These sights differ only in the amount of elevation which can be obtained. The USA 434 is correct for the Trapdoor rifle and the USA 437 is correct for the Trapdoor carbine model.

1. The base plate (A) will have either 4 or 5 numbers on the right side of the base. When slider (B) is positioned in contact with any of these numbered steps, the V-notch (C) on the front of the elevation ladder (D) will be set for the hundreds of yards equal to the number on which slider (B) is resting. Example: With (B) resting on step number 3, the V-notch (C) will be set for 300 yards elevation.

2. For distances beyond what can be obtained using the close range steps, raise the elevation ladder (D) to it’s full vertical position and move the slider (B) so that the top edge of plate (E) is aligned with the desired number on the elevation ladder (D). Example: number 7 equals 700 yards. The elevation ladder of the rifle is marked to 11 (1100 yards) and the carbine is marked to 12 (1200 yards).

3. Sliding plate (B) has a small set screw on it’s forward face. This should be adjusted so the plate will move with a slight drag and remain in place once it is properly positioned.

4. When using either the ladder V-notch (C) or the sliding plate V-notch (E) the correct aiming method is to center the top of the front sight blade level with the top of the V-notch.

5. The elevation settings on your Pedersoli sight are the same as the original Springfield sight but because your ammunition may have a different ballistic performance than the original 1873 army issue ammunition your point of impact may not agree with the sight settings. All that is necessary is to test your ammunition on a paper target at measured distances to learn what elevation setting actually works well with your ammunition at each distance.

6. When cleaning the rifle apply a film of gun oil to the sight to provide lubrication and rust protection. Check the two base mounting screws and keep them firmly tight.