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Rev. 11/18  
Part No. 500045-000  
SPORT & RECREATIONAL OPTICS

# RIFLE SCOPE INSTRUCTION MANUAL

# STOP

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN THIS PRODUCT TO THE STORE!

If you need assistance, replacement parts or have questions regarding the warranty please contact BSA® Optics customer service:

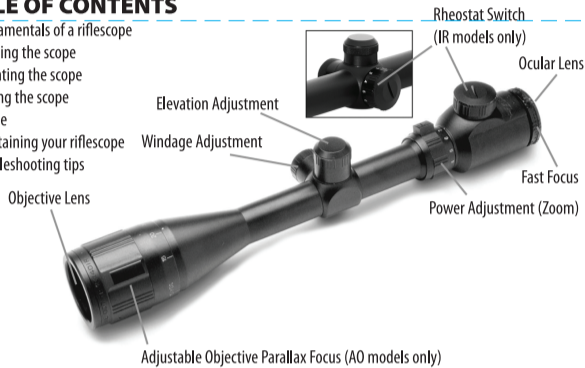
Phone: 954-581-2144

(USA • Monday - Friday 8:30am - 5:00pm CST)

1700 N 2nd St, Rogers, AR 72756

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### 1. FUNDAMENTALS OF A RIFLESCOPE

Five basic elements form the system of a rifle scope:

- The objective lens performs three important functions:
  - It allows light to get inside the scope.
  - It creates an image to be magnified by the other optical elements. This image is always upside down.
  - It is responsible for the resolution of the scope. The larger the objective lens, the better the resolution becomes.
- The erector system is a small plastic or metal tube with three or four elements or lenses depending on if the optical system is a fixed-magnification or a variable one, and has three functions:
  - Primary magnification of the objective image.
  - To align the reticle to the image optical axis.
  - As its name indicates, it erects or flips the image right-side up.
- Windage and elevation system:
 

Since the erector tube is fixed at one end and free at the end closest to the objective lens, the windage and elevation screws serve as supports while providing movement or correction to the reticle to adjust the aiming point to the real point of impact.
- Reticle:
 

The reticle replaces the iron sight system that usually comes with rifles.
- Ocular lens:
 

This lens does the secondary and final magnification of the image and plays a very important role in the eye relief length.
- Parallax:
 

The Parallax will manifest itself as apparent movement of the reticle against the target. For a scope to be Parallax-free the target must be located at the same distance for which the scope is focused. This means that the target image and the reticle must be focused at the same focal plane. Rifle scopes equipped with variable Parallax adjustment allow focusing at different chosen distances.



**NOTE:** The location of the parallax adjustment may vary between models. The adjustment may be located on the objective or in the saddle.

### 2. FOCUSING THE SCOPE

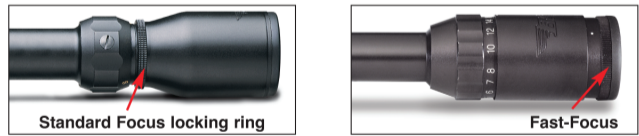
**CAUTION:** DIRECT VIEWING OF THE SUN CAN CAUSE PERMANENT EYE DAMAGE. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO VIEW THE SUN WITH EITHER THIS PRODUCT OR THE NAKED EYE.

#### Standard Focus:

To focus, hold the scope three to four inches from your eye in the direction of a flat surface like a wall or the sky. If the reticle does not appear sharp and well defined, loosen the eye bell lock-ring while looking through the scope and rotate the eyepiece in either direction until perfect focus is obtained. (This may require more than one turn). It is possible that when turning in one direction the focus worsens. To correct this, turn the eyepiece in the opposite direction.

#### Fast-Focus:

On models with a fast focus ocular system, rotate only the end portion of the eyepiece clockwise or counter clockwise to obtain the desired degree of sharpness while looking at a flat, featureless surface. The fast focus works as a macro focus; therefore fewer revolutions are needed to get the desired effect compared with the standard eye bell system.



### 3. MOUNTING THE SCOPE

**CAUTION:** BE SURE THAT THE FIREARM IS NOT LOADED. PRACTICE SAFE FIREARM HANDLING PROCEDURES AT ALL TIMES.

Separate the top and bottom halves of the rings. Install the bottom halves. Set the scope in the cradles formed by the bottom ring halves, position the scope toward the objective lens. Rotate the scope to position the elevation turret on top (at 12 o'clock).

With the firearm in a steady rest position, while looking through the scope slowly pull it close to the eye until the full field of view becomes visible.

Check the orientation of the reticle. The vertical post of the reticle can be aligned with the corner of a wall, a light post, or the vertical axis of the rifle if an optical collimator is not available. Misalignment of the reticle will not affect accuracy at short distances but can become a problem at long distances.

With the scope properly positioned and the reticle aligned with the axes, tighten the top halves of the rings and secure the rings to the base or receiver.

**CAUTION:** MAKE SURE THAT THE SCOPE IS NOT IN CONTACT WITH THE RIFLE, AND THAT NO SECTION OF IT BLOCKS THE OPERATION OF THE ACTION. AVOID OVER-TIGHTENING THE RINGS. 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.

### 4. ZEROING THE SCOPE

**CAUTION:** BE SURE THAT THE FIREARM IS NOT LOADED. PRACTICE SAFE FIREARM HANDLING PROCEDURES AT ALL TIMES.

#### Manually:

Open the action of the firearm and remove the bolt. If your rifle scope has an adjustable objective, rotate the parallax ring to the 50 yards position. Set variable-power scopes to mid-power. Looking through the bore of the rifle at the target, make sure that the center of the target is in the center of your view. To pre-zero the scope you will adjust the windage and elevation screws so that the image appearing at the center of your bore is the same centered in the riflescope reticle.

If your firearm is not a bolt action, we recommend the use of an optical collimator. Make sure to follow the collimator instructions and the safety rules.

If a considerable amount of adjustment is required to align the reticle and you have adjustable rings or mounts, make the larger adjustments using these devices and the micro adjustments with the windage and elevation turrets of the scope.

If you do not have the above mentioned mounting systems, make approximately one-half of the required windage correction, then approximately one-half of the required elevation correction. Finish by applying the

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balance of windage and elevation correction. Making large adjustments in small increments will prevent damage to the scope's spring.

**CAUTION:** ALL DISCHARGING OF FIREARMS SHOULD BE DONE AT AN APPROVED RANGE OR EQUALLY SAFE AREA. THE USE OF EYE AND EAR PROTECTION IS RECOMMENDED.

**DANGER:** IF A BORE SIGHTING COLLIMATOR OR ANY OTHER BORE OBSTRUCTING DEVICE WAS USED, IT MUST BE REMOVED BEFORE PROCEEDING. AN OBSTRUCTION CAN CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE GUN AND POSSIBLE INJURY TO YOURSELF AND OTHERS NEARBY.

Set the scale on the parallax adjustable models to the 100 yard position. Set variable-power scopes to highest power. From a steady rest position, fire three rounds at a target 100 yards away. Observe point of impact on the target and adjust windage and elevation screws as needed to correct aim. Repeat if necessary.

**Note:** Each click of adjustment changes bullet strike at a shooting distance of 100 yards by the amount indicated on the windage and elevation turrets.

To calculate the click value at distances other than 100 yards, use the following formula: divide the distance (number of yards) by 100. The resulting number, when multiplied by the click value stated on the windage and elevation dial plates, will yield the actual click value of the scope at the shooting distance.

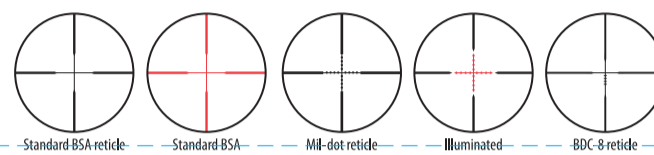
$$\text{Distance} / 100 = N$$

$$N \times \text{stated click value} = \text{actual click value}$$

Once zeroing of the weapon is complete, replace the windage and elevation caps if necessary.

### 5. RETICLE

BSA® rifle scopes have different reticle designs according to the scope application.



#### Mil-dot Reticle

The Mil-dot reticle is based on a heavy artillery ranging principle. The main purpose of the reticle was to give a better tool to the Marine snipers to range distances. After almost a quarter of a century, it is the standard reticle in all branches of the military.

#### What is a Mil-dot?

Mil-dot stands for Mil-radian. A Mil is one of the ways an angle can be measured. It is equal to 1/6400th of a circle, and measures 3.6 inches at 100 yards, or 36 inches at 1000 yards. For long distance shooting, one Mil equals one yard at 1000 yards.

One Mil in the reticle is the distance from the center of one dot to the center of the next. Contrary to popular belief, the Mil-Dots on the reticle measure .75 Mil instead of one Mil. The following table shows width equivalents at different distances between the Mil and the MOA.

To use the Mil-dot range finding capabilities you must know the size of the target. The formula used to calculate range to the target is: (Size of targets in yards X 1000 divided by the numbers of mils the target covers in the reticle).

To obtain the size in yards divide the target height in inches by 36 inches.

$$\frac{\text{Target Height} \times 1000}{\text{Height of target in Mil}} = \text{Range in yards}$$

$$\frac{24 \times 1000}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 1600 \text{ yards}$$

The known height of a target is 24 inches and covers 1.5 mils in the reticle.

$$\frac{24 \text{ inches}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 16 \text{ inches per mil}$$

$$\frac{1600 \text{ yards}}{16 \text{ inches per mil}} = 100 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{100 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 66.7 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{66.7 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 44.5 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{44.5 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 29.7 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{29.7 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 19.8 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{19.8 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 13.2 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{13.2 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 8.8 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{8.8 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 5.9 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{5.9 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 3.9 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{3.9 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 2.6 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{2.6 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 1.7 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{1.7 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 1.1 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{1.1 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.7 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.7 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.5 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.5 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.3 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.3 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.2 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.2 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.1 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.1 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.07 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.07 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.05 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.05 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.03 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.03 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.02 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.02 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.01 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.01 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.007 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.007 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.005 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.005 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.003 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.003 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.002 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.002 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.001 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.001 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.0007 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.0007 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.0005 \text{ mils}$$

$$\frac{0.0005 \text{ mils}}{1.5 \text{ mils}} = 0.0003 \text{ mils}$$

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