

WEAVER PIVOT MOUNT

Be sure you have the correct bases for your rifle. The bases are numbered and are shown with the rifles on which they are used.

Make, Model of Rifle	Rear Base	Front Base	Make, Model of Rifle	Rear Base	Front Base
ENFIELD with reshaped receiver (See Note)			WINCHESTER 70 new models		
Receiver shaped like Winchester 70....	147	146	Model 70, .375, .300 Magnum calibers		
Receiver shaped like Remington 721..	136	135	Regular bases for eyepieces up to 1.355" diameter	141	135
J. C. HIGGINS 45		163	Slightly higher bases for eye- pieces up to 1.445" Diameter....	149	146
50, 51	145	146	Model 70 in other calibers		
51L	155	146	Regular bases for eyepieces up to 1.355" diameter	137	135
F.N. (includes former HUSQVARNA)			Slightly higher bases for eye- pieces up to 1.445" Diameter....	147	146
MAUSER with receiver ring about 1.410" diameter*. Regular base for eyepieces up to 1.355" diameter	126	120	WINCHESTER 88, one-piece base No. 153		
Slightly higher bases for eye- pieces up to 1.455" diameter....	145	146	(*) Requires altering of bolt handle for any Scope.		
HVA, Lightweight HUSQVARNA			ENFIELD and SPRINGFIELD: Pivot Mount usable only on these guns which have been converted to Sporters with suitable front and middle sights.		
MAUSER with receiver ring 1.300" diameter*	155	146	No drilling or tapping required on cur- rent Models of the following rifles; F. N. Mauser, Husqvarna, HVA, Marlin 455, 336, Remington 721, 725, 722, 740, 742, 760, Savage 99, 110, Winchester 70, 88, J. C. Higgins, 50, 51, 51L, 45 & Schultz & Larsen.		
MARLIN 455	145	146			
MARLIN 36, 336		163			
REMINGTON 721, 725	136	135			
REMINGTON 722	136	140			
REMINGTON 740, 742, 760		162			
SAVAGE 99	114	119			
SAVAGE 110	161	146			
SCHULTZ AND LARSEN	154	146			
SPRINGFIELD '03* (See Note)	154	155			
WINCHESTER 54*, early Model 70					
Regular bases for eyepieces up to 1.355" diameter	138	135			
Slightly higher bases for eye- pieces up to 1.445" Diameter....	148	146			

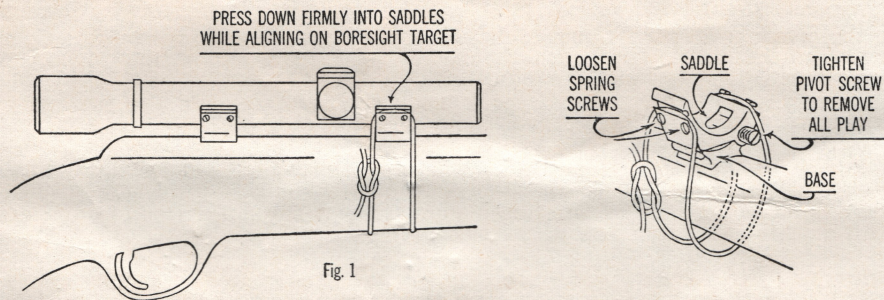
NOTE: Model B Scopes (like other makes designed primarily for .22 rifles) have short eye relief and for this reason should not be used on high power rifles. When using any of our scopes on guns having any noticeable recoil, be certain the scope is placed far enough forward on the gun to prevent contact of the scope and face, or scope and spectacles, when the gun recoils.

Slip the mount caps over the side of the scope tube. **DON'T** remove the scope adjustment turret or eye piece.

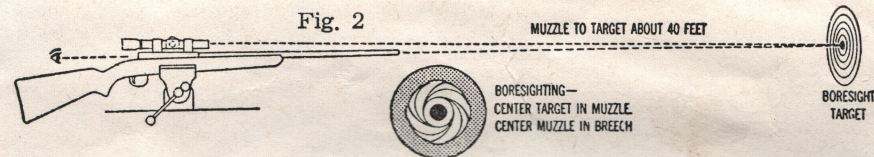
1. Before attaching the mount or boresighting be certain the scope's windage and elevation adjustments are zeroed or centered so the line of sight is parallel to the scope tube. See your scope instructions.

2. Remove the mount caps from the saddles before attaching the mounts to the rifle. Adjust the tapered pivot screws so there is no play or looseness between the saddles and bases.

3. With the head in normal aiming position, the scope is usually placed as far forward as allows the full field of view to be seen. If the scope is either too far forward or too near the eye, the field of view is reduced. After determining the correct location of the scope and mounts, clamp one of the mounts in place centered on the gun. Drill and tap* the holes in the gun and screw the base permanently in place. If one of the bases is on a sloping surface (sharp tapered barrel or down-curving receiver) and one is on a level surface, attach the one on the level surface first. **Note:** Do not attach the second base before reading paragraphs 4, 5, 6.



4. Fasten the second mount in position on the gun as shown in Fig. 1. A piece of stout cord is used and when pulled tight will hold the mount securely while boresighting, lining up the scope and marking base hole position.



5. Place the rifle in a vise or some fixed position with the bore or regular sights precisely lined up on a target about 40 feet distant, Fig. 2. To boresight lever action and pump action rifles, look through the barrel by means of a small piece of mirror held at an angle in the breech.

6. Place the scope in the saddles without moving the rifle from its boresighted position. Line up the scope on the boresight target by swinging the tied-on mount sideways. If on a sloping surface, the mount can be moved forward or back to adjust elevation and the cord securely retied. Lift the scope out of the saddles. The mounts will remain in exact position, the loose one held in place by the cord so one of the base holes can be marked on the gun with a scribe through the hole in the saddle. Remove the mount and center punch the mark for drilling.*

7. Fasten both bases extremely tight on the gun, pulling them down into contact in the center if possible. Gunsmiths often apply shellac to the screws and under the base for greater security. Slip the mount caps over the side of the scope tube; don't remove the eye piece or adjustment turret. To prevent twisting of the mounts or scope tighten each of the 4 mount cap screws a little at a time until all are **very tight**. Rifle is ready for sighting in.

8. **Removing Scope.** Unscrew both pivot screws until both saddles can be disengaged from bases. Replace in reverse manner turning in pivot screws until there is no looseness between saddles and bases but not so tight as to interfere with quickly swinging scope to the side.

***DRILLING AND TAPPING FOR BASE SCREWS.** The holes can be located on the gun by marking through the base with a sharp scriber and carefully center punching. Drill first with a small drill, about a No. 38, then open up with the tap drill, a No. 32. This prevents the No. 32 drill cutting oversize and assures full sharp threads. Tap with a 6-48 tap, always use oil on the tap and to prevent breakage turn it forward and back a little at a time until threads are cut to the correct depth. Sometimes the hole can be located by spotting through the base with a No. 28 drill. Don't attempt this with a thin base as there is not enough metal to guide the drill.

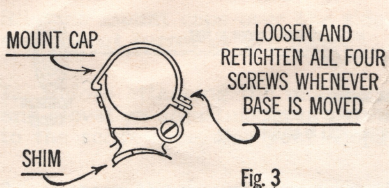


Fig. 3

scope tube before making the following adjustments. When shim is placed as shown in Fig. 3 it will cause the mount to swing to the right, if placed under the other edge the mount will shift to left, giving windage correction. If shim is placed under full width of base it will raise the mount giving elevation correction. Shims can be used under either base but rarely under both of them. Often shellac is used on the shims and when the base is screwed down tight makes a solid, permanent joint. Not until the base adjustments are completed are the mount caps retightened, then turn each of the 4 screws a little at a time until all are very tight. This allows the saddles to seat accurately on the bases in their changed position.

IMPORTANT

The slightest movement of the scope or mounts will cause the gun to shoot inaccurately. Everything must be tight—lens cells, base screws, scope clamping screws, turret screws. All screws are hardened, turn them as tight as you can with a screw driver having a medium large handle and a well fitting, hardened blade. If necessary grind it to fit the screws.

A good mounting job will 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 centered after sighting-in.

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