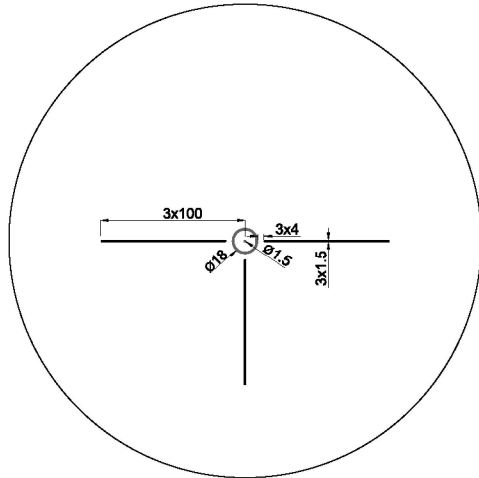


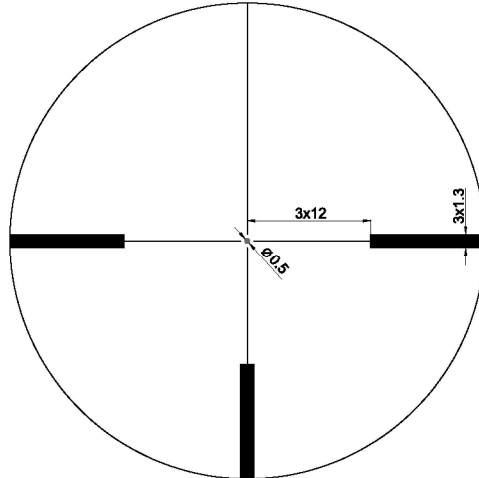
Salvo Series Riflescope Reticles

The Salvo Series riflescopes have rear focal plane reticles and the magnification must be set to the highest magnification of the scope to utilize the subtensions listed below correctly.



1-4x24 Reticle (MOA)

This reticle has a 1.5 MOA center illuminated dot and an 18 MOA illuminated circle (outside diameter).



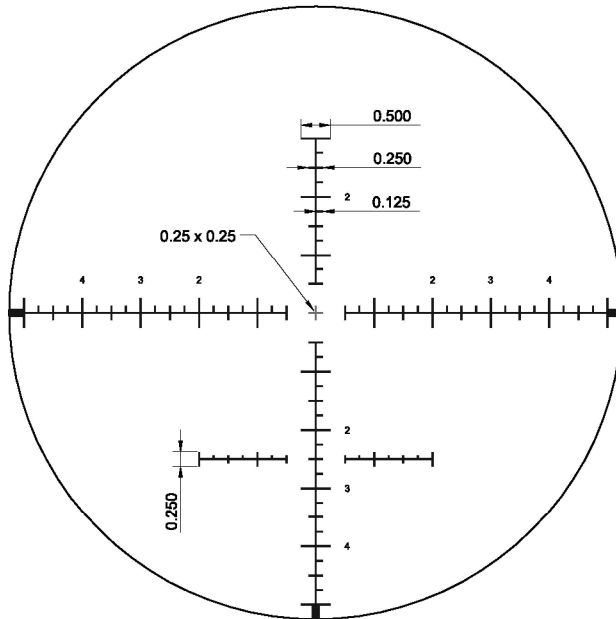
3-12x56 Reticle (MOA)

This reticle has a 1/2 MOA center illuminated dot. From the center dot to the heavy post is 12 MOA.

5-30x56 Reticle (MRAD)

This reticle can be used for high precision bullet drop compensation and wind drift as well as ranging. For bullet drop and wind compensation you can use the Ballistic Calculator on ShepherdScopes.com. You will need the ballistic data for your rifle, ammunition, and environmental conditions. One milliradian (MRAD or mil) subtends 3.6 inches at a range of 100 yards and 1 yard at 1000 yards or 100mm at a range of 100 meters and 1 meter at 1000 meters. To estimate range, you will need to know the size of your target (e.g. the size of a deer from shoulder to brisket is about 18" or 1/2 yard) and then use the reticle to measure the target in MRADs. Calculate range using this formula:

$$\frac{\text{Target size in yards (meters)} \times 1000}{\text{Target size through reticle in MRADs}} = \text{Range in yards (meters)}$$

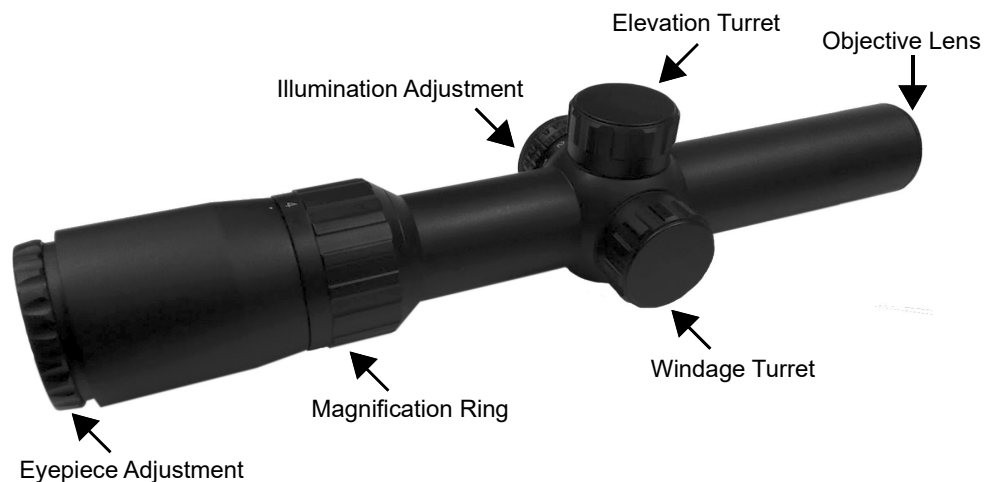


SALVO SERIES RIFLESCOPES

1-4x24

3-12x56

5-30x56



Fast Focus Eyepiece Adjustment

Turn the eyepiece knob counter-clockwise until it is fully out. Look through the scope at a blank, light colored wall. Slowly turn the eyepiece knob clockwise until the reticle is in focus. As you turn the knob, look away every few seconds so your eye does not adjust to the reticle. When the reticle is clear and sharp with a quick glance, the eyepiece is set to your eye.

Illumination Adjustment

For those models equipped with illuminated reticles, install the included CR 2032 battery with the "+" side out. To adjust the illumination, rotate the dial; there are five green and five red brightness levels.

Elevation and Windage Adjustment

High-Profile Turrets - Pull the knob out to unlock the turret and make desired adjustment. Push down to lock. Twist the lock ring counter-clockwise to unlock the lower indexable portion of the knob. Zero the knob and re-lock the lock ring.

Capped Turrets - Remove cap and make desired adjustment. To re-zero the knob, pull the spring-loaded knob out until it spins freely, rotate to 0, and release knob. Replace cap.

Parallax

The parallax adjustment (5-30x56 models only) is used to focus the target image. Aim the scope at the target and rotate the left side parallax focus knob to match the target's range. The crosshair should stay on target even if you move your eye or head slightly. If the crosshair shifts in relation to the target, make slight adjustments until the crosshair stays on target.

For models that don't have a parallax adjustment the scope is set to be parallax free at 100 yards.

Mounting the Scope

Mount the scope into 30mm scope rings on the unloaded rifle leaving the top half of the rings loose enough to allow the scope to slide forward and back. Start with the scope as far forward in the rings as possible and with the scope at its highest magnification. Assume a proper shooting position and adjust the scope to get a full field of view with a sharp edge. This will ensure that the scope is at the proper eye relief.

Secure the rifle on sand bags or a gun rest and level it. Without moving the rifle, rotate the scope until it is level. This can be done with a bubble level set on top of the elevation knob. Tighten the scope rings in a crisscross pattern one to two turns at a time to ensure a firm, even grip on the scope that will not induce torque on the tube or tilt the crosshair. Torque the scope ring screws to the manufactures specifications.

WARNING: Do not over-tighten any of the scope ring screws as you may cause damage to the scope body or the mounts. Such damage would not be covered under warranty.

Bore Sighting

Bore sighting the scope will ensure that the scope is mounted properly to retain full erector travel. This can be done by following the manufacturer's instructions for a laser bore sighter, or by following the instructions below to bore sight visually.

Remove the bolt (for AR-style rifles, separate the lower receiver first) and set the rifle up on sand bags or a gun rest. With a target about 50 yards away, look through the bore and adjust the rifle until the target appears centered in the barrel.

Now look through the scope. The scope should be aligned to the weapon so that the center of the reticle is within a 4-inch circle on the target from your aiming point. If you are not within a 4-inch circle, you may need to shim or adjust your scope rings so that the scope is better aligned with your weapon's barrel. When the scope is aligned as closely as possible to the barrel, it is ready to be zeroed.

Zeroing Your Scope

At a range, place a target at 50 yards. When safe to do so, fire a shot from a solid rest while aiming at the center of the target. Your shot should land within a few inches of the target's aim point when properly bore sighted. Adjust the elevation and windage knobs appropriately to get the scope on target.

The turrets are marked 'U' for up (elevation) and 'R' for right (windage). Turning the knob in the direction of the arrow will move the bullet impact point in that direction.

After your initial adjustments, fire another shot to make sure you are on target. Then move to the 100-yard or 200-yard range and continue the process of adjusting the turrets to zero in the scope. Fire a three shot group and make any final adjustments based on the center of that group. When you have achieved your desired zero setting, reset each turret knob to zero.

Note: Changes to ammunition, weather, and elevations can all affect the bullet trajectory which may require an adjustment to your zero.