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USA 440 – USA 445 – USA 436 USA 433 – USA 454

Once properly adjusted, these sturdy and economical tang sights will provide accurate aiming for most hunting and practice shooting conditions from close range to more than 1000 yards for models USA 440,436 & 454 and to more than 500 yards for models USA445 & 433.

These lower price tang sights do not have a "Vernier Type" elevation staff or an adjustable windage scale as required for competition shooting matches. You will find these required features in Pedersoli tang sights USA 405 and 406 (Soule Type) and in the USA 431,461,430 & 465 conventional tang sights.

INSTALLATION ON YOUR RIFLE

Your Pedersoli tang sight is provided with two mounting holes or an elongated slot plus one hole in the base plate. The holes have a nominal distance between them of 37.7mm to 39.6mm (1 7/16" to 1 9/16") except for the USA 454, which has a distance of 37.7mm to 57mm (1 7/16" to 2 1/4"). The hole spacing permits installation on many types of rifles.

On Pedersoli cartridge rifles, remove the two 10-28 slot head set screws seen in the tang and use the screws provided with your tang sight to mount the sight on the steel tang. On some types of rifles the sight must be mounted on the wood stock using appropriate screws. Carefully position the sight before drilling two small guide holes for the wood screws.

It is important that your tang sight must stand vertically both in side view as well as from a rear view. This must be checked with a suitable carpenters level or machinists bubble level.

Mount the rifle in a padded vice and use a level to position the breech sides vertically and the barrel horizontally (make allowance for barrel taper if necessary).

Usually the sight will stand vertically in both side and rear views but if your level indicates a significant amount of error you can insert some suitable metal, hard paper or plastic shim material under one side or the other as necessary to obtain the desired vertical position.

Adjust the staff pivot screw (A) with just enough tension to allow the staff (B) to tip forward slightly when the rifle is fired. The sight can be swung backwards to allow the rifle to fit into a carrying case. The folding feature also permits easy reloading as well as use of the cleaning rod from the breech end of the barrel.

USING THE ELEVATION SCALE

The elevation staff is marked in inches and shows .25, .50 and .75 inch marks as well as the whole inch marks. There are five small lines (C) between each .25 inch increment mark. Each of these small lines is .050 inch apart. Because these tang sights are installed on many different types and brands of rifles, there is no reference line placed on the movable plate (D).

After you have learned what elevation position your rifle requires at 100 yards, we suggest that you place your own reference mark on plate (D) at a location of your choice. This will allow you shoot at distances less than 100 yards and will also allow the sight to be adjusted to the elevation needed for it's maximum long distance range.

It is necessary to loosen the eyecup (F) when making any elevation adjustment. Use only light to moderate pressure when retightening the eyecup. With the popular 30 inch barrel length, each .010" of elevation change will move the point of bullet impact up or down 1.0" if shooting at 100 yards, 2.0" at 200 yards and so on for longer distances.

Since the distance between the small lines (C) is .050", moving the sight one full space would change the point of bullet impact 5.0" in 100 yards , 10.0" in 200 yards and so on for longer distances.

For rifles having other barrel lengths and when using faster or slower ammunition you will have to experiment using a paper target at 100 yards and the longer distances. Then make up your own elevation data customized for your rifle and ammunition. The above information will put you on the paper quickly and it is not a problem to find out where your rifle actually shoots with each elevation change you make.

MAKING WINDAGE ADJUSTMENTS

On all the tang sights covered by this instruction sheet, loosening the eyecup will permit the eyecup to be moved left and right a small amount. This is usually enough movement to bring your shots into the center of the paper target.

When loosening the eyecup to change elevation you will lose this exact setting position so it is suggested that you place your own small reference lines on the "forward" side of the eyecup plate (E) then when you make an elevation change you can return the eyecup to the original position according to your own marks on plate (E). If the eyecup movement is not sufficient to bring the shots into the target center you will have to move the front sight left or right to obtain more windage adjustment.

On tang sights USA 436 & 433, the elevation staff (B) is provided with a means to swing the staff left or right and obtain more windage adjustment in addition to the method described above. To swing the elevation staff the center screw (G) is loosened slightly and the two side screws (H) are turned out partially. Tightening the right side screw will swing the staff (B) to the right and the tightening of the left side screw will swing the staff (B) to the left.

When you have obtained the desired left or right position for the eyecup, retighten the three screws more firmly but keep in mind that they are small screws and could be stripped or broken by excessive force.

NOTE..... always tighten all three screws (G&H) before firing the rifle as the recoil will cause loose screws to allow the staff to move to some unexpected position. Frequently check these screws to make certain they have not become loose. When using these bottom screws on the USA 436 & 433 sights the eyecup should always be kept in it's previously marked "center" position. In this manner the windage adjustment is controlled by the three bottom screws (G&H) which permit the entire staff and eyecup to swing left and right so the eyecup does not have to be moved at all. Because the staff on the USA 436 & 433 sight may be tipped to left or right, a large elevation change will cause the point of impact to move left or right on the target and this will require that you readjust your windage setting to bring your shots back into the target center.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Your Pedersoli tang sight must be protected against being struck or bent. After each shooting session carefully wipe it to remove cleaning fluids and dirt. Using a fine brush, clean the threaded screw on the staff. Before putting away the rifle, apply a thin film of gun oil to all exterior surfaces to prevent rust formation.

Because leather and trapped humidity can cause corrosion, we advise against storing the gun or sight in a leather case or sealed container for an extended period of time.