



GLORY RIFLESCOPES





RIFLESCOPES INSTRUCTIONS

FOCUSING:

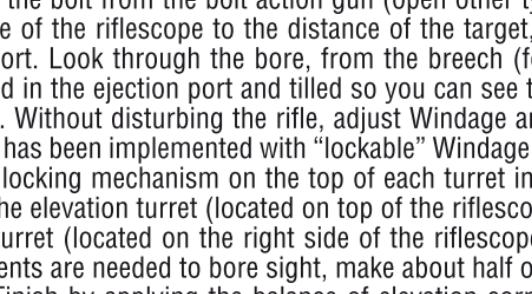
While holding the scope about three or four inches (5 or 9 cm) from your eye, quickly glance through the eyepiece at a featureless, flatly lit bright area such as a wall or open sky.

CAUTION: VIEWING THE SUN CAN CAUSE SERIOUS EYE INJURY, NEVER LOOK AT THE SUN WITH THIS PRODUCT OR EVEN THE NAKED EYE.

If the reticle is not sharply defined instantly, loosen the eye bell locking screw. Turn the eyepiece (either direction) a few turns. Quickly glance through the scope again. If the focus has improved, but is still not perfect, continue focusing. If the focus condition became worse, turn it the opposite way. When the reticle appears in sharp focus, fix the locking screw and then you can use the scope.

MOUNTING:
Position the rifle scope on the blocking rings (these can be bought easily).

Separate the tops of the rings from the bottom portion. Replace the tops, but don't tighten. Push the scope as far forward as it will go. Rotate the scope so that the elevation turret is on top. Shoulder or bench rest the rifle and pull the



scope back toward you until you see the full field of view. Check altitude of the reticle. The vertical and horizontal components should be aligned with the bore axis. When the scope is properly positioned and the reticle aligned with the bore axis, tighten the ring tops, be careful not to tighten the screws to such an extent that you risk damaging the riflescope.

CAUTION: BE SURE GUN IS NOT LOADED. USE SAFE GUN HANDLING PROCEDURES AT ALL TIMES.

loosen the allen screws on the turrets with the allen wrench (included), and turn them to "0". This will allow you to make easy adjustments in the field, always counting from zero. Re-tighten the allen screws and re-tighten the locking mechanisms to secure the turrets will not accidentally be moved in the field. Those who have regulating rings for the drift angle can make all necessary changes and then complete the operation by means of the system incorporated in the telescopic sight.

ALIGNEMENT:
To bore sight, remove the bolt from the bolt action gun (open other types). Rotate the parallax correction wheel located on the left side of the riflescope to the distance of the target, and set the zoom to mid power. Rest the rifle on a steady support. Look through the bore, from the breech (for actions other than bolt, you will need a small mirror positioned in the ejection port and tilted so you can see through the bore) Move the stock to center the target in the bore. Without disturbing the rifle, adjust Windage and elevation turrets to center the reticle on target. Your riflescope has been implemented with "lockable" Windage and elevation adjustments. To sight in your riflescope, loosen the locking mechanism on the top of each turret in a counterclockwise direction. To raise the point of impact, turn the elevation turret (located on top of the riflescope) counterclockwise. To shift left, turn the Windage adjustment turret (located on the right side of the riflescope) clockwise. If large amounts of Windage and elevation adjustments are needed to bore sight, make about half of the required elevation change, then about half of the Windage. Finish by applying the balance of elevation correction and then Windage. Once zeroed in,

personal injury to yourself or others.

Set zoom modes to highest power, parallax correctable models to 100 yards (91 metres) setting. From steady rest position, fire three rounds at 100 yards (91 metres) target. Observe bullet strike on the target and adjust windage and elevation screws as needed to correct aim.

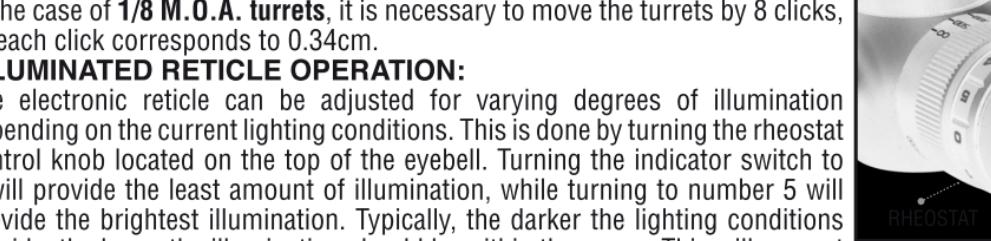
1 M.O.A. equals to 2.91 cm at 100 m.
Subsequently, you need to move the turret by 4 clicks, in the case of **1/4 M.O.A. turrets**. More precisely, each click corresponds to 0.72 cm.

LOCKABLE TURRETS: To unlock the turrets pull them outward, to lock them after adjustment, push them down.

RESETTABLE TURRETS: The turrets can be reset by loosening the three hex head screws placed 12° from each other and turn the turret to reset it, and then screw them back.

ZEROING:
CAUTION: ALL SHOOTING SHOULD BE DONE AT A DRAFT APPROVED RANGE OR OTHER SAFE AREA. EYE AND EAR PROTECTION IS RECOMMENDED.

DANGER: If you used a bore sighting collimator or any other bore obstructing device, remove it before proceeding. If the barrel has been drilled for a mount, check that screws do not protrude in 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



**GLORY****PARALLAX CORRECTION:**

To be truly parallax free, the target image must be focused onto the reticle. This condition can only be met at the range for which the scope is focused. Targets that are either nearer or further away will cause parallax, which is seen as an apparent movement of the reticle against the target. This small amount of parallax for general hunting purposes at normal distances is not much concern. However, for precision shooting and long range shooting, parallax is not tolerable and can be eliminated at all distances with the parallax correction wheel. Simply rotate the parallax wheel located on the left side of the riflescope to the desired distance setting. You can also look through the riflescope at your target while simultaneously turning the parallax wheel. Once the target is precisely in focus, you are parallax free.

MAINTENANCE OF THE RIFLESCOPE

Your riflescope is shockproof and waterproof. However you should never try to take it apart or clean it internally. If your scope ever does need repairs or adjustments, it should be returned to the authorized dealer. The exposed optical surface will perform their best if they are occasionally wiped clean with the lens cloth provided or with an optical quality lens paper like those for eyeglasses or camera lenses. Keep the protective lens covers in place when the scope is not being used. Maintain the metal surfaces of your riflescope by removing any dirt or sand with a soft brush so as to avoid scratching the finish. Wipe down the scope with a damp cloth and follow with a dry cloth. Finally going over the tube with a silicone treated cloth will restore luster and protect the scope against corrosion. Be careful not to touch any of the lenses with the silicone cloth.

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INSTRUCTIONS POUR L'UTILISATION DE LA LUNETTE DE FUSIL

MISE AU POINT:

En tenant l'instrument entre 5 et 9 cm. de l'oeil, regarder à travers l'oculaire en le dirigeant vers une zone bien lumineuse et sans ombre, comme un mur par exemple.

ALIGNEMENT: Pour préparer la lunette en regardant à travers le canon du fusil, retirer l'obturateur sur le

modèle qui en possède un, ou ouvrir l'arme pour les autres.

POINTAGE: Appuyer le fusil sur un support solide et retirer les capuchons de la dérie et de la hausse.

ATTENTION - L'OBSERVATION DIRECTE DU SOLEIL PEUT PROVOQUER DE GRAVES

DOMMAGES A LA VUE. NE JAMAIS REGARDER LE SOLEIL A TRAVERS LA LUNETTE A L'OEIL NU.

Si vous utilisez un collimateur de visière ou tout autre système

du côté de la culasse, une cible distante d'environ 50 mètres, et déplacer la crosse afin d'aligner la cible avec celle

du canon, (dans le cas des modèles sans obturateur, il est nécessaire de se munir d'un petit miroir, de le placer

pour voir un réticule bien défini, desserrer le collier de blocage de l'oculaire, faire faire 2 tours à l'oculaire et regarder à nouveau à travers.

Quand le réticule apparaît bien au point, serrer à nouveau le collier de blocage.

MONTAGE: Positionner la lunette sur les anneaux de blocage (disponibles dans le commerce).

Appuyer le fusil contre l'épaule ou le plan de travail et déplacer la lunette vers la crosse, jusqu'à ce que vous voyiez un champ visuel complet. Contrôlez que

les composants verticaux et horizontaux à mi-instrument sont alignés dans l'axe

du canon. Une fois la lunette correctement disposée, après avoir aligné le réticule, serrer la moitié supérieure des

anneaux. Aligner le réticule avec l'axe de l'arme en faisant tourner l'instrument, après qu'elles ne soient serrées

vers l'extérieur, pour les bloquer, après avoir effectué le réglage, les pousser

vers l'interieur.

TOURELLES POUVANT ÊTRE BLOQUÉES: Pour débloquer les tourrelles, les tirer

vers l'extérieur, pour les bloquer, après avoir effectué le réglage, les pousser

vers l'interieur.

TOURELLES POUVANT ÊTRE REMISES À ZÉRO: Les tourrelles peuvent être

remises à zéro pour faire desserrer les vis hexagonales situées à 12° de l'axe

de l'autre et tourner le tourneau pour la remettre à zéro et ensuite les revisser.

DANGER: Si vous utilisez un collimateur de visière ou tout autre système

obstruant le canon du fusil, ne vez le vaire de collimateur. Si le canon a été forcé pour un montage,

que le visage dépassent pas à l'intérieur du canon. Ne pas tirer avec le canon obstrué. Une obstruction peut causer

des graves dommages à l'arme et des séries de tirs à ceux qui se trouvent dans les parages et à vous-même.

Réglez les lunettes à grossissement variable sur la puissance maximale en tournant la bague de zoom jusqu'à ce

qu'on laise la valeur la plus haute; les modèles à correction de parallaxe devront être sur la position à 91 mètres.

Choisir une position qui offre un soutien appui, et effectuer au moins trois tirs d'essai, en visant une cible placée à

91 mètres de distance. Apporter les modifications nécessaires selon le point d'impact, visser ou dévisser les vis

de dérive et de hausse.

1 M.O.A est égal à 2,91 cm à 100 m.

Par conséquent il est nécessaire de déplacer la tourrèle 4 clics dans le cas de 1/4 M.O.A., ou

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