

WEAVER

SPLIT-RING

DETACHABLE SIDE MOUNT

INSTRUCTIONS

Detachable Side Mounts are especially suitable for the shorter scopes. Usually Detachable Top Mounts are preferred for longer scopes, particularly K6, K8, K10 & K12. Side Mount bases for various guns are listed below. Use Detachable Top Mounts on guns not listed.

Base No. 1. For nearly all high power bolt action rifles (except Krag, Savage 40, 45, and Mauser with 1.410 dia. receiver ring). Savage Models 340, 342 require no drilling.

Base No. 2. For .22 rifles on which a low mount is suitable (except guns with octagon barrels). Attach to barrel on pump guns and others with flat receivers, Model K & Classic Scopes only. Attach to receiver on bolt action and others with round receivers, all scopes. For Savage 40, 45, and Krag. Can be offset on Krag.

Base No. 3. Winchester lever action rifles except Model 88 which is drilled for top mount.

Base No. 4. Remington 8, 81.

Base No. 5. For Mauser with receiver ring about 1.410 dia.

Base No. 7. Auto Shotguns except Remington 11-48, 1100, Sportsman 48, 58, Winchester 50, Browning Double Auto.

Base No. 8. Remington 48, 58, 1100, Winchester 50, Browning Double Auto with steel receiver. Pump shotguns except Winchester 42. (Use base No. 2 for Win. 42.)

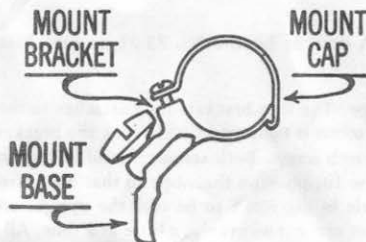
Base No. M. U. S. Carbine, Cal. .30 M1.

Note: Attaching mounts on aluminum shotgun receivers is not recommended.

NOTE: Model D and V22 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 scope on a gun having any noticeable recoil, be certain that it is placed far enough forward on the gun to prevent contact of the scope and face or scope and spectacles, when the gun recoils.

IMPORTANT

The slightest movement of the scope or mount will cause the gun to shoot inaccurately. Everything must be tight including base screws and scope clamping screws. All screws are hardened. Turn them tight 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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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. Determine the position of the scope and mount on the gun. 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.
3. The scope adjustment turret may be forward of the mount or in the center of the mount, depending on location of the scope and mount. Slip the mount caps over the side of the tube. **Don't remove the scope turret or eyepiece.**
4. Bases 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, M. After determining the position of the base forward and back, hold the mount in place with the scope in position over the gun. With a sharp scribe, mark one of the center attaching holes on the gun. Carefully center-punch this mark on the gun, drill and tap.* (The upper part of the mount covers the attaching holes in Bases 2 and 8. To mark the first hole on the gun for these bases the upper mount part can be offset on the base by inserting the forward thumb screw in the rear hole of the base exposing two of the attaching holes for marking.) Locate Base 4 so upper edge is flush with or slightly to left of ejection opening on Remington 8, 81. Although Base 4 offsets scope to left, attach well forward so turret caps do not interfere with ejection.



5. Attach the base to the gun with one screw, fasten the scope in position on the base. Place the gun in a vise or some fixed position with the bore or regular sights precisely aligned on a target about 40 feet distant. 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. Without moving the rifle from its boresighted position, the scope should point at or close to the boresight mark. This gives a close check on scope alignment before drilling and tapping the remaining holes.
7. No. 3 Base. Before drilling any holes, check alignment on Winchester lever action rifles by boresighting. The base shoulder should rest on the top edge of the receiver. Hold the mount in position and with a sharp scribe, mark the location of the attaching holes on the rifle, center punch slightly below center, drill and tap.* The holes should be slightly (.004" or .005") below the center so the screws, when tightened, will pull the shoulder down firmly against the receiver. Be sure all screw heads in the receiver of the rifle are below the surface or they will prevent the base from resting flat.
8. All bases must be tight. A drop of Loctite No. 73-21 on each base screw will keep screws from working loose.
9. Attaching mount and scope. The side bracket—long attaches to the base with two thumb screws. **It is important that the front screw is tightened first** to lock the bracket in the proper position on the base, then tighten the rear thumb screw. Both screws should be tightened securely. With the mount cap screws tightened to a loose fit, position the scope so that one turret cap is up and the other is on the right side. Check the reticle in the scope to be sure the upright crosshair is perpendicular to the receiver. Tighten all four mount cap screws evenly, a little at a time. All screws must be tight.

*DRILLING AND TAPPING. Bases 1, 2, 3, 5, M use 8-40 screws. Drill first with a small drill about 1/8", then open up with the tap drill, a No. 28. This prevents the No. 28 drill cutting oversize and assures full, sharp threads. Tap with 8-40 tap. Bases 4, 7, 8, use 6-48 screws. Drill first with a small drill, about No. 38, then open up with a No. 32 drill, 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 the threads are cut to the correct depth.