

INSTRUCTIONS, TYPE N MOUNT

Type N Mounts are made in several shapes, each numbered to fit different rifles. Be sure you have the correct mount for your gun. Following is a list of rifles giving the correct mount. If your gun is not listed, complete information will be given if you will write us.

Make, Model of Rifle	Position of Scope		Make, Model of Rifle	Position of Scope	
	Low	High		Low	High
ENFIELD	N1	N4	510, 511, 512, 513, 550, 33*, 34*, 41*, 341*	N2	N3
H & R #5, 165 Autoloader	N2	N3	SAVAGE 4, 5, 6, 7, 19, 23		
KRAG	N2	N3	33, 219, 40, 45	N2	N3
MARLIN 39 octagon barrel, also high power lever actions	N5	N5	29	N5	N5
39A round barrel, A-L, 50, 80*, 81	N2	N3	20*	N1	N4
MAUSER*with straight receiver	N1	N4	STEVENS 53, 56, 57, 66, 76 762, 416, 417, 417½, 418, 418½, 26	N2	N3
MOSSBERG bolt action & auto loaders, all models	N2	N3	27	N5	
MONTGOMERY-WARD bolt actions and auto loaders, all models	N2	N3	STEVENS-SPRINGFIELD 15, 84, 85, 86, 87, 872	N2	N3
NEWTON	N1	N4	SPRINGFIELD GOVT.* .30/06 and .22	N1	N4
REMINGTON 30, 720 14, 141, 24, 241 12, 121, 25 37	N1 N5	N4 N5 N3	WINCHESTER 54*, 70 61, 63, 03, 05, 07, 10, 90 06, 62A 52*, 60*, 67*, 68*, 57 69, 69A, 72, 74, 75	N1 N5	N4 N5 N3 N2

Rifles marked * require altering of bolt handle when scope is used in a low position.

ATTACHING, ADJUSTING TYPE N MOUNT ...

- Before drilling attaching holes determine the correct position of the mount on the gun and the scope in the mount. The scope is placed the greatest distance forward from the eye which still permits the full field of view to be seen.
- Be sure the reticule is central in the scope. To center the adjustments of the CUB Scope first turn the elevation screw in (clockwise) until it is down tight against the lock nut. Then turn the screw out (counter-clockwise) 1¼ turns. The same procedure is followed with the windage screw. To center the adjustments of the Model G Scope turn the windage and elevation screws until the reticule appears exactly central in the scope.
- After determining the position of the mount, mark the location of one of the center attaching holes on the gun, center punch, drill with a No. 28 drill, tap with 8-40 tap. Be sure the drill does not cut oversize or the threads in the gun will not be full and sharp.
- Place the gun in a vise or some fixed position with the bore or regular sights aligned on a mark that is about 40 or 50 feet distant. Pump action and other rifles with closed breeches can be bore-sighted by inserting a small piece of mirror in the breech. When held at an angle, the mirror gives an unobstructed view through the barrel.
- Boresighting enables you to check the alignment of the scope before drilling the remaining attaching holes. After attaching the mount to the gun with one attaching screw, the scope should point at or close to the mark on which the gun was boresighted. Then the rest of the attaching holes can be marked, center punched, drilled, and tapped.
- N5 mount is used on guns with flat receivers. After fastening with one screw, the mount can be pivoted vertically on the screw until it is correctly aligned on the bore sight mark. When aligned the remaining holes are marked and drilled.

Preliminary Adjustments for Scope Alignment

- If it is found, after the mount is attached, that the scope is not in correct alignment with the bore-sight mark, preliminary adjustments should be made in the mount as follows:

Up and down correction—Place paper shims at B, Fig. 1, between the scope and one of the scope brackets. Use shims in the front bracket to raise the front end of the scope or in the rear bracket to raise the rear end of the scope. (Use shims the full width of the bracket and about 1" long to cover at least 1/3 of the circumference of the scope tube).

Sideways correction—First the four mount attaching screws should be fully tightened and the eight clamping screws tightened enough to hold the clamps friction tight but not binding on the scope. Then press the front end of the scope to the right and the rear end to the left, or vice versa, as required to bring the scope in alignment on the mark.



Fig. 1

The mount brackets, being friction tight, will hold the scope in alignment until the eight screws holding the clamps can be tightened. These should each be drawn up a little at a time. **THE SCREWS ARE HEAT TREATED SO PULL THEM AS TIGHT AS YOU CAN.** The four mount attaching screws should also be made very tight and the gun is ready for targetting.

ADJUSTING, SIGHTING IN SCOPE...

Targetting or Sighting In

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

The windage screw is at the side. When it is turned in the direction of the arrow with the letter "L" the point of impact of the bullets is moved to the left.

The adjusting screws are of friction lock type. Turn screws only which are friction tight. Don't turn lock nuts except to adjust friction on screws.

Sighting in is done easily if a rest is used under the forearm of the rifle and under the elbows, shooting from prone or sitting position. Hold the gun steady as possible and fire several shots. Corrections to bring the bullet group to the center of the target are made easily with the windage and elevation screws. Usually .22 rifles are targetted at 50 to 75 yards, medium power rifles at 100 yards, and high power rifles at 200 yards.

The reticule should be near its central position after the gun is targetted. If it is moved too far from center this indicates that preliminary adjustment in the mount was not done correctly. (See other side).

The following table shows the number of inches the sight adjustment is changed at various ranges by means of the windage and elevation adjustment screws. Changes at other ranges are proportionate.

Model G4 Scope per graduation	CUB Scope per 1/4 turn of screw	Range
1"	2½"	50 yards
2"	5"	100 yards
4"	10"	200 yards

Example: Using a Model G4 Scope, the bullets are striking 2" right and 1" low, range 50 yards. To center bullet impact in the bull's-eye turn the windage screw 2 graduations to move left and the elevation screw one graduation to raise.

POSITION OF SCOPE. For best vision our scopes are usually placed the greatest distance from the eye which still allows the full field to be seen, however, always attach the scope at a distance far enough forward on the gun to prevent facial contact with the scope when the gun recoils.

MICROMETER FOCUS AT EYEPiece. Revolve the eyepiece to the left (extended position) until the scope image appears quite blurred, then turn the eyepiece to the right until distant objects become sharp and well defined. Thus the focus is set correctly, without eye strain, for your eyes. Permanently lock this adjustment with the knurled ring.

PARALLAX ADJUSTMENT. To test for parallax place the scope in a fixed position aimed at a mark at a distance of 200 yards or more. Look through the scope and move the eye 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 small screws holding adjustment plate are loosened about one half turn. The plate is then tapped lightly to move it forward or back as required until no parallax is present. Tighten screws thoroughly when correctly adjusted.

IMPORTANT

Tighten the 8 scope clamping screws and 4 mount attaching screws **AS TIGHT AS YOU CAN PULL THEM.** If you do not the scope will not hold its position and alignment. All screws are hardened to withstand unusual pressure.

WARNING: Model G Scopes (like other makes of low priced scopes) have short eye relief and for this reason should not be used on high power rifles even though Type N Mount is designed for such rifles. When using any of our scopes on rifles 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.

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