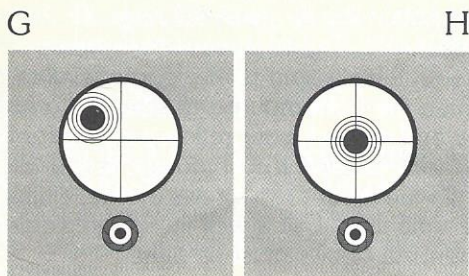


Your new scope, as shipped from the factory, is centered. That is, the optical centerline was adjusted to coincide with the mechanical centerline. It may be helpful when installing your scope to check the scope setting against your bore sight. This can indicate how accurately your receiver is drilled and how accurately your bases are located on the receiver.

(G) Bore of rifle is aligned with center of the target. The scope is not properly aligned with the target.

(H) Adjustments have been made to align the scope properly with the target.

Remove any excess adhesive/sealant from around the bases, and from the screws that enter the chamber. Close the action and check the operation. On bolt mechanisms, pay particular attention to the base screws that pass into the bolt-locking lug area. If the screw is too long, or your action is thinner than standard, the screw will bind the bolt. This is easily corrected by removing the screw and shortening it on a grinding wheel (one or two threads should do it).



Focusing.

Because no two people have exactly the same eyesight, the ocular focus on your new scope is designed to adjust reticle sharpness over a wide range of eye conditions. Your scope has been adjusted at the factory for "standard" eyesight (20/20) vision, at a one-hundred-yard focus. If your vision is normal, it may not be necessary to change the focus.

Movement of the ocular, whether out for farsightedness or in for nearsightedness, does not affect the focus of the scope. It merely adjusts the focus of the reticle for your particular eye condition.

Eye accommodation (the ability of the eye to focus rapidly on objects of different distances from the eye) may require periodic adjustments of the ocular focus in order to make the reticle sharpness comfortable to the eye when in actual use. Loosen the ocular lock ring and screw it forward several turns. Focus your eyes (both eyes open) on some object at least a hundred feet away. Move the scope into your field of view and quickly locate the reticle wires. If they appear sharp and crisp, return the lock ring to its original position and tighten it. If the reticle does not appear sharp, move the ocular out a turn or two and repeat the procedure. Remember, you must view the reticle quickly, because natural accommodation of the eye will take place rapidly and automatically, adjusting to an out-of-focus condition.

If, after moving the ocular out several turns, the reticle image is not improving, reverse your direction and try the "in" position. Spend some time with this adjustment. Prolonged use of an out-of-focus ocular can cause eyestrain. This is a very fine adjustment, and may require more than just a few turns of the ocular to achieve any measurable effect. This adjustment will not affect eye relief.

The importance of eye relief.

Generous eye relief always has been a feature of Weaver-Scopes, and your new T Model is no exception. Too little eye relief can bring about a painful confrontation with your forehead or eyebrow.

Therefore, eye relief must be designed within a carefully-balanced range. The stated eye relief of all T Models equals or slightly exceeds 3 1/2", measured from the extreme rear of the ocular to the exit pupil. This allows something in excess of 3" scope-to-eyebrow clearance, and is more than sufficient for even heavy-recoil magnums.

Position scope for maximum eye relief.