

DOPE BAG[®]

The American Rifleman has used the phrase "Dope Bag" at least since 1921, when Col. Townsend Whelen first titled his column with it. Even then, it had been in use for years, referring to a sack used by target shooters to hold ammunition and accessories on the firing line. "Sight dope" also was a traditional marksman's term for sight adjustment information, while judging wind speed and direction was called "doping the wind."

CAUTION: Technical data and information contained herein are intended to provide information based on the limited experience of individuals under specific conditions and circumstances. They do not detail the comprehensive training procedures, techniques and safety precautions absolutely necessary to properly carry on similar activity. Read the notice and disclaimer on the contents page. Always consult comprehensive reference manuals and bulletins for details of proper training requirements, procedures, techniques and safety precautions before attempting any similar activity.

RUGER MODEL 96/22



The Ruger Model 96 rifles are available in .22 LR, .22 WMR and .44 Mag. They trace their lineage back to 1959 and the .44 Magnum Carbine, called the Deerstalker at its introduction.

IN 1959, Sturm, Ruger & Co. introduced the gas-operated, semi-automatic .44 Magnum Carbine that, in 1964, evolved into the .22 rimfire blowback-operated 10/22. According to the factory's announcement of that gun it was "a companion to the famous RUGER .44 MAGNUM Carbine. The external similarity of these two Carbines is unique—they are almost identical in size and shape."

These Carbines evolved again this year when "Bill Ruger got the idea of a .22 rifle that would be, in effect, a lever action version of the 10/22 self-loader." This new rifle, designated as the Model 96, is available in .44 Mag. as the Model 96/44, .22 Mag. as the Model 96/22M and .22 Long Rifle as the Model 96/22,

which is the model to be reviewed here.

Because of their similar appearance, one would expect us to compare the 96/22 to the 10/22. But looks are the extent of their likeness as not only are the actions completely different, but parts interchangeability consists of only the magazine, a receiver cross pin, barrel retainer block and some screws.

The walnut-stained hardwood stock has

a long wrist to accommodate the curved aluminum finger lever that is hinged at the front of the trigger guard just below the hammer-blocking cross-button safety. The top of the lever arcs up through the trigger group into the steel-reinforced aluminum alloy receiver (the 96/44's receiver is chrome-moly

RUGER MODEL 96/22

MANUFACTURER: Sturm, Ruger & Co., Inc., Dept. AR, 200 Ruger Rd., Prescott, AZ 86301

MECHANISM TYPE: lever-action rifle

CALIBER: .22 LR (tested), .22 WMR, .44 Mag.

OVERALL LENGTH: 37¹/₄" (37⁵/₁₆" 96/44)

BARREL LENGTH: 18¹/₂"

WEIGHT: 5 lbs., 4 ozs.

MAGAZINE CAPACITY: 10 (96/22), 9 (96/22M), 4 (96/44)

RIFLING: 1:16" RH (96/22), 1:14" (96/22M), 1:20" (96/44)

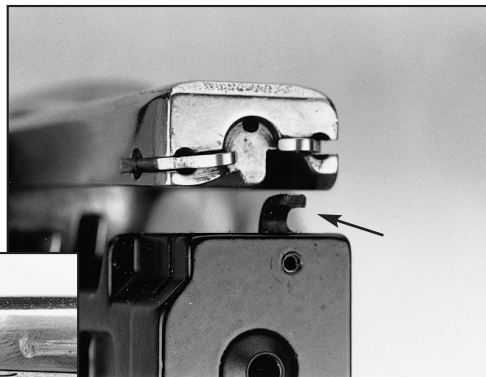
TRIGGER: single-stage, 5 lbs. pull

SIGHTS: gold bead front, adjustable folding leaf rear, drilled and tapped for dovetail rail (integral scope mount on 96/44)

STOCK: American hardwood; length of pull, 13³/₄"; drop at heel, 1¹/₄"; drop at comb, 11/16" (96/44 dimensions from Ruger press release: drop at heel, 1¹/₂"; drop at comb, 2⁵/₂"")

ACCESSORIES: extra magazine, scope base

PRICE: \$327.50 (96/22), \$345 (96/22M), \$365.50 (96/44)



The 96/22's bolt (above) has dual opposing extractors and the ejector (arrow) is a bent steel piece retained by a roll pin. The top of the lever arcs up through the trigger group and is connected to the bolt by a pivoting link. On closing, the link cams the bolt up to lock the action. The bolt's top (l.) locks up into the receiver and its locking surface is visible at left as is the firing pin (arrow).





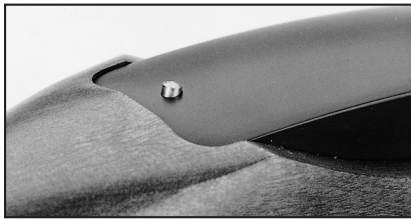
When reassembling, make sure the cocking indicator lifter (arrow) is behind the hammer and has not drifted to the center or it will not work properly, and may possibly damage the lever.

safety in the "on" position. Loosen the barrel band screw and slide the band off toward the muzzle end, followed by loosening the take-down screw in front of the magazine. Position the safety button so an equal amount of the button is exposed on each side of the trigger guard or it may jam against, and damage, the stock during disassembly. Finally, lift the barrelled action upward and away from the

steel) and is connected to the bolt by a single pivoting steel link so that when the lever is operated, the arc swings down, pulling the link with the attached bolt back. As the lever is fully closed, the pivoting action of the link causes the rear of the bolt to cam slightly forward and up, allowing a wedge-shaped extension of the bolt to purchase against a steel bar set in a matching recess in the top of the receiver.

When cocking, the hammer presses against a lifter in the rear of the lever assembly causing a small round brass button to pop up through the top rear of the receiver, providing visual and tactile evidence that the rifle is cocked. This button is *not* a loaded chamber indicator and the owner's manual states "... never assume that if the cocking indicator does not protrude the chamber is empty—the cocking indicator, like any mechanical device, might malfunction, or a misfire may have occurred."

The bolt has dual asymmetrically opposed extractors that are retained by the



A small round brass button provides visual and tactile evidence that the gun is cocked. It is not a loaded chamber indicator.

spring pressure of their respective plungers. For an ejector, the 96/22 uses a flat piece of steel that is bent forward and retained by a single roll pin at the front of the trigger housing.

Barrel retention for the 96/22 is the same as for the 10/22, though the barrels are not readily interchangeable. After-market 10/22 match barrels (July 1996, p. 34), will fit, but will require at least an additional extractor cut for the dual extractors.

To disassemble the Model 96/22 for cleaning, begin with the unloaded rifle pointed in a safe direction and remove the magazine. Open the lever to make certain there is not a cartridge in the chamber and to cock the internal hammer, then place the



Ruger's lever-action plinker offers both accuracy and reliability. During a 500-round test, only one malfunction was noted, and that may have been ammo-related.

stock. If it is necessary to remove the lever assembly from the receiver, make sure the lever is fully open and drift out the receiver pins with the appropriate diameter punch and lift the assembly from the receiver. The 96/22's bolt is removed with the lever assembly and can be separated by pushing out the bolt link pin.

Reassembly is in the reverse order, though it is important to make sure the cocking indicator lifter is positioned directly behind the hammer and has not drifted to the center of the assembly, or it will not function properly and will damage the upper arm of the cocking lever.

A Nikon 6.5-20x40 mm scope was mounted with Warne quick detachable rings to the 3/8" dovetail rail that came with our 96/22, which we fired for accuracy with the results shown in the accompanying table. Function firing was with what can only be called a "junk food" diet. Ammunition consisted of solid, hollow-point, truncated and SGB bullet designs randomly loaded with the occasional .22 Short thrown in just to

ACCURACY RESULTS

.22 Long Rifle Cartridge	Vel. @15' (f.p.s.)	Smallest (ins.)	Largest (ins.)	Average (ins.)
Winchester Super Silhouette	1200 Avg. 14 Sd	1.09	1.67	1.42
PMC Zapper 22 HP	1287 Avg. 10 Sd	0.99	1.40	1.22
Fed. Hi-Powder HP	1269 Avg. 34 Sd	0.80	1.13	0.98
Average Extreme Spread				1.20
Five consecutive 10-shot groups from 50 yds., fired from sandbags. Abbreviations: Sd (standard deviation), HP (hollow-point), Fed. (Federal)				

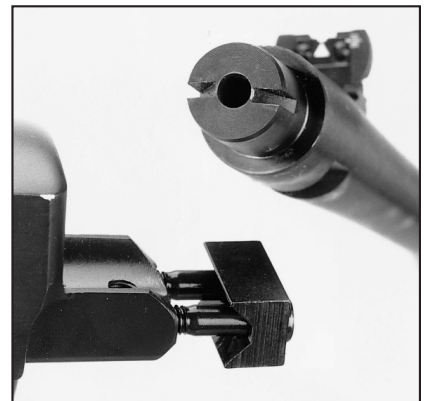
push the feeding limits. The lever was operated both smartly and slowly and deliberately, with the gun held properly, upside-down and on each side.

Of more than 500 rounds fired, the only malfunction experienced was with a single round of Federal ammunition that misfired. Examining that cartridge, as well as a number of fired cases, revealed that our 96/22 was hitting the rim hard enough, but the diameter of the firing pin is small and at the extreme edge of the rim.

The lever throw of this gun is so short that even an average size shooter can reliably manipulate it without removing the gun from his or her shoulder, or altering the thumb position of the grip in any way. Experienced shooters were able to direct aimed fire at nearly a semi-automatic rate.

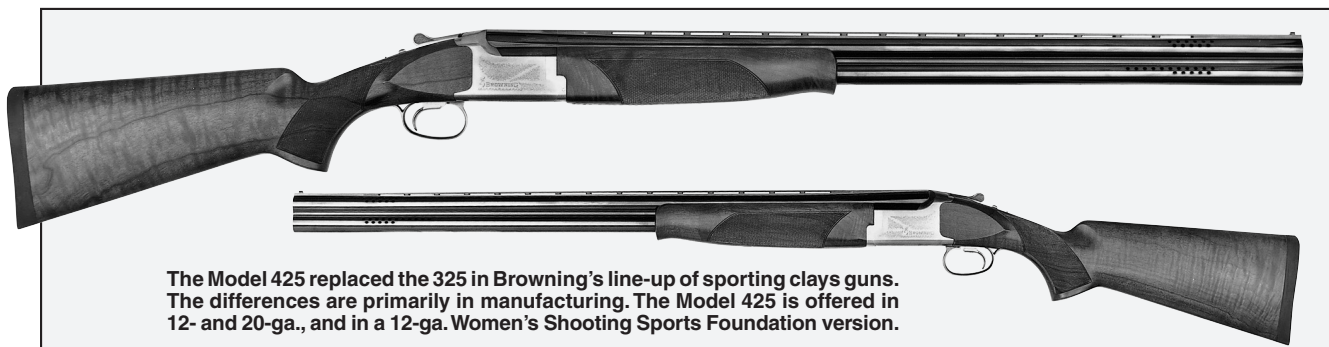
The Ruger 96/22 will clearly compete with the 10/22 as Ruger's plinker of choice. It offers extreme reliability, very good accuracy that may be further enhanced as after-market accessories become available and a reasonable price tag.

Beyond being plinkers, the 96/22 and 96/22M will appeal to small game hunters in states like Pennsylvania where hunting with semi-automatic rifles is prohibited, and the 96/44 to big game hunters who pursue their quarry in thick cover and want the power of the .44 Mag., and the speed of a short-throw carbine.



Barrel retention is the same as for the 10/22, though because of the dual extractors, the barrels are not interchangeable.

BROWNING 425 SPORTING CLAYS



The Model 425 replaced the 325 in Browning's line-up of sporting clays guns. The differences are primarily in manufacturing. The Model 425 is offered in 12- and 20-ga., and in a 12-ga. Women's Shooting Sports Foundation version.

BROWNING'S 325 shotgun as offered here in the U.S., (October 1993, p. 53) was based on the firm's quite successful European gun of the same number. A slim schnabel fore-end and lighter-weight barrels, particularly the "in vogue" 32" length, were the hallmark of the European guns. Those features made for a brisker swing and follow-through and were demanded by the American market, too. Though the barrel contours were slightly different and it employed Invector Plus choke tubes, the U.S. version of the 325 proved to have the same handling qualities, making it more lively across the course than Browning's Gti and many other guns.

The Citori action, first introduced in 1973, is the heart of current Browning overunders and is assembled on the monobloc system with the barrels joined just forward of the chambers. Differences in how the barrels are joined to the monobloc during the manufacturing process, plus a new engraving pattern, were the primary reasons behind the change in the gun's designation from the 325 to the 425.

The one-piece action body has a gray nitride finish as do all other exterior metal surfaces, save the barrels and trigger. Our sample had Grade 1 ornamentation with scroll engraving, the Browning name and Buck mark on the left and right sides. More

scroll engraving and "GRADE 1 Mod. 425" are on the bottom of the receiver. A gold Buck mark is inlaid into the trigger guard.

The blued 30" barrels are ported, as has become the fashion in sporting clays guns, with the upper barrel sporting 18 ports (nine per side) and the lower barrel 28 ports (14 per side). The rib is a low, untapered .40"-wide Broadway-style with a .080" white plastic bead at the mid-point and another at its front. The barrels are overbored, the inside diameter on both measuring .743". Solid side ribs separate the two barrels, which are threaded to accept Invector Plus choke tubes (skeet, improved and modified units were supplied along with a spanner).

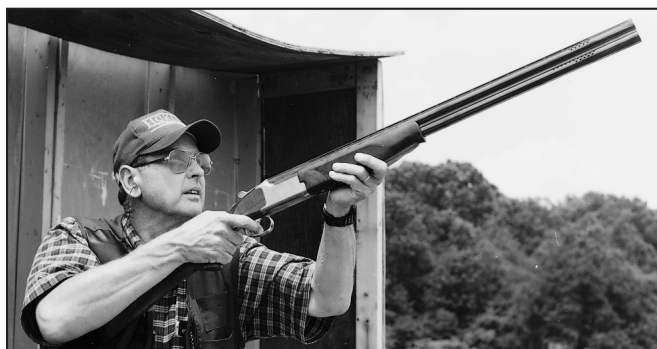
The hammers are powered by coil springs and are retained by sears that extend downward from the top strap. Cocking the hammers is effected by a linkage that connects the fore-end iron to what Browning calls a "cocking lever lifter," an L-shaped piece that rotates and pushes the hammers back to be engaged by the gun's sears. Lock-up is by a 1"-wide underlug that engages a recess cut in the lump of the monobloc.

Ejection is selective. Studs on the hammers activate the ejector trip rods that pass through the action body to act on the ejection

sears located in the fore-end.

The safety is on the tang behind the top lever and, as befits a gun intended primarily for competition, is manual. Pressing the button to the rear engages the safety and reveals an "S" engraved on the tang. The safety button also acts as the barrel selector. When the button is pressed to the left, an "O" visible on the tang indicates that the upper or "over" barrel will fire first; the rightward safety position selects the lower or "under" barrel and reveals an engraved letter "U."

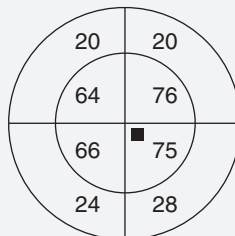
The 425's trigger is an inertial single-selective unit in which recoil from firing the first barrel resets the trigger to fire the second. The gun's inertial block moves rearward on firing, releasing the first barrel's sear, and then moves forward again to intercept the second barrel's sear. Pressure on the trigger must be released slightly before the second barrel can be fired. Though mechanical triggers are preferred by many purists over inertial types—a dud shotshell could cost a competitor two birds instead of one—inertial triggers have served well on



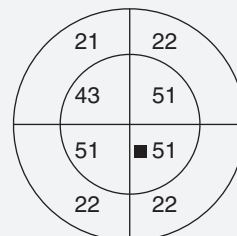
Due to the Model 425's heft, thick rubber recoil pad and barrel porting, perceived recoil was quite manageable. The thin schnabel fore-end aids in pointing, and the gun has a brisk swing and follow-through.

BROWNING MODEL 425

AVERAGE OF 10 PATTERNS AT 40 YDS.



Modified Tube



Improved Cylinder Tube

■=Point of Hold

Remington Duplex Lite Target 2¾-1½-7½-8
Pellet count—441

Total Hits	373 (85%)	Total Hits	283 (64%)
21.2" Inner Circle	281 (64%)	21.2" Inner Circle	196 (44%)
30" Outer Ring	92 (21%)	30" Outer Ring	87 (20%)

BROWNING 425

MANUFACTURER: Miroku Firearms Mfg. Co., 537-1 Shinohara-Nangoku City, Kochu Pref., Japan
IMPORTER: Browning, Dept. AR, One Browning Pl., Morgan, UT 84050
MECHANISM TYPE: over-under shotgun
GAUGE: 12-ga., 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " (tested), 20-ga.
OVERALL LENGTH: 47 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
BARREL LENGTH: 28", 30" (tested), 32"
WEIGHT: 7 lbs., 15 ozs.
TRIGGER: single-selective, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. pull upper barrel, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. pull lower barrel
STOCK: American walnut: length of pull, 14 $\frac{5}{8}$ "; drop at heel, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "; drop at comb, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
ACCESSORIES: choke tubes, spanner, trigger blades, adjustable comb available (\$210)
PRICE: \$1,775

clays and in the field, and the reliability of modern ammunition makes a mechanical trigger's advantages more theoretical than real for most of us. The trigger may also be manually reset by shifting the safety button rearward and then forward.

Three gold-tone trigger blades are supplied. A .40" wide unit with a smooth face came installed and a .25" smooth blade and .40"-wide checkered unit were also included. The blades are fixed by a hex screw and are free to travel fore and aft, once the screw

is loosened, through a range of 3/4".

Our sample's stock was of well-figured American walnut with a satin finish and featured a slight palm swell to its pistol grip buttstock. There was no grip cap. A black rubber recoil pad and spacer added 5/8" to the length of pull.

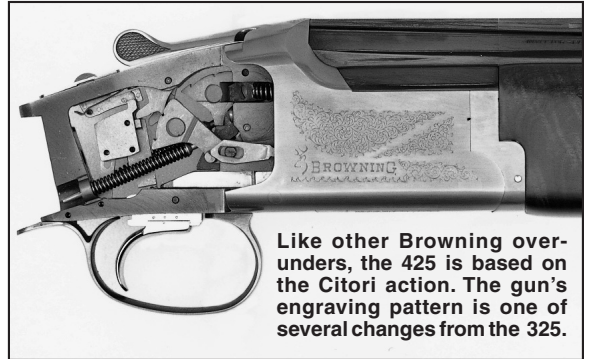
The schnabel fore-end, because of the fore-end iron's placement, had some shadbelly. Checkering on the grip and fore-end was in a bordered point pattern at 20 lines per inch. There were a few flattened points and overruns on both grip and fore-end.

The Model 425 was pattern tested with the results found in the accompanying table and function-fired with Federal, Remington, Sovereign and Winchester ammunition at hand-thrown targets and at sporting clays. There were no failures of any kind, and ejection was quite positive.

Veteran shotgunners took to the Model 425 right away and hits came quickly, while the less experienced had some difficulty at first. The gun's heft and relatively thick recoil pad tamed recoil with all but the

stiffest of loads, and the porting was certainly a help in this regard.

The 425 line now includes a Women's Shooting Sports Foundation version that has a 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ " length of pull and a drop of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " at both the heel and comb. The stock and fore-end have a teal finish and a WSSF logo is present on the buttstock. A back-bored



Like other Browning over-unders, the 425 is based on the Citori action. The gun's engraving pattern is one of several changes from the 325.

20-ga. is also made, and it, too, has ported barrels. A buttstock with a comb adjustable for drop is additionally available.

Browning is to be commended for providing a selection of sporting clays models offering varied gun dynamics. The Model 425 and its variants are welcome additions to a proven line.



IAR SINGLE-ACTION REVOLVER

THE lowly .22 rimfire was one of the original cartridges for which the Colt Single Action Army was chambered, but it generally has been overlooked in the reproduction market in favor of the .45 Colt, .44-40 and even relative anachronisms like the .44 Mag.

The .22 has most often been relegated to service in lesser single-actions like the Colt Frontier Scout or Ruger Bearcat that seem a bit toylike when compared to the real thing.

Now, for those who like toting a full-sized pistol but who need a quiet plinking or small-game round, there is the Model 1873 Frontier .22 from International Antique Replicas.

The IAR revolver is made in Italy by Armi San Marco, one of the largest suppliers of Colt replicas, imported by EMF and exclusively distributed by IAR.

In general outline, the gun resembles the EMF Hartford (April 1994, p. 52), in effect a copy of the Second Generation Colt Single Action Army, with the transverse plunger base pin retainer that allows easy removal of the pin and so the cylinder.

The cylinder frame and hammer are color-casehardened, while the grip frame is brass and the cylinder and barrel blued steel. The one-piece grip is walnut.



The IAR .22 single-action offers full-size Colt Single Action Army styling and the affordability of .22 LR cal. ammunition.

Federal import regulations require that foreign-made pistols imported into this country have a manually-operated safety device, and Armi San Marco has adopted the Hammerli system used first in the Swiss firm's SAA copies and later in the Interarms Virginian Dragoon revolver.

Here the base pin is made with a pair of annular rings that fit against the retainer. When that part bears against the rear ring,

the revolver works exactly as does the Colt. But push the base pin in until the retainer traps the second ring, and the rear of the base pin prevents the hammer from falling home.

This is a very simple and reliable system, though we suspect a good percentage of those who own guns so equipped are never aware of it.

IAR SAA

MANUFACTURER: Armi San Marco, 25063 Gardone, V.T. (Bs), Italy

IMPORTER: International Antique Reproductions, Dept. AR, 33171 Camino Capistrano, San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

MECHANISM TYPE: single-action revolver

CALIBER: .22 Long Rifle

OVERALL LENGTH: 10³/₁₆"

BARREL LENGTH: 5⁵/₈"

WEIGHT: 48 ozs.

WIDTH: 1⁵/₈"

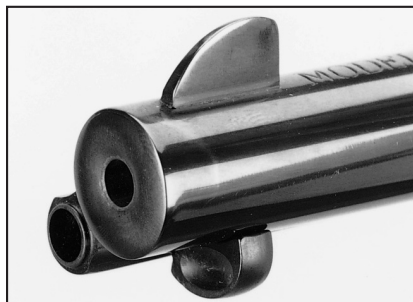
HEIGHT: 5⁵/₈"

CYLINDER CAPACITY: 6

TRIGGER: single-action pull, 3³/₄ lbs.

SIGHTS: blade front, open notch rear

PRICE: \$450



The barrel contour is the same as one would expect with a center-fire, and the front sight's height is authentic but high.

The barrel is marked "Model 1873 Frontier—IAR" on top and has the manufacturer and importer code on the bottom. Italian proofmarks are applied to the revolver's cylinder, while the cylinder frame is marked with the 1871 and 1872 patent dates common on Colt originals.

The IAR was fired for accuracy with results shown in the accompanying table, and function-fired with a variety of .22 ammunition. There were no failures of any kind.

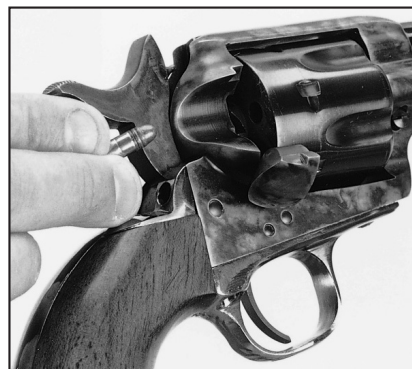
The manufacturer apparently decided that keeping the original front sight was important from an appearance standpoint, but that wasn't too helpful for shooting. Bullets impacted about a foot low at 10 yds., which required a rather unorthodox sight picture with about two-thirds of the front sight blade extending from the rear notch. Regular users will want to file down the front blade quite a bit to get a normal sight picture.

With that exception, we liked the IAR quite a bit. The 48-oz. heft made steady holding easy, and the 3³/₄-lb. trigger meant that hand-held groups were almost as small as those from the Ransom Rest.

The IAR single-action seemed to us an excellent choice for plinking or for some informal cowboy action-style shooting. **NRA**

ACCURACY RESULTS

.22 Long Rifle Cartridge	Vel. @15' (f.p.s.)	Smallest (ins.)	Largest (ins.)	Average (ins.)
CCI No. 00051 Pistol Match	934 Avg. 16 Sd	0.50	2.54	1.82
Remington No. 6100 Target	926 Avg. 44 Sd	1.25	2.41	1.73
Win. No. X22IRPP Power Point	963 Avg. 43 Sd	0.62	2.58	1.86
Average Extreme Spread				1.80
Five consecutive 5-shot groups from 25 yds., fired from Ransom Rest. Abbreviations: Sd (standard deviation), Win. (Winchester)				



Loading the IAR revolver is along Single Action Army principles with the loading gate on the right side. Putting the hammer at half-cock allows the cylinder to rotate.

H&K USP MOUNT & QUIK-COMP

SINCE its introduction in 1993, the Heckler & Koch USP pistol has enjoyed considerable popularity as a result of its accuracy, ergonomics, versatility and reliability. These characteristics, plus the capability of cocked-and-locked carry, seemed to make the USP a contender in practical pistol competition. With this potential in mind, H&K began development of an add-on scope mount and compensator even before the USP pistol itself was publicly available.

According to Paul Carroll, the H&K engineer behind both items, the new products had to be part of an integrated system that would allow the use of either alone or both together, and that would also install using only the mounting grooves on the frame—no drilling or tapping additional holes, or changing barrels or slides. Durability and rigidity were also important for the assemblies, both for long life and maintenance of critical alignment for proper functioning.

The units that were developed met all the desired criteria. The Scope Mount is a saddle design cast of 6061 aluminum and made in two halves joined by three 4-40



New from H&K are a stainless-steel-slide USP and two accessories, a six-port Quik-Comp and a frame-mounted Scope Mount, shown here with a C-More Systems sight.

Allen screws at the top of the mount, just under the Weaver-style scope mounting rail. The mount sits

high enough to allow use of the USP's iron sights. Lugs on the inside of the lower part of the mount fit into the frame's grooved mounting recesses.

Beneath the frame is an aluminum spacer, joined to the lower rails of the mount



When the Quik-Comp is properly installed on the Scope Mount, the lip at the rear of the comp's top surface matches up with the slide bevel (arrow).

halves by four more 4-40 Allen screws, two per side. HeliCoil steel threads line the screw holes in the spacer block to prevent stripping or other thread damage.

Recoil stresses are not absorbed by these screws, however, but by 1/8" steel pins that protrude from the spacer block into holes in the Scope Mount. Additional rigidity is provided by an integral crossbar, formed by the Scope Mount halves, that fits inside the front of the trigger guard.

The USP Quik-Comp is machined from 6061 aluminum, with a stainless steel tube lining its bore. Two banks of three holes angled about 45° outward redirect propellant gases upward to reduce muzzle jump. They are also angled approximately 15° to the rear to counteract the backward recoil push.

The rear face of the Quik-Comp is counterbored about .050" to accept the muzzle and has an angled top lip matching the bevel on the slide. The compensator is also bored for passage of the pistol's guide rod.

The lower portion of the Quik-Comp extends back under the forward portion of the frame, and it is clamped in place between two plates that engage the frame's mounting grooves. When the Scope Mount and the Quik-Comp are used together, this extension takes the place of the Scope Mount's aluminum spacer block and is sandwiched between the mount halves.



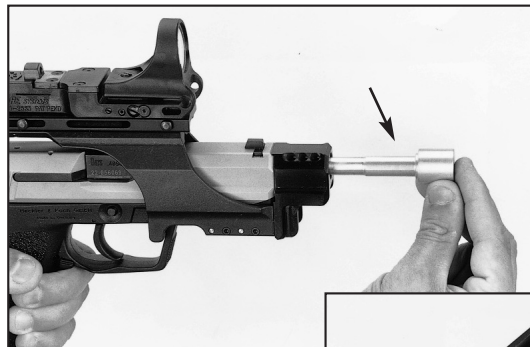
Once the compensator is mounted, an aluminum alignment rod (supplied) is inserted through it into the barrel until the enlarged collar sits inside the compensator body. Easy insertion demonstrates proper alignment, which in turn guarantees sufficient bullet clearance. Correcting misalignment involves adjusting the mounting plate screws.

While not difficult, installation can be time consuming; both units are designed for semi-permanent installation. Kits include copious instructions and a 4-40 Allen wrench.

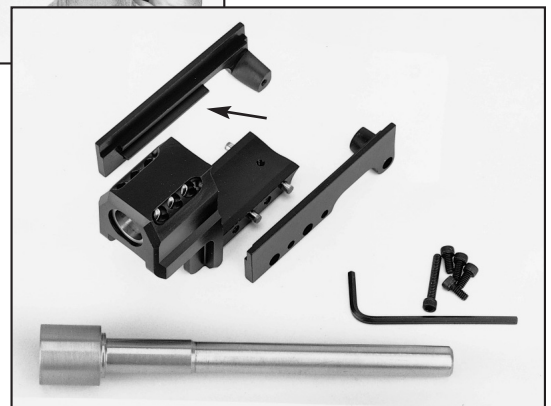
Our Scope Mount (with a C-More Railway sight attached) and Quik-Comp came already mounted on a .40 S&W USP in a single-action, cocked-and-locked configuration and featuring H&K's new stainless steel slide. This forged slide is made to the same specifications as the standard blued-steel version, and it should make the USP even more impervious to the elements.

Functionally our sample USP was identical to the model previously examined here (October 1993, p. 44). During the course of our firing tests, zero remained consistent, with no tendency to walk or wander, indicating the rigidity of the Scope Mount. The C-More sight and the USP pistol proved to be a good combination, both for informal speed shooting and for shooting groups off sandbags. The latter activity confirmed that our sample gun was capable of the same accuracy as the model we tested in 1993.

Muzzle flip was reduced by the Quik-



Left, the H&K Scope Mount, showing both halves, aluminum spacer block with steel pins (arrow), screws and wrench. Note crosspiece that fits inside trigger guard. The Quik-Comp (r.) has six angled ports, a stainless steel liner, and mounting brackets whose lugs (arrow) fit into frame grooves. Alignment bar is in foreground. When collar on bar (top, arrow) easily enters comp body, comp and bore are in proper alignment.



Accurate shooting proved to be no problem with the Scope Mount and the C-More red-dot sight. The combination maintained its zero throughout our test procedure.

Comp, though perhaps not quite as dramatically as by the barrel-mounted comps on full-race guns. Nonetheless, the Quik-Comp's performance was impressive for an add-on unit. Currently, the Quik-Comp is offered only for 9 mm and .40 S&W USPs. Low-light firing demonstrated considerable flow of propellant gases through the Quik-Comp's six ports. The flash produced, while visible, was not deemed likely to distract or blind the shooter at night.

H&K recommends that the Quik-Comp compensator be cleaned every 1,000-1,500 rounds. Alignment should also be checked, using the supplied alignment rod, at the same interval.

USP owners wanting the recoil attenuation of a compensator, or the sighting advantages of a pistol scope—or both—without permanently modifying their guns should find the H&K Scope Mount and Quik-Comp particularly appealing.

Available from: Heckler & Koch, Dept. AR, 21480 Pacific Blvd., Sterling, VA 20166. Price: Quik-Comp, \$165; Scope Mount, \$199.

