

If you are around long enough, you too will have the

Thousand Yard Stare

Adjustable Scope Mount



Eliminates the need for a riser rail to accommodate scopes with large objective lenses.	Rugged, Rock solid, Predictable, Repeatable, and Adjustable by hand or 5/8" wrench.	Frees the rifle and scope to quickly engage targets at both short range and long range.	Precision machined, on a CNC mill capable of plus or minus .0001 inch accuracy.
Settings at 0 degree, 15 MOA, 20 MOA, and 25MOA.		Manufactured from high strength steel bar stock.	1913 Picatinny specification rail.

Many modern rifles and scopes are capable of shooting well at long ranges, but most scopes, even high quality scopes, do not have enough internal adjustment to bridge the necessary change from 100 to 1000 yards. Rifles then need to be dedicated for either long range or short range. Some long range shooters use a mount with 20 Minute Of Angle machined into the mount. This is great for long range, but then the rifle can't be zeroed at short range.

The "Thousand Yard Stare" scope mount quickly adjusts from parallel to the barrel for short range up to 15, 20, and 25 MOA by simply changing the rear thumbscrew to any of the clearly marked positions.

Most ammunition manufacturers have free ballistic calculators on their websites that can calculate the MOA holdover necessary to change the point of impact to the desired range. Just enter as many of the variables as you choose and print a chart. The chart will show the required holdover in MOA for any distance specific to the type of ammunition's characteristics you have entered. The chart will allow you to identify the specific distances to which the 15, 20, and 25 MOA quick change stations on the scope mount will align with. You can fine tune the scope to zero at the desired range or learn to estimate holdover adjustments using the charts you create without adjustments of the scope's reticle.

Note the range coincidental to the 15, 20, and 25 MOA positions on the mount. Different ammunition performs differently' enter as much information as you are able for each type of ammunition. Print a chart for each type.

If your scope has a multiplex reticle, thinner at the center, wider near the edges, you can use the distance from the center of the reticle in MOA to quickly adjust your aim without internal adjustment of the scope. Bring a yard stick and attach it to the target. Adjust your scope to its highest magnification and measure the distance from the center of the scope to the point of the wider reticle. This will tell you the Minute of Angle measure of the duplex reticle and aid in estimating distance compared to an object of known size. Your scope's manual often will often have a more detailed explanation of range finding using the scope's reticles.

There are a wide variety of optical range finders that are capable of precisely determining the range of your target.

Any personal computer or cell phone that is internet capable can access ballistic tables for free on websites such as: <http://www.hornady.com>
Ballistic tables are useful resources at home or in the field for making accurate use of your rifle and scope at long distances.

Most scopes are adjustable in ¼ MOA clicks. When a typical rifle is zeroed at 100 yards, it will require a 20 MOA adjustment (80 clicks) to zero at past 900 yards. Very few scopes have this much internal adjustment, even high quality scopes. For most people, MOA adjustments are learned more quickly than mil dot adjustments. One MOA is equal to 1/60 of one degree or 1.047" at 100 yards. A 1" group at 100 yards will grow about 1 inch with every additional 100 yards of range. See this excellent Youtube video explaining the simple use of MOA for long range shooting: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VA2PZBD5Tjg>

Installation of the 1000 Yard Stare Adjustable Scope Mount

This mount is fully assembled, Check the bottom rail clamp blocks to be sure the larger portion of the clamp blocks are positioned downwards. Loosen the two #8-32 x 1 ¼" SHCS machine screws and the two 3/8" cap nuts using the 9/64 hex wrench provided. The larger jaw of the clamp blocks is positioned down to grip the original scope rail. Use blue Loctite to secure the #8 clamp screws rather than over-torquing the cap nut.

The large shoulder bolt thumbscrews position the scope rail in one of the 4 adjustment holes. Start by zeroing your rifle with the thumbscrew in the zero degree position. You might start with a 100 yard zero for convenience, but if you zero at 200 yards, the 15, 20, & 25 MOA positions will give you longer range. Most high power rifles are only 1" to 2" high at 100 yards if zeroed at 200 yards. The ballistic chart will tell you exactly how high the bullet will be at 100 yards; remember the distance and account for it when you shoot at ranges less than 200 yards. Keep the front and rear thumbscrews tightened to equal torque for best results.

After the adjustable rail is secured to the body of the mount with both thumbscrews and the body of the mount to the rifle, you can install your scope rings to the top of the adjustable scope mount's Picatinny rail. Separate the rings as much as possible as you adjust the eye relief of the scope to your preference. Be sure the scope is not mounted too close to your eye. If your eye is too close to the scope, recoil forces can cause the back end of the scope to cut your skin above your eye or around your nose.

The ideal method of checking the alignment of the rings is to use a 1.000" cylinder or a 30mm cylinder to check the position of the scope rings. Rings that are not in coaxial alignment will place a torque on the scope tube. There is a real possibility that the scope could be damaged if it is clamped into rings that are misaligned. Check the alignment of the rings by loosely clamping the cylinder in the assembled rings. If they are not in alignment, wrap the cylinder with very fine "wet-or-dry" sandpaper and move it back and forth in the rings until you have removed the area that is causing the problem. Once the rings are in correct alignment, place the scope in the bottom ½ of the rings and check the fit. The scope should lay solidly in the rings. You can now secure the top portion of the rings. Install all the screws with a drop of blue Loctite and tighten only until they are snug. Rotate the scope tube in the rings until the vertical reticle is true to the rifle. Once the scope is in position, the screws are ready to be finally tightened. Alternately tighten the screws on opposing sides so as to not turn the scope in the rings. It is important for the reticle to be in a truly vertical position in relation to the rifle when the clamp screws are secure. Use blue Loctite to secure the screws to avoid stripping the threads, especially if the rings are made from aluminum.

Once you have zeroed the scope at either 100 or 200 yards, shoot the smallest group that you are capable of at 100 yards. Make a note of the size of your best group. This information will be helpful in reading your targets in the future. To readily hit targets at long ranges, the best rifles are shooting ½ Moa groups or smaller. A ½ MOA group at 100 yards is very closely proportional to a 5" group at 1000 yards.

It is very helpful to print out trajectory charts and keep a log of how you need to adjust the mount after you have changed the thumb screw to another position. You can then fine tune the reticle of the scope to reach the desired distance. Identify and memorize the distances that correspond to the 15, 20, and 25 MOA quick change positions of the scope mount. With practice, you can learn to extrapolate the proper holdover for distances between the positions of the adjustable mount without changing the scope's zero.

As you fine tune the scope's reticle, make small adjustments in one direction only. If you adjust the scope too far, and need to reverse direction especially a small amount, play in the scope's gears can allow the reticle to drift. You may also find that you need to reverse several more clicks than you used for the original movement. The scope will retain zero better if there is tension in the gears. Reversing direction a small amount can allow the gears to be loose, robbing the scope of its potential accuracy and frustrating your sighting in and zeroing the scope.

With normal care your *1000 YARD STARE ADJUSTABLE SCOPE MOUNT* will give you many years of accurate shooting, allowing your rifle to shoot precisely and predictably at both short range and at long range.