

ATTACHING, ADJUSTING TYPE T MOUNT

DRILLING FRONT ATTACHING HOLE FOR ALL T MOUNTS

Place the mount in position on the left side of the receiver or barrel with the scope the proper distance from the eye. (See that the scope is directly above the center of the barrel when attaching types T-1, T-2, T-02, T-3, T-03, and T-4.) Mark through the hole in the mount to locate one of the attaching holes on the gun. Center-punch this mark, drill with a $5/32$ " drill, and tap with a size 10-32 tap. If the hole is drilled first with a slightly smaller drill and then opened up with a $5/32$ " drill there is less danger of an oversize hole. (CAUTION: USE CARE IN DRILLING AND TAPPING SO THE THREADS WILL BE FULL AND SHARP.) Fasten the scope on the gun with one of the attaching screws.

DRILLING REAR ATTACHING HOLE, T-1, T-2, T-02, T-3, T-03, T-4

TYPES T-1, T-2, T-02, T-3, T-03, and T-4. While the mount is held in place by one of the attaching screws locate the exact position of the mount base on the curve of the barrel or receiver. Then the other attaching screw hole is marked through the mount, center-punched, drilled, and tapped. Be sure the hole in the gun is exactly central with the hole in the mount.

DRILLING REAR ATTACHING HOLE, T-5, T-6, T-7, T-8

TYPES T-5, T-6, T-7, and T-8 are used on guns having flat receivers. After fastening the mount to the gun with one of the attaching screws place the gun in some fixed position with the sights (or bore) aligned on a mark. Be sure the internal windage and elevation adjustments are central as set at factory.

Pivot the base vertically on the attaching screw until the scope is aligned on the same mark (or several inches under the mark if boresighted). If the scope is off for windage (sideways) align it on the mark by pressing the ends of the scope sideways while the mount brackets are clamped friction tight on the scope. This method is explained on the following page under "Windage Correction." When the scope is aligned correctly hold the mount in position and carefully mark the second attaching screw hole which is then center-punched, drilled and tapped.

When attaching Type T-8 mount to Remington Model 8 Rifle always place the cut away portion of the mount over the screw head located in the left side of the receiver.

The two knurled screws holding the mount on the gun should always be very tight. It is advisable to tighten them with a large screw driver or with a large coin held by pliers. Turn each screw a little at a time until both are EXTREMELY TIGHT. One screw is marked "F" (Front) and the other "R" (Rear). Always insert them in the proper holes.

TO PLACE INTERNAL SCOPE ADJUSTMENTS IN CENTRAL POSITION

To center the adjustments first turn the elevation screw in (clockwise) until it is down tight against the adjustment plate (or against the lock nut). Then turn the screw out (counter clockwise) the number of complete turns shown in the table below.

The same procedure is followed with the windage screw.

SCOPE MODEL	330C	440C	330S 440S 1X	29S 329	333 355	344
Number of turns	2	1 ¼	1	1 ¾	2 ⅞	1 ½

PRELIMINARY ADJUSTMENTS FOR SCOPE ALIGNMENT—TYPE T MOUNT

These adjustments are important, don't neglect them. Before targeting or firing the gun check the scope alignment by placing the rifle in some fixed position with the sights (or bore) aligned on a mark. Without moving the rifle look through the scope. If the scope is not pointing at the mark (or several inches below the mark if boresighted) preliminary adjustments should be made in the mounts. Be sure that scope adjustments are in the central position as set at the factory. To boresight some guns that do not permit a clear view through the barrel, open the breech and insert a small mirror. When the mirror is held at an angle an unobstructed view of the bore and mark can be obtained.

Alignment of the scope or point of impact of the bullets is corrected as follows:

To raise—place paper shims at B, Fig. 1, between the scope tube and the rear scope bracket.

To lower—place the shims at B, Fig. 1, in the front scope bracket.

(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.)

WINDAGE CORRECTION. First fully tighten the two mount attaching screws and clamp the brackets friction tight but not binding on the scope.

To move right—press rear of scope to right and front of scope to left.

To move left—press rear of scope to left and front of scope to right.

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.** They must be extremely tight to hold the tube absolutely rigid, otherwise the scope will move from shocks and blows and alignment will change.

Final adjusting or targeting is done by means of the internal scope adjustments. If, after firing, it is found that enough sight adjustment cannot be obtained in one particular direction or that the reticule is noticeably off center the alignment can be readjusted in the mount in the above manner.



FIG. 1

SCOPE ADJUSTMENT—POSITION, FOCUS, ETC.

POSITION OF SCOPE. For best vision our scopes are usually placed the greatest distance from the eye which still allows the full field of view 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—330, 440, and IX SCOPES. Parallax is eliminated at the factory and this adjustment should never be required. If for any reason parallax develops it will cause the reticule to appear blurred. To test for parallax place the scope on a rigid support with the reticule aligned on some mark. While looking thru the scope move the head from side to side. If there is any apparent movement between the reticule and the mark parallax is present. To eliminate it partially loosen the four screws holding the adjustment plate and slide the plate forward or back until the reticule and object appear stationary when the head is moved. When adjusted tighten the four screws thoroughly. If enough adjustment cannot be obtained in this manner return to the factory for correction.

TO PLACE THE RETICULE VERTICAL—330, 440, and IX SCOPES. Slightly loosen the four screws holding the adjustment plate. Move the plate to the right or left until the reticule is upright. Be careful not to move the plate forward or back as this would cause parallax. The movement of the adjustment plate is limited and if the reticule leans too far from vertical it will be necessary to turn the entire scope in the mount.

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 left side of Models 330, 440, IX, 29S, 329 and is at the right side of Models 333, 344, 355. When the windage screw is turned in the direction of the arrow with the letter "L" the point of impact of the bullets is moved to the left.

If the scope has adjustments of the screw and lock nut type the lock nuts can be used to hold the screws friction tight which permits making adjustments with a screw driver without disturbing the lock nuts.

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.

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.

330C, 440C, 355 Scopes per "click"	330S Scope per graduation	440S Scope per graduation	1X Scope per graduation	29S, 333, 344 Scopes per "click"	329 Scope per 1/8 turn of screws	Range
1/16"	3/8"	1/4"	1"	1/8"	1/2"	25 yards
1/8"	3/4"	1/2"	2"	1/4"	1 "	50 yards
1/4"	1 1/2"	1 "	4"	1/2"	2 "	100 yards
1/2"	2 "	2 "	8"	1 "	4 "	200 yards

Example: Using a model 333 Scope, the bullets are striking 1/4" right and 1" low, range 50 yards. To center bullet impact in the bull's eye turn the windage screw one click to move left and the elevation screw four clicks to raise.

IMPORTANT

Tighten the 8 scope clamping screws and 2 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.

Don't drill and tap attaching holes in the gun loose or over-size. Threads should be full so that the screws can be made extremely tight without stripping.

Don't neglect preliminary adjustments in the mount.

Don't allow the eye lens or objective lens to become dirty.

Don't disturb the inner lenses. Whenever this is done the scope requires readjusting and optical alignment.

WARNING: Models 333, 344, and 355 Scopes (like all 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 T 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. No responsibility is assumed if this warning is disregarded.

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