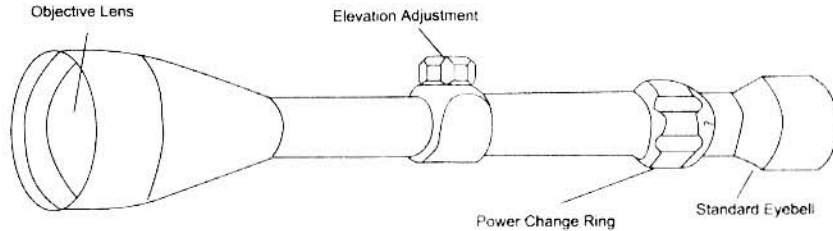


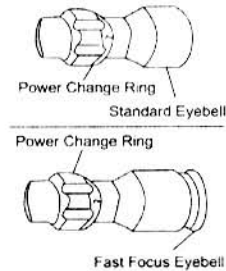
RIFLESCOPE INSTRUCTIONS



EYEPiece FOCUSING

Hold the scope about three or four inches from your eye and look through the eyepiece at a flat, featureless, well-lit area such as a wall or open sky. If the reticle is not sharply defined instantly, loosen the eyepiece lock-ring. Rotate the eyepiece (either direction) a few turns. When the reticle appears in sharp focus, retighten the lock-ring.

If there is no lock ring on models equipped with a fast focus eyepiece, you need only turn the eyepiece in or out for adjustment.



WARNING: Never look at the sun through the riflescope, as it may permanently damage your eyes.

MOUNTING

With the rings pre-installed onto the firearm, separate the top and bottom halves of the rings. Set the scope in the cradles formed by the bottom ring halves. Replace the tops loosely; do not tighten.

Position the scope as far forward as possible. Rotate the scope to position the elevation turret on top.

With the firearm in a steady rest position, slowly pull the scope to the rear until the full field of view becomes visible. Check the orientation of the reticle; the vertical and horizontal posts of the reticle should be aligned with the vertical and horizontal (bore) axes of the firearm.

With the scope properly positioned and the reticle aligned with the axes, tighten the top halves of the rings.

WARNING: Be sure not to over-tighten the rings, as this can damage the scope, affecting performance or rendering it inoperable. There should be a slight even gap on the left and right sides of both sets of rings, between the top and bottom halves.

PRE-ZEROING

Pre-zero sighting is a preliminary procedure to achieve proper alignment of the scope with the rifle bore. It can be done by a Sighter, or manually if no Sighter is available. To bore sight manually, open the action of the firearm. If your scope has an adjustable objective, rotate the parallax ring to the 50 yard position. Set variable-power scopes to mid power. With the firearm in a steady rest position, remove the caps from the windage and elevation screws. Adjust the windage and elevation screws to position the reticle on the center of the target. For windage adjustment, turn the windage adjustment screw clockwise to move the point of impact right and

counterclockwise to move the point of impact left. In the same manner, adjust the elevation by turning the elevation adjustment screw clockwise to lower the point of impact and counterclockwise to raise the point of impact. If a large amount of adjustment is required to align the reticle, make approximately one-half of the required windage correction, then approximately one-half of the required elevation correction. Finish by applying the balance of windage and elevation correction.

NOTE: When using windage-adjustable rings, make major windage correction with them. Final adjustment should be made with the scope's internal adjustment system.

FOR FINGER-ADJUSTABLE SCOPES: Remove the protective caps and rotate the finger-adjustable windage and elevation turrets to center the reticle in the same manner described above.

WARNING: *If you used a bore sighting collimator, remove it before proceeding. If the barrel has been drilled for a mount, check that screws do not protrude into the bore. Do not fire live or even blank ammunition with an obstructed barrel. An obstruction can cause serious damage to the gun and possible personal injury to yourself and others nearby.*

ZEROING

Set zoom models to highest power, parallax correctable models to 100 yard setting. From a steady rest position, fire three rounds at a 100 yard target. Observe bullet strike on the target and adjust windage and elevation screws as needed to correct aim.

ELEVATION AND WINDAGE ADJUSTMENT

Your scope features finger-adjustable audible-click elevation and windage adjustments.

1. Remove the covers from the Elevation and Windage Adjustments.

2. Grasp the Adjustment Bar and turn it in the appropriate "UP" (and/or "R") direction indicated by the arrows. Each "click" or increment on the Adjustment Scale Ring will change bullet impact by $\frac{1}{4}$ " Minute of Angle. $\frac{1}{4}$ " MOA corresponds to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at 100 yards, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at 200 yards, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at 300 yards and so on ($\frac{1}{12}$ " at 50 feet for air rifles)

RESETTING THE ADJUSTMENT SCALE RING

This step is not necessary, but, for future reference, you may want to realign the zero marks on the Adjustment Scale Rings with the Index dots.

1. Using a jeweler's screwdriver, loosen the Phillips screw on the Adjustment Scale about $\frac{1}{2}$ turn. Take care not to disturb your zero by "losing" a click or two when loosening the screws.
2. Rotate the Adjustment Scale Ring (which should now turn freely) to align the "O" with the Index Dot.
3. Retighten the screw in the Adjustment Scale and reinstall the Elevation and Windage Adjustment Knobs.

VARIABLE POWER ADJUSTMENTS

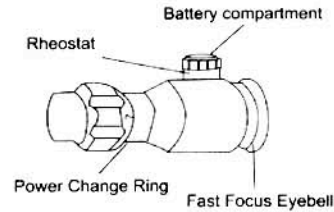
To change magnification, simply rotate the Power Selector Ring to align the desired number on the power scale with Index Dot.

When still-hunting or stalking game, a variable scope should be set to the lowest power. You then have the widest field of view for quick shots at close range. Higher powers should be reserved for precise long-range shots.

WARNING: *All shooting should be done at an approved range or other safe area. Eye and ear protection is recommended.*

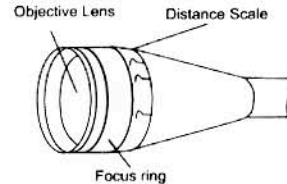
SCOPES WITH ILLUMINATED RETICLES

If your scope has an illuminated reticle, there are degrees of illumination. The rheostat is located at the top of the eyepiece. The batteries (included with the scope) are coin style lithium batteries. When replacing the used battery, first remove the battery compartment cap on top of the rheostat adjustment turret, then insert a new one "+" side up in the battery housing.



PARALLAX CORRECTION

To be parallax free, the target must be located at the distance for which the scope is focused. Targets at any other distance will cause parallax, which manifests itself as apparent movement of the reticle against the stationary target. Riflescopes equipped with a focusable objective lens allow for parallax correction at various user-select ranges. To adjust the range setting of the scope, rotate the objective focus ring to the desired distance setting.



NOTE: The location of the parallax adjustment may vary between models. The adjustment may be located on the objective, in front of the eyepiece or in the saddle area of the scope.

MAINTAINING YOUR RIFLESCOPE

Your scope, though amazingly tough, is a precision instrument that deserves reasonable cautious care. Do not attempt to disassemble or clean the scope internally. The external optical surfaces should occasionally be wiped clean with the lens cloth provided or an optical quality lens paper. Keep the protective lens covers in place when the scope is not in use. Remove any external dirt or sand with a soft brush so as to avoid scratching the finish. Wipe the scope with a

damp cloth, following with a dry cloth. Then go over the metal portions of the scope with a silicone treated cloth in order to protect the scope against corrosion.

Store the scope in a moisture-free environment. Avoid storing the scope in hot places, such as the passenger compartments of vehicles on hot days. The high temperatures could adversely affect the lubricants and sealants. A vehicle's trunk, a gun cabinet or a closet is preferable. Never leave the scope where direct sunlight can enter either the objective or the eyepiece lens. Damage may result from the concentration (burning glass effect) of the sun's rays.

WARNING: Unnecessary rubbing or use of a coarse cloth may cause permanent damage to lens coatings.