooting safer, more accurate, more enjoyable.

The selection of a Weaver-Scope is a decision that can lead to many years of shooting satisfaction and enjoyment. Weaver's light and rugged steel tube, combines with the precise and exacting standards of Weaver optics, to offer you the high level of performance and durability that is a Weaver tradition.

Each Weaver-Scope is designed, constructed, and tested in the USA, at Weaver's one and only location. This insures a high level of quality through a series of step-by-step inspections at every stage of production, plus a thorough final inspection by one of Weaver's skilled engineers. And each Weaver engineer is a sportsman, like yourself. Once you've tried your new scope, you will realize the satisfaction that comes with owning the finest.

The W. R. Weaver Co. would like to thank you for purchasing a Weaver-Scope, and wish you many happy years of safe hunting and shooting.

# How to give your Weaver-Scope® the care a fine instrument deserves.

No scope is better built than your Weaver-Scope. It's tough. With just reasonable care, it will last you for years.

When the lenses need cleaning, simply use a cotton swab dipped in alcohol or plain water, without much pressure. To avoid scratches, be sure to blow off any excess dirt first.

Keep the turret caps in place. They aren't necessary to seal the scope, but they will help prevent dirt accumulating around the adjustment assemblies.

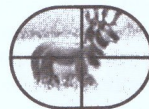
In general, use good sense.

# How field of view works for you.

Field of view is, simply, how wide an area you can see through your scope. This usually is measured in feet at a range of a hundred yards, and will vary with the magnification of the scope you're using. For example, a 4-power K4 will allow you to see an area 27 feet wide at 100 yards; and a K12F shows only 10 feet at 100 yards. A K1.5 opens that width to 55 feet. If you own a Weaver Wider-View, the field of view will be as much as forty percent\* greater, depending upon model. In general, a high-powered scope is better for use on stationary targets, when time is not a factor. On the other hand, a low-powered scope (with a larger field of view) makes it easier to follow moving targets. Many hunters have found that a variable scope solves problems when targets change often.

\*on Model K3W; percentage increase varies by model and power

Picture at right shows field of view as seen through a standard 4-power scope.



Picture at left illustrates the increased field of view as seen through Weaver's 4-power Wider-View scope.

Field of view at 100 yards is 10' in a 12-power scope, 55' in a 1.5-power.

Field of view in a Wider-View is as much as 40% greater.\*

# A reticle to fit your style, your needs.



1. CROSSHAIR
2. DUAL X\* (at extra cost on 22 Models only)
3. POST & CH (on variables, post does not extend above crosshair) (at extra cost)
4. RANGE-FINDER\* (at extra cost)
5. DOT (at extra cost)

Simply stated, the reticle is your sighting point. The reticle remains centered at all times, even after adjusting for windage and elevation.

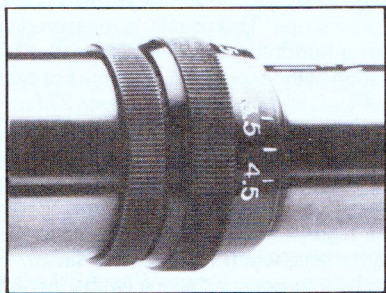
**CROSSHAIR** is standard on all Weaver-Scopes. It's the all-around ideal for nearly any kind of shooting.

**DUAL X** combines the best features of crosshair, Range-Finder, and post and crosshair. The thick outer bars can be picked up easily, even in dim light, while the extra-fine, inner crosshairs won't cover small targets, even at long range.

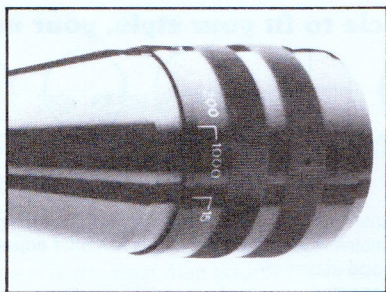
**POST AND CROSSHAIR** features a slender, tapered post with a flat top, and a horizontal reference wire.

**RANGE-FINDER** is similar to a standard crosshair, except that it has two horizontal wires. These wires are spaced so as to cover a distance of six inches at one hundred yards in K and KW Models, and in variables when set at highest powers. To judge the range of your target, you need to know the approximate size of the game or target you're shooting at. For example, if a six-inch target just fits between the two wires, the range is a hundred yards; or if a twelve-inch target fits, the range is two-hundred yards. **DOT** is just that: a dot mounted on fine crosshairs. This reticle is often used for target or varmint shooting.

## How to change power on the variables.



To change the magnification on your new variable scope, simply rotate the power-change ring to the desired setting. Power change is firm, smooth, and continuous; all magnifications are available instantly. It is precision engineered, so that the focus of the optics system and the point of impact remain constant throughout the power change. Long eye relief at every magnification assures safe shooting, even when using rifles of heavy recoil.



## How to use Weaver's Range Focus.

If your new Weaver-Scope is a K10F, K12F, V9F, V9WF, or V12F, you have the advantage of Range Focus. At these higher magnifications, Range Focus gives you maximum optical clarity and parallax-free sighting for any target range from fifteen yards to a thousand yards. To set your Range Focus, rotate the housing unit to the desired distance setting. Regardless of adjustment, your scope's focus and point-of-impact will not change. For precise shooting at specific distances, it can be set at the exact target range. For shooting at a variety of ranges, set the unit at 100 to 200 yards. This provides maximum all-purpose focus.

## How to know the effect of parallax on your shooting.

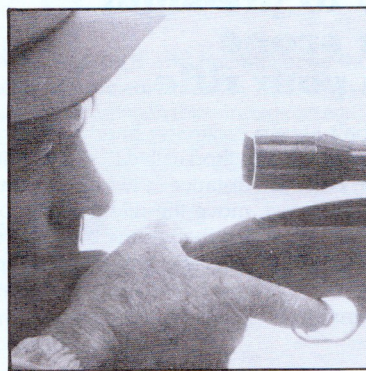
Parallax is the apparent movement of the reticle with regard to the target when the eye is moved from side to side in the exit pupil. It is caused when the image formed by the objective and erector lens system does not fall exactly in the image plane where the reticle is located. If the image lies in front of the reticle wires, it will appear as if the reticle is moving in the opposite direction of your eye. We call this short focus. If the image falls behind the reticle wires, this is a long-focus condition, and the reticle appears to move with the eye.

Since the eye is placed in or near the center of the exit pupil and is not in motion across the exit pupil while firing, the effective point of impact change due to parallax is very small.

Parallax adjustment becomes more critical as the range decreases. The effects of parallax diminish as range increases.

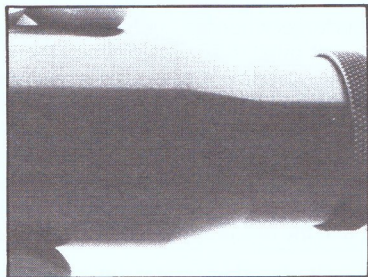
## How eye relief can improve safety.

Surprisingly, the safety of the shooter's eye often is over-looked. You're not using a telescope; that rifle will recoil. Eye relief is the distance between your eye, or your glasses, and the end of your scope—that distance had better leave room for recoil. So, it's important that your scope, and its mounting position, afford proper eye relief.



Eye relief on a center-fire rifle should be at least  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". For 22s, the distance should be at least  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". Weaver-Scopes are designed for a minimum  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " eye relief, yet still let you see the entire field of view. This relief remains constant throughout the power change in variable scopes.

## How to be sure your eyepiece is in focus with your eye.



Eyes vary. The way you see that reticle and target may not be the same as the way your hunting partner sees it. An out-of-focus scope can cause eye fatigue, as well as a missed shot. Weaver's eyepieces are factory-focused for 20/20 vision, but can be adjusted to your particular eyesight.

Focusing is fast and easy. Start with the eyepiece backed out to the left, so that the object you're concentrating on seems blurred. Then turn in to the right, until that object is clear and sharp. But stop right there. Many shooters have a tendency to screw the eyepiece in too far, thus defeating their purpose. Now, lock this adjustment with the knurled locking ring.

Scopes for center-fire rifles are designed so the eyepiece cannot be removed. This prevents loss of the dry-nitrogen anti-fog seal.

## How to pre-sight your scope with your rifle.

If you don't have a collimator handy, pre-sight your scope through the method called "bore-sighting". Put an aiming point at a distance of twenty-five yards and, using a sturdy rest, move the rifle until the point is centered when looking through the bore. Don't move the rifle! Carefully center the reticle of your scope on the point.

## How to sight-in now for accuracy when you need it.

Sighting-in, or zeroing, should be done before you take your first hunting trip with your new scope. It isn't difficult to do, and it is essential. The shooters at W. R. Weaver have put it all into six steps that we think are about as easy to follow as any — probably easier than listening to the advice of all your friends and relatives.



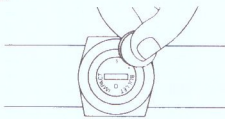
1. Place target 25 yards from firing point.



2. Shoot from bench rest or prone position, resting fore-end of rifle (never the barrel) on padded surface. Fire a three-shot group at 25 yards, holding rifle steady and squeezing trigger.



3. Illustration shows center of the three-shot group to be three inches high and three inches to the right. This requires lowering elevation adjustment three inches and moving windage adjustment three inches to the left.



4. Remove turret caps and make a three-inch down adjustment with elevation screw, and a three-inch adjustment to the left with the windage screw. Table on page 12 shows how many graduations are needed to make one inch of change at 25-yard range.



5. Fire another three-shot group at 25 yards. Center of group should be on point of aim. If not, then make necessary windage and elevation adjustments to bring group to point of aim.



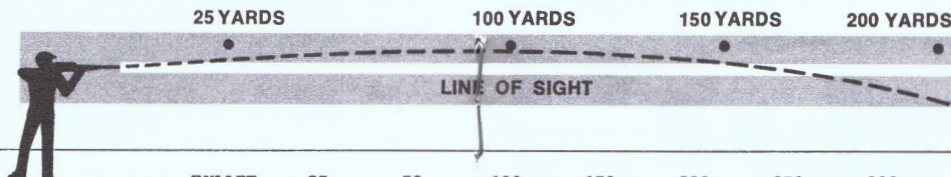
6. Then fire a group at a longer range—100, 150, or 200 yards. Trajectory table on page 8 shows where bullets should be striking at these ranges, after zeroing at 25 yards.

# How to check the bullet's trajectory.

The bullet's flight in relation to line of sight is pictured below. Bullet leaves barrel below line of sight, crosses it at a short range, rises above it, then drops below sight line at longer ranges. Figures in the trajectory chart show how high or low bullet will strike at ranges of 50,

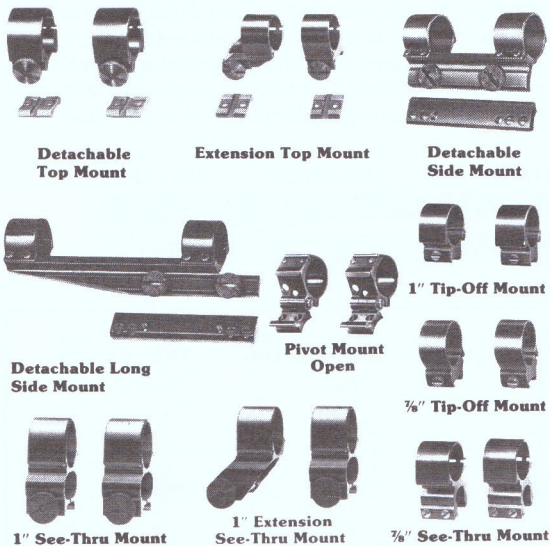
100, 150, 200, 250, 300, and 350 yards, when rifle has first been zeroed at 25 yards.

Information in trajectory chart is based on data for standard commercial ammunition. Figures can only be approximate, due to variation in barrel length, type of bullets, barrel bedding, and other factors. For these reasons rifle should be checked at one of the longer ranges after zeroing at 25 yards.



CALIBER	BULLET WT.	25 YDS.	50 YDS.	100 YDS.	150 YDS.	200 YDS.	250 YDS.	300 YDS.	350 YDS.
22 Long Rifle Hi-Speed	40	0	+ 1/2	- 4	- 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Winchester Magnum	40	0	+ 3/4	0	- 1 1/2	- 6 1/4	.....	.....	.....
22 Hornet	45	0	+ 1	+ 1 1/4	+ 1/2	- 3 1/2	- 9	.....	.....
220 Swift	45	- 1/2	+ 3/4	+ 1 1/2	+ 1 3/4	+ 1 1/2	+ 1/2	- 3	- 7 1/2
222 Remington	50	0	+ 3/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 2	+ 1/2	- 2 1/2	- 8	- 14
222 Remington Magnum	55	- 3/4	+ 1/2	+ 1 1/2	+ 2	+ 1 1/2	- 1/2	- 5	- 10
223 Remington	55	- 3/4	+ 1/2	+ 1 1/2	+ 2	+ 1 1/2	- 1/2	- 5	- 10
22-250 Remington	55	- 3/4	+ 1/2	+ 1 1/2	+ 2	+ 1 1/2	- 1/2	- 5	- 10
225 Winchester	55	- 3/4	+ 1/2	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1 1/2	0	- 2	- 7 1/4
243 Winchester	80	- 1/4	+ 1/2	+ 1 3/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 1 3/4	- 1 1/2	- 4	- 8 1/4
243 Winchester	100	0	+ 3/4	+ 2	+ 2 1/4	+ 1 3/4	- 1/2	- 2 1/4	- 9 3/4
6mm Remington	100	0	+ 3/4	+ 1 3/4	+ 2 3/4	+ 2	0	- 4	- 8 3/4
244 Remington	75	- 3/4	+ 1/2	+ 1 3/4	+ 2	+ 1 3/4	- 1/2	- 2 1/4	- 7
244 Remington	90	0	+ 3/4	+ 2	+ 2 1/4	+ 1 3/4	- 1/2	- 4 1/4	- 9
250 Savage	87	0	+ 3/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 2	0	- 3 1/2	- 8 1/2	- 16
250 Savage	100	0	+ 1	+ 2 1/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 1 1/2	- 2	- 7	- 15
25-06 Remington	87	- 3/4	+ 1/2	+ 1 3/4	+ 2	+ 1 3/4	- 1/2	- 2 1/4	- 7
256 Winchester Magnum	60	0	+ 3/4	+ 1 1/4	+ 1 1/4	- 3	- 8 1/2	.....	.....
257 Roberts	100	0	+ 1	+ 2 1/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 1 1/2	- 2	- 7	- 15
257 Roberts	117	0	+ 1 1/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 1 1/2	- 1	- 6 1/2	- 14	- 15
6.5mm Remington Magnum	120	0	+ 3/4	+ 2	+ 1 3/4	+ 1/2	- 2 1/4	- 6 1/2	- 12 1/4
264 Winchester Magnum	100	- 1/4	+ 3/4	+ 2	+ 2 1/4	+ 2	+ 1/2	- 2	- 6 1/4
264 Winchester Magnum	140	0	+ 3/4	+ 2 1/2	+ 2 3/4	+ 2	0	- 3	- 8
270 Winchester	100	- 1/4	+ 3/4	+ 1 3/4	+ 2 1/2	+ 1 1/4	0	- 4	- 8 3/4
270 Winchester	130	0	+ 3/4	+ 2 1/2	+ 2 3/4	+ 2	0	- 4 1/4	- 9 3/4
270 Winchester	150	0	+ 1	+ 1 3/4	+ 1 3/4	- 1/2	- 4	- 8 3/4	- 15
280 Remington	100	- 3/4	+ 3/4	+ 1 3/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 1 1/2	0	- 3	- 7 1/2
280 Remington	125	0	+ 3/4	+ 2 1/2	+ 2 1/2	+ 1 1/2	- 1/4	- 4 1/2	- 9 3/4
280 Remington	150	0	+ 1	+ 2 1/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 1 1/4	- 2	- 6	- 12
280 Remington	165	0	+ 1	+ 2 1/2	+ 2 1/4	+ 1	- 2 1/4	- 7 1/2	- 15
284 Winchester	125	0	+ 1	+ 2 3/4	+ 2 1/2	+ 1 3/4	- 1/4	- 4	- 9 1/2
284 Winchester	150	0	+ 1	+ 2 1/2	+ 2 1/2	+ 1 1/4	- 1	- 5 1/2	- 11 3/4
7mm Remington Magnum	125	- 3/4	+ 3/4	2	+ 2	+ 1 1/2	0	- 2	- 6
7mm Remington Magnum	150	- 3/4	+ 3/4	+ 1 3/4	+ 2	+ 1 1/4	- 1/2	- 3	- 7
7mm Remington Magnum	175	0	+ 1	+ 2 1/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 1 1/4	- 1 1/2	- 5 1/4	- 13 1/4
30-30 Winchester	150	0	+ 1	+ 2 3/4	+ 2 1/4	- 3/4	- 5	- 12	.....
30-30 Winchester	170	+ 3/4	+ 1 1/4	+ 2 3/4	+ 2	- 2 1/2	- 10	.....	.....
30-06	110	0	+ 1	+ 2 1/4	+ 1 3/4	+ 1	- 2	- 6 1/2	- 14
30-06	125	0	+ 3/4	2	+ 1 3/4	+ 1 1/2	- 2 1/4	- 6 1/2	- 12 3/4
30-06	150	0	+ 1	+ 2 1/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 1 1/4	- 1 1/2	- 6	- 13
30-06	180	0	+ 1	+ 2 1/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 3/4	- 2 1/2	- 8	- 16 1/4
30-06	220	0	+ 1	+ 1 3/4	+ 1 1/2	- 2	- 7	- 15	.....
300 Winchester Magnum	150	0	+ 3/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 2 1/2	+ 1 3/4	- 1	- 3	- 7 3/4
300 Winchester Magnum	180	0	+ 3/4	+ 2	+ 2 1/4	+ 1 1/4	- 1	- 4 1/2	- 10
300 H & H Magnum	150	0	+ 1	+ 2 1/2	+ 3	+ 2	0	- 5	- 10
300 H & H Magnum	180	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1/2	- 3	- 7 1/2	- 14
300 H & H Magnum	220	0	+ 3/4	+ 2	+ 1 3/4	0	- 2 1/4	- 8	- 16 3/4
300 Savage	150	0	+ 1	+ 1 3/4	+ 1 3/4	- 1/2	- 4	- 10 1/4	.....
300 Savage	180	0	+ 1 1/4	+ 2 3/4	+ 2	- 1/2	- 5 1/2	- 13 1/2	.....
308 Winchester	110	0	+ 1	+ 2 1/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 1	- 2	- 6 1/2	- 14
308 Winchester	125	0	+ 3/4	+ 2	+ 2	+ 1/2	- 2 1/4	- 6 3/4	- 13 3/4
308 Winchester	150	0	+ 1	+ 2 1/4	+ 2	+ 1/2	- 2 1/4	- 7 1/4	- 13 3/4
308 Winchester	180	0	+ 1	+ 1 3/4	+ 1 3/4	- 1/2	- 4	- 8 3/4	- 16 1/2
308 Winchester	200	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	- 1	- 7	- 14 1/2	.....
338 Winchester Magnum	200	0	+ 3/4	+ 2 1/2	+ 2 1/2	+ 1 1/2	- 2	- 5 3/4	- 11 3/4
338 Winchester Magnum	250	0	+ 3/4	+ 2	+ 2	0	- 3 3/4	- 9	- 18 1/2
338 Winchester Magnum	300	+ 3/4	+ 1 1/4	+ 3	+ 2 3/4	0	- 5	- 12 1/2	- 22
35 Remington	150	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	- 2 3/4	- 10	- 19	.....
35 Remington	200	+ 3/4	+ 1 1/2	+ 3	+ 1 3/4	- 3	- 13	- 23 1/2	.....
350 Remington Magnum	200	+ 3/4	+ 1 1/4	+ 2 3/4	+ 2 3/4	0	- 4 3/4	- 11 1/2	- 19 1/4
350 Remington Magnum	250	0	+ 1	+ 1 3/4	+ 1 1/2	- 2	- 7	- 15	.....
358 Winchester	250	0	+ 1 1/4	+ 2 1/2	+ 2	0	- 4 1/2	- 13 3/4	.....
375 H & H Magnum	270	0	+ 1	+ 2 1/4	+ 2 1/4	+ 1	- 2	- 8 1/2	- 18 1/2
375 H & H Magnum	300	+ 3/4	+ 1 1/2	+ 3	+ 1 3/4	0	- 4 1/4	- 12 1/2	.....
44 Remington Magnum	240	+ 1/2	+ 2	+ 2 3/4	0	- 10 1/2	.....	.....	.....
444 Marlin	240	+ 3/4	+ 1 1/2	+ 2 1/2	+ 1 3/4	- 2	- 9 1/2	- 20 1/4	.....
458 Winchester Magnum	510	+ 1/2	+ 1 1/4	+ 2 1/2	+ 1 1/4	- 2 3/4	- 14	- 27 1/2	.....

## The world's most used, most proved mounts.



Again, Weaver gives you the very best. Mounts are available that cost more than a Weaver-Mount, but none that handle the job better. Weaver's track record proves it: they've mounted more scopes to more rifles than any other mount.

Weaver's Detachable Top Mounts are light, compact, finely finished, and can be used on rifles of heaviest recoil. Their design incorporates the most accurate known locating and holding principles to assure the scope is returned to the rifle with precision.

Medium and High Top Mounts provide adequate bolt, barrel, and iron sight clearance for most scopes with large objective diameters. Extension Top Mounts offer improved eye-relief.

Detachable Side Mounts and Detachable Long Side Mounts are made with split rings and use the same locating and holding principle as Weaver's Top Mounts. Also available in new High Style.

Pivot Mounts let you switch quickly from scope to iron sights. Installation and removal are easy; replacement is accurate, maintaining exact realignment.

Weaver's See-Thru Mounts offer instant choice of scope or iron sight, and allow quick, off-hand shots when your scope may give you too much magnification. 1" See-Thru Mounts can be used on any rifle that will take Weaver Top-Mount bases.

Most 22 rifles have 3/8" dove-tail receiver grooves for scopes, and Weaver Tip-Off Mounts will clamp directly into the grooves.

## How to mount your new Weaver-Scope® —for sure shooting.

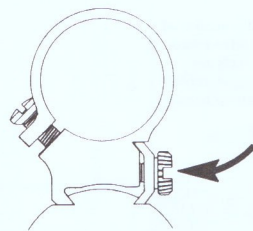
There is a wide variety of rifles available, and most manufacturers recognize the need to drill and tap receivers at the factory to accept mounts and bases for scopes. Many have even designed their rifles specifically for Weaver-Mounts.

But the importance of mounting often is overlooked, and this can be the greatest cause of shooting error, after the shooter's own mistakes.

Consider some important aspects of mounting a scope. For example, be sure the bolt handle clears the eyepiece without touching; ignoring this can ruin a good scope. Check to see that the front of your scope doesn't touch the barrel or rear iron sight. If you haven't the proper eye relief, you probably need another mount or an extension ring. Avoid mounts that might work loose or peen out.

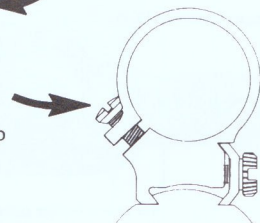
**IMPORTANT:** the slightest movement of the scope or mounts will cause the gun to shoot inaccurately. Everything must be tight, including base screws and scope clamping screws. All screws are hardened; turn them tight with a screwdriver having a medium-large handle and a well-fitting, hardened blade. If necessary, grind it to fit the screws. A good mounting job can hold the scope rigidly, so there can be no slippage or movement between any of the parts; and will hold the scope in accurate alignment with the gun barrel, so the windage and elevation adjustments remain in place after sighting-in.

## 2-piece Tip-Off Mount® installation instructions.



**FIRST**, tighten these screws to clamp the mount securely on the rifle. Check to be sure both clamps are in the grooves.

**SECOND**, tighten these screws to clamp the scope in the mount.



Mount will not align satisfactorily in the receiver grooves, if the mount rings are tightened on the scope tube before the mount is clamped to the gun.

# How to adjust elevation and windage.

The elevation adjustment screw is at the top of your scope. Turn it in the direction marked "up" to raise the point of impact. The windage screw is on the right side. Turn it in the direction marked "L" to move the point of impact left. The chart below shows the number of graduations required to make one inch of change, in elevation or windage, at various ranges.

Scope Model	Graduated Adjustment at 100 yards	Number of Graduations for 1" Change			
		25 yds	50 yds	100 yds	200 yds
<b>K1.5, K2.5, K3, K3W, V4.5, V4.5W</b>	1/2"	8	4	2	1
<b>T6, T10, T16, T20, T25, K4, K4W, K6, K6W, K8, K10F, K12F, V7, V7W, V9, V9F, V9W, V9WF, V12F</b>	1/4"	16	8	4	2
<b>D4, D6, V22</b>	1"	4	2	1	1/2

To center your scope, turn both screws in as far as possible, then back out the number of turns indicated below.

Model	No. of Turns	Model	No. of Turns
<b>K1.5</b>	2 1/4	<b>V7</b>	2 1/4
<b>K2.5</b>	1 1/4	<b>V9</b>	1 1/2
<b>K3</b>	1 1/2	<b>V9F</b>	1 1/2
<b>K4</b>	2 1/4	<b>V12F</b>	1 1/2
<b>K6</b>	1 1/2	<b>V4.5W</b>	1 1/2
<b>K8</b>	1 1/4	<b>V7W</b>	2 1/4
<b>K10F</b>	1 1/2	<b>V9W</b>	1 1/2
<b>K12F</b>	1 1/2	<b>V9WF</b>	1 1/2
<b>K3W</b>	1 1/2	<b>V22</b>	1 1/2
<b>K4W</b>	2 1/4	<b>D4</b>	1 3/4
<b>K6W</b>	1 1/2	<b>D6</b>	1 3/4
<b>V4.5</b>	1 1/2		



To raise bullet point of impact, turn elevation screw to the left as indicated by the arrow on the adjusting screw.



To move bullet point of impact to the left or right, turn windage screw as indicated by the arrow on the adjusting screw.



# Specifications

<u>Model</u> <u>Actual</u> <u>Magnifica-</u> <u>tion</u>	<u>Field of View</u> <u>in feet at 100 yards</u> <u>(in meters</u> <u>at 100 meters)</u>	<u>Eye</u> <u>Distance</u> <u>inches</u> <u>(mm)</u>	<u>Tube</u> <u>Diameter</u> <u>inches</u> <u>(mm)</u>	<u>Eyepiece</u> <u>Diameter</u> <u>inches</u> <u>(mm)</u>	<u>Front End</u> <u>Diameter</u> <u>inches</u> <u>(mm)</u>	<u>Length</u> <u>inches</u> <u>(mm)</u>	<u>Weight</u> <u>ounces</u> <u>(grams)</u>	<u>Graduated</u> <u>Adjustments</u> <u>change in</u> <u>inches at</u> <u>100 yards,</u> <u>or minute</u> <u>of angle</u>	<u>Reticles*</u> <u>Available</u>
<b>K1.5</b> 1.5-power	55 (18.3)	5¼ (133)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	1.000 (25.4)	9¾ (238)	9¾ (276)	½	1, 2, 3, 5
<b>K2.5</b> 2.6-power	38 (12.7)	4½ (114)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	1.000 (25.4)	10¾ (264)	10¼ (291)	½	1, 2, 3, 5
<b>K3</b> 3.2-power	34 (11.3)	4 (102)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	1.000 (25.4)	10⅝ (270)	10¼ (291)	½	1, 2, 3, 5
<b>K4</b> 4.1-power	27 (9)	4 (102)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	1.550 (39.4)	11¾ (299)	12 (340)	¼	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>K6</b> 5.9-power	19 (6.3)	3⅞ (98)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	1.725 (43.8)	13 7/16 (341)	13½ (383)	¼	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

\***RETICLES:** 1 Crosshair, 2 Dual X, 3 Post and Crosshair, 4 Range-Finder, 5 Dot. Reticles available on all scopes for center-fire rifles as indicated: 1 and 2 at no extra cost; 3, 4, and 5 at extra cost.

**FOCUS** Eyepiece of all scopes adjusts to user's vision.



# Specifications

<b>Model</b> <b>Actual</b> <b>Magnifica-</b> <b>cation</b>	<b>Field of View</b> <b>in feet at 100 yards</b> <b>(in meters</b> <b>at 100 meters)</b>	<b>Eye</b> <b>Distance</b> <b>inches</b> <b>(mm)</b>	<b>Tube</b> <b>Diameter</b> <b>inches</b> <b>(mm)</b>	<b>Eyepiece</b> <b>Diameter</b> <b>inches</b> <b>(mm)</b>	<b>Front End</b> <b>Diameter</b> <b>inches</b> <b>(mm)</b>	<b>Length</b> <b>inches</b> <b>(mm)</b>	<b>Weight</b> <b>ounces</b> <b>(grams)</b>	<b>Graduated</b> <b>Adjustments</b> <b>change in</b> <b>inches at</b> <b>100 yards,</b> <b>or minute</b> <b>of angle</b>	<b>Reticles*</b> <b>Available</b>
<b>K8</b> 7.7-power	15 (5)	3½ (89)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	1.875 (47.6)	15 (381)	15½ (439)	¼	1, 2, 4, 5
<b>K10F</b> 10-power	12 (4)	3½ (89)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	2.020 (51.3)	15¾ (400)	16¼ (461)	¼	1, 2, 4, 5
<b>K12F</b> 11.6-power	10 (3.3)	3½ (89)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	2.020 (51.3)	16 (406)	16½ (468)	¼	1, 2, 4, 5
<b>K3W</b> 2.9-power	48 (16)	3½ (89)	1.000 (25.4)	1.710x1.425 (43.4x36.2)	1.000 (25.4)	11 (279)	11 (312)	½	1, 2, 3, 5
<b>K4W</b> 3.7-power	38 (12.7)	3¾ (92)	1.000 (25.4)	1.710x1.425 (43.4x36.2)	1.550 (39.4)	11 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub> (300)	13 (368)	¼	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>K6W</b> 6-power	24 (8)	3½ (89)	1.000 (25.4)	1.710x1.425 (43.4x36.2)	1.725 (43.8)	13¼ (337)	14½ (410)	¼	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>V4.5W</b> 1.6- to 4.2-power	74-27 (24.6-9)	4¼-3¾ (108-95)	1.000 (25.4)	1.710x1.425 (43.4x36.2)	1.000 (25.4)	10¾ (264)	14¼ (404)	½	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>V7W</b> 2.6- to 6.9-power	43-17 (14.3-5.7)	3¾-3¼ (92-95)	1.000 (25.4)	1.710x1.425 (43.4x36.2)	1.550 (39.4)	12¾ (314)	15¼ (432)	¼	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>V9W</b> 3.3- to 9-power	35-13 (11.7-4.3)	3¾-3¾ (92-92)	1.000 (25.4)	1.710 x 1.425 (43.4 x 36.2)	1.875 (47.6)	14½ (359)	18¼ (517)	¼	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>V9WF</b> 3.3- to 9-power	35-13 (11.7-4.3)	3¾-3¾ (92-92)	1.000 (25.4)	1.710x1.425 (43.4x36.2)	2.020 (51.3)	14 (356)	18¼ (517)	¼	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>V4.5</b> 1.6- to 4.3-power	63-24 (21-8)	4¾-3¾ (111-98)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	1.000 (25.4)	10¾ (264)	13½ (383)	½	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>V7</b> 2.5- to 6.7-power	40-15 (13.3-5)	4-3¾ (102-98)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	1.550 (39.4)	12¾ (314)	14½ (410)	¼	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>V9</b> 3.3- to 8.8-power	31-12 (10.3-4)	3¾-3¼ (95-95)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	1.875 (47.6)	14½ (359)	17½ (496)	¼	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>V9F</b> 3.3- to 8.8-power	31-12 (10.3-4)	3¾-3¼ (95-95)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	2.020 (51.3)	14 (356)	17½ (496)	¼	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>V12F</b> 4.4- to 11.8-power	(23-9) (7.7-3)	3¾-4¼ (98-108)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	2.020 (51.3)	14 (356)	17½ (496)	¼	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
<b>V22</b> 3- to 5.8-power	31-16 (10.3-5.3)	1¾-2¼ (41-57)	.875 (22.2)	1.310 (33.3)	.875 (22.2)	12¾ (314)	7¾ (220)	1	1, 2
<b>D4</b> 4.2-power	29 (9.7)	2¼ (57)	.875 (22.2)	1.310 (33.3)	.875 (22.2)	11¾ (302)	6½ (184)	1	1, 2
<b>D6</b> 6.2-power	20 (6.7)	2¼ (57)	.875 (22.2)	1.310 (33.3)	.875 (22.2)	12 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub> (313)	6¾ (191)	1	1, 2

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# What to do if your Weaver-Scope® does not operate properly.

Check it first. Often minor things outside of an actual scope malfunction are at fault. Check that the mount is tight. If any screws are loose, that could well be the problem. If there is a malfunction of the scope, don't try to fix it yourself. Take it off, and pack it securely in its own box or another strong carton. Write us a short letter to explain what you think might be wrong, and put the letter in the same box. Mail it to: W. R. Weaver Company, 7125 Industrial Avenue, El Paso, Texas 79915. (In Canada: All Sports Distributors, 515 58th Avenue, S.E., Calgary, Alberta; or Weaver Service Center, Winchester-Canada, Brook Road North, P. O. Box 2007, Cobourg, Ontario.) Write "letter enclosed" on the outside of the package, and be sure to put enough first-class postage on it. It's always a good idea to insure your package.

Our specialized technicians will inspect and repair the scope to its original condition. If the malfunction is caused by defective material or workmanship, there will be no charge. There will be a charge, however, if the scope has been damaged.

## **IMPORTANT**

### **NOTICE TO SCOPE OWNER**

If your scope ever malfunctions, do not try to fix it yourself. We suggest that you return the scope to us (as outlined above) for repair or replacement rather than return it to the dealer you bought it from.

**WARNING:** Caution must be used in drilling and tapping receivers. Proper drill and tap size must be used. There must be enough metal to hold base screws. If there is a question, contact the gun manufacturer for information.

W.R. Weaver Co.,  
Dept. 174, El Paso, Texas 79915.