

# INSTRUCTIONS FOR WEAVER CLASSIC 300, 400, 600 SCOPES

## 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 eyepiece in too far, which impairs optical qualities and causes eye strain. Lock this adjustment with the locking ring.

## ADJUSTMENTS FOR WINDAGE AND ELEVATION

**The elevation adjustment** when turned with a coin in the direction of the arrow marked "UP" raises the point of impact of the bullet.

**The windage adjustment** turned in the direction of the arrow marked "L" moves the point of impact of the bullet to the left.

## CENTERING INTERNAL SCOPE ADJUSTMENTS

Windage and elevation adjustments are set at the factory so the line of sight is parallel to the scope tube. If the adjustments have been moved, they should be recentered before attaching the scope to the rifle. To recenter, using a penny, turn both adjustments counter-clockwise until some resistance is felt. Do not force further movement of adjustments, then turn each adjustment clockwise the amount specified in the following table.

Classic 300 and 600	1 Turn and 21 graduations.
Classic 400	1 Turn and 7 graduations.

## SIGHTING-IN

Usually .22 rifles are sighted-in at 50 to 75 yards, medium power rifles at 100 yards, high power rifles at 200 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.

Each click of the windage and elevation screws will change the sight adjustment as shown below. Changes at other ranges are proportionate.

	50 Yards	100 Yards	200 Yards
Classic 300	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1"
Classic 400, 600	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

**Sighting-in Example.** Classic 300 Scope, range 100 yards, bullets are striking 3" low and 1" to the right. To center the bullet impact in the bull's eye turn the elevation screw 6 clicks "UP" (this raises impact 3" since each click as shown in the chart gives a change of  $\frac{1}{2}$ " at 100 yards) and turn the windage screw 2 clicks "L" to move impact 1" to the left.



Turn "UP" 6 Clicks (3")  
Turn "L" (left) 2 Clicks (1")

### 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 screwdriver 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.

**NOTE:** When using any 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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