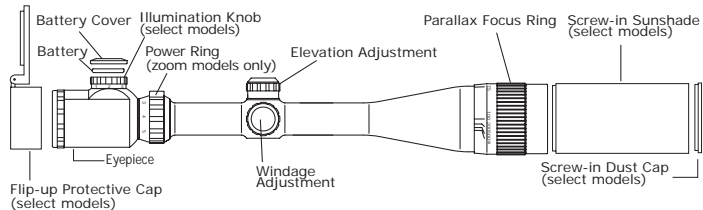


CAUTION: BEFORE YOU BEGIN, ALWAYS MAKE SURE THE FIREARM / CROSSBOW IS UN-LOADED / UN-COCKED AND IS SAFE TO HANDLE.



1

EYEPIECE FOCUSING

The purpose of eyepiece focusing is to adjust the scope so that the reticle (crosshairs) appears clear and sharp. Your scope has been set at the factory for 20/20 vision. If the reticle does not appear sharp, you can adjust it as follows.



CAUTION: DIRECT VIEWING OF THE SUN CAN CAUSE PERMANENT EYE DAMAGE. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO VIEW THE SUN WITH EITHER THIS PRODUCT OR THE NAKED EYE.

2

Rotating Eyepiece Design

1. Hold the eyepiece in one hand and loosen the lock ring by rotating it counterclockwise away from the eyepiece.
2. Point the scope at a bright, featureless surface any distance away (blank wall, sky, a sheet of white paper) and with your eye about three inches from the eyepiece, rotate the eyepiece clockwise or counterclockwise until the reticle becomes clear and sharp. It may help to look away and then back through the eyepiece to confirm the correct setting.
3. When confirmed, retighten the eyepiece lock ring.

Fast Focus Eyepiece Design

If your model is equipped with a fast focus eyepiece, there is no lock ring. As above, you view a well-lit featureless surface. Then you simply rotate the fast focus element in or out to make the reticle appearance clear and sharp.

3

MOUNTING

To get the best performance from your scope, it must be mounted properly. If you are not familiar with mounting a scope, it is strongly recommended that you seek the assistance of a qualified professional. If you decide to mount it yourself, proceed as follows:

1. Some models come equipped with ringmounts. If yours did, it will have either weaver-style ringmounts (for most high-power applications and some crossbows) or 3/8" ringmounts (for rimfire, air rifle, and some crossbows). Examine your mounting rail or grooved receiver to determine if you have the correct ringmounts. If so, loosen the mount screws and attach the ringmounts to either your weaver-style rail or 3/8" rail. Care should be taken when attaching to a weaver-style rail that the ringmount's cross bolt fits into the grooves provided. Tighten the screws, but leave them loose enough so that the scope can be slid forward and backward and rotated.

4

2. With the firearm/crossbow held in a comfortable shooting position, slide the scope forward and backward until a full field of view is achieved.

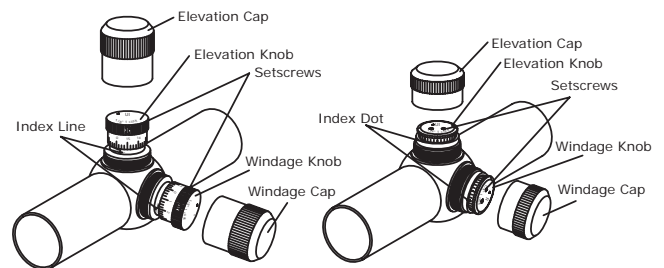
CAUTION: BE SURE THAT THE SCOPE IS MOUNTED A SUFFICIENT DISTANCE FROM YOUR EYE TO PREVENT CONTACT UNDER RECOIL.

Next, rotate the scope so that the elevation knob is on top, the windage on the right side and the vertical and horizontal portions of the crosshair are aligned with the vertical and horizontal axis of your firearm/crossbow.

3. Carefully tighten the screws and double check that you have enough distance between your eye and the scope to avoid contact under recoil and that the scope's vertical and horizontal is aligned with your firearm/crossbow. (DO NOT OVER TIGHTEN MOUNTING HARDWARE. MAX. TORQUE 20 INCH LBS.) For additional security, a drop of thread-locking fluid can be added to the screws before final tightening.

5

WINDAGE AND ELEVATION



6

Your Windage and Elevation are pre-centered at the factory to provide a maximum range of adjustment in all directions from center. The knobs are marked "up" or "R" and have an arrow indicating the direction of rotation necessary to move the point of impact.

Your Truglo scope has precise windage (left and right) and elevation (up and down) adjustments with audible and tactile clicks. The click value is either 1/4 MOA or 1/8 MOA. You can find the click value for your scope marked on the windage/elevation knob. The following table will be useful when zeroing (described later in the manual) or making adjustment in the field.

7

Value of 1/8 MOA in inches:

- 25 yards one click equals 0.03 inch.
- 50 yards one click equals 0.06 inch.
- 75 yards one click equals 0.10 inch.
- 100 yards one click equals 0.13 inch.
- 150 yards one click equals 0.20 inch.
- 200 yards one click equals 0.26 inch.
- 500 yards one click equals 0.66 inch.
- 1000 yards one click equals 1.31 inches.

Value of 1/4 MOA in inches:

- 25 yards one click equals 0.06 inch.
- 50 yards one click equals 0.12 inch.
- 75 yards one click equals 0.20 inch.
- 100 yards one click equals 0.26 inch.
- 150 yards one click equals 0.40 inch.
- 200 yards one click equals 0.52 inch.

8

Some scope models have reset windage and elevation knobs. After zeroing, they enable you to reset the zero mark on the windage or elevation to the index mark on the scope. If you wish to do this, it can be done as follows:

After zeroing at the desired sight-in distance (see zeroing on page 13) use the included hex wrench to loosen the three small setscrews that secure the marked drum to the windage/elevation knob. When loose, rotate the drum (only the drum, not the knob) until the zero mark corresponds to the index mark on the body tube or turret. Take care to not rotate the knob (making clicks) when rotating the drum or your zero setting will be changed. When the drum has been tightened, it is possible to make adjustments in the field and easily return to your "zero" setting.

Select models include caliber-specific bullet drop compensating elevation drums. Those models include a special instruction manual insert.

9

ZOOM MODELS

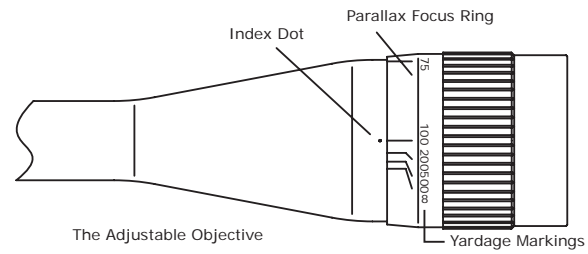
Many scope models have variable magnification or "zoom" capabilities. This enables the shooter to accommodate a wide variety of shooting situations. To change magnification, simply rotate the power ring. Lower magnification settings provide the widest field of view and the brightest image.

10

ADJUSTABLE OBJECTIVE

Most scope models have their objectives factory set for a distance of 100 yards (crossbow and rimfire models at a distance less than this). Some scope models are equipped with an adjustable objective. This feature allows you to focus for the distance you are shooting. This not only provides the sharpest possible image, it also eliminates parallax. Parallax is an optical phenomenon where the image of the reticle (or crosshair) and the target are in two different image planes (locations). This phenomenon presents itself as an apparent change in the reticle's position against the target when the shooter's eye is moved off axis. It is most apparent at higher magnifications and may lead to a point of impact shift.

11



Finding the best setting for the adjustable objective can be done in one of two ways. You can simply focus until the clearest image is achieved or use the yardage markings on the objective bell to set for the correct distance.

12

ZEROING (Initial Setup)

Please note that the reticle has been pre-set at the factory. Only minor windage and elevation adjustments should be required. If significant adjustments are necessary, please make sure the scope is properly mounted. (This is not a defect with the scope.) Adjustable mounting bases may be required for certain firearms and crossbows. If possible, a bore sighting device should be used for rough alignment of the sight to the firearm or crossbow. If bore sighting is not possible, place the firearm or crossbow on a sturdy rest and look through the barrel or along the rail at a small target about 25 yards away. Remove the elevation and windage protective caps and adjust the windage and elevation until the position of the reticle corresponds to the target when viewed through the barrel or along the rail.

13

Final Zeroing (Live Fire)

CAUTION: USE ADEQUATE EYE AND EAR PROTECTION AT ALL TIMES. SHOOT ONLY AT AN APPROVED RANGE OR SUITABLE SAFE AREA.

Position the target no further than 25 yards away to begin the zeroing process. If you have a zoom model, select the highest magnification. If you have model with an adjustable objective, set it for 25 yards.

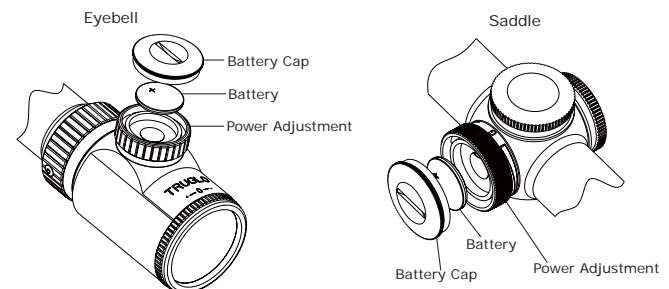
CAUTION: IF YOU HAVE USED A BORE SIGHTER, CONFIRM THAT THE BORE SPUD IS NO LONGER IN THE MUZZLE AND THAT THE BORE IS UNOBSTRUCTED.

14

Carefully fire three shots and note where they strike on the target. Your group should strike the target no greater than 4 inches high, 7 inches low, or 6 inches left or right of your point of aim. (Should this group be further away than this, either the mounts or the mounting process is faulty and must be corrected before proceeding.) Make adjustments to windage and elevation so that your group strikes the target approximately 1 inch beneath the point of aim with no windage error (at six o'clock, neither left nor right). Fire three more shots and adjust as necessary. When done, position the target at the desired zero distance. Fire three rounds at this distance and adjust as necessary to hit dead-on. **If your scope is equipped with a bullet drop compensating reticle, refer to the special insert included with your manual.** When final zeroing is complete, be sure to securely tighten down the protective caps for your windage and elevation.

15

ILLUMINATION SYSTEM



16

ILLUMINATED RETICLE

Some models are equipped with a reticle illumination system. Always select the **lowest** brightness setting that still provides good contrast against the target. The higher brightness settings should **only** be used in bright daylight (otherwise, the reticle may appear distorted). In very low light conditions a setting should be selected that is not so bright as to create a "halo" that can obscure the target. As this system will enable you to effectively shoot in very low light, extra care should be taken to properly identify the target with binoculars or spotting scope. Under no conditions should you use your riflescope to "scan" or "spot" game. This may result in your inadvertently pointing your firearm/crossbow at another person.

17

BATTERY

If your scope has an illuminated reticle, a 3-volt lithium battery is included. This battery can be stored for several years without losing power. However, it is recommended that an extra battery be carried when in the field. This is especially true if the weather is excessively cold, as this will reduce battery life.

Battery type: NEDA #2032
Lithium 3 Volts

18

MAINTENANCE & CLEANING

Although your scope is extremely durable, it is a precision instrument that should be treated with reasonable care. When not in use, be sure to cover the objective and ocular lenses with the provided lens caps.

Lenses

Should the lenses become dirty, blow loose materials off the lenses before cleaning. Use lens cleaning fluid and a soft cloth to dab at the surface and remove any abrasive bits of dust and dirt before applying more pressure. Be patient and clean in steps so as to not grind abrasive dust and dirt into the lens. The optical coatings are hard and will last indefinitely with proper care.

19

Exterior

The body of the scope should be wiped down occasionally to remove fingerprints or dust. Do not use oil or solvent as these may be harmful if inadvertently rubbed onto the optical coatings.

Mechanical & Storage

Mechanical parts have been lubricated at the factory with special hermitic grease and need no further attention. This grease is temperature-stable from -50 to +175 degrees Fahrenheit. Do not store at temperatures outside this range (for example, a car trunk on a very hot day).

20