BARSKA®

Focusing

1. Hold your scope about 2 to 3 inches (6 to 10cm) away from your eye and look through the eye bell against a flat and clear background such as the sky or a white wall.

ATTENTION: VIEWING THE SUN CAN CAUSE SERIOUS EYE INJURY

2. If your reticle isn't sharp, turn the eyepiece in either direction. if the focus has not iimproved turn into the other direction until the reticle appears in sharp focus.

Mounting

ATTENTION: Make sure the gun is not loaded and use safe gun handling procedures at all times.

1. Make sure you have the appropriate ring mounts for your rifle, if not your fire arm dealer will assist you.
2. Seperate the two ring mounts and set the scope into the cradles of the lower ring mount and turn the screws just enough to hold them together. Push the scope forward as much as possible whilst ensuring at the same time that the elevation turret in on top.
3. Shoulder or bench the rifle and pull the scope back forward until you see the full field of view. Adjust the altitude of the reticle and align the verticle and horizontal components with the bore axis.
4. Once you have positioned the scope and aligned the reticle with the bore axis, tighten the ring tops.

ATTENTION: Do not over-tighten as this could damage the scope, affecting the performance or even make it useless. You should ensure that on both sides of the rings there is alwys a slight gap of the same diameter.

Pre Zeroing

ATTENTION: Make sure the gun is not loaded and use safe gun handling procedures at all times.

1. The pre-zeroing sighting can be done with a scope guide or a shot shaver which can be obtained from your firearm's dealer.
2. Rotate the parallax dial to the 50yd position and set the zoom to mid power
3. Rest the rifle on a steady support and remove the windage and elevation cap. Look through the bore from the breach at a 50yd target and move the butt stock to center the target in the bore.
4. Other than bolt you will need a small mirror that you position in the ejection port an d titled so you can see throught the bores
5. With out moving the rifle adjust the windage and elevation by turning the dials clockwise or counter clock wise
6. If large amount of windage and elevation adjustment are needed to bore sight, make about 1/2 the elevation change, then about 1/2 of the windage. To finish apply the balance of the elevation correction and the windage

Zeroing

ATTENTION: All shooting should be done in an approved range and in a safe area. Eye and ear protection should be worn at all times.

DANGER: If you used a bore sighting collmator or another bore obstructing device, remove it before proceeding. If the barrell has been drilled for a mount, ensure that the screws do not obstruct the bore. do not fire live or even blank ammunition with an obstructed barrel as any obsruction can cause serious injury to gun and possible injury to yourself and other people around you

Bullet Drop Compensator

This compensates for the effect of gravity on the bullet at given distances. The feature must be tuned for the particular Ballistic Trajectory of a particular Combination of rifle and cartridge. The elevation dial on the scope allows you to turn it by single "clicks" (adjusting deflection or drop in increments of minutes of arc MOA) for current conditions of distance.

1. Set parallax at 100 yards and observe the bullet strike the target. Adjust windage and Elevation Dials as needed to correct the aim

Note: Each Click adjustment changes Bullet strikes by the amount shown on the chart to the right

Windage / Elevation (inches Per Click)			
50yds.	100yds.	200yds.	300yds.
1/8inch.	1/4inch.	1/2inch.	3/4inch.

2. After zeroing in your gun, replace the windage and elevation cap

NOTE FOR AIRGUN OR TARGET SCOPES:

1. After zeroing you may use the appropriate tool to remove the windage and elevation Dials and then reposition them so that the zero (0) lines with the indicator line on the spindle. For further windage adjustment count the clicks from the zero point on the windage and elevation dials.
2. For target scopes, you may adjust the windage and elevation settings until the bullet strikes the center of the target.

Note: Each Click adjustment changes Bullet strikes by the amount shown on the chart to the right

Windage / Elevation (inches Per Click)			
50yds.	100yds.	200yds.	300yds.
1/16inch.	1/8inch.	1/4inch.	3/8inch.

3. For future refrences you should make a chart of the correct windage and elevtaion settings for your load and the range you shoot

Note: Climatic conditions such as rain and wint as well as altitude can affect the trajectory and you might find it useful to note some sightdeviations in the settings form one shooting session to the next

Illuminated Reticle

Your Scope is Equipped with an Illuminated Mil-Dot Reticle the following will give you an insight on how to work the reticle and how to distinguish the rang between you and the target.

What is a Mil-Dot?

To the right is an example of a Mil-Dot Reticle. The dots in the reticle are known as Mil-Dots. Mils are the increments measured between the centers of a Mil-Dot

Distance Between You And Your Target

1 Mil equals 3.6 inches @ 100yds. this can vary. Let's say that a 6ft Target covers 4 mils in your reticle. Convert your target to yards, now you have 2yds. Now multiply your 2yds. by 1000. Now you have 2000yds. Now divide 2000yds. by the number of mils that covers the target (4). You're left with 500yds. That is the distance between you and the Target (see the figure to the Right. Below is the formula for calculating the distance between you and the target)

$$\frac{\text{Height Of Target (yards)} \times 1000 = \text{Range (yards)}}{\text{Height Of Target (Mils)}} = \text{Distance To Target}$$