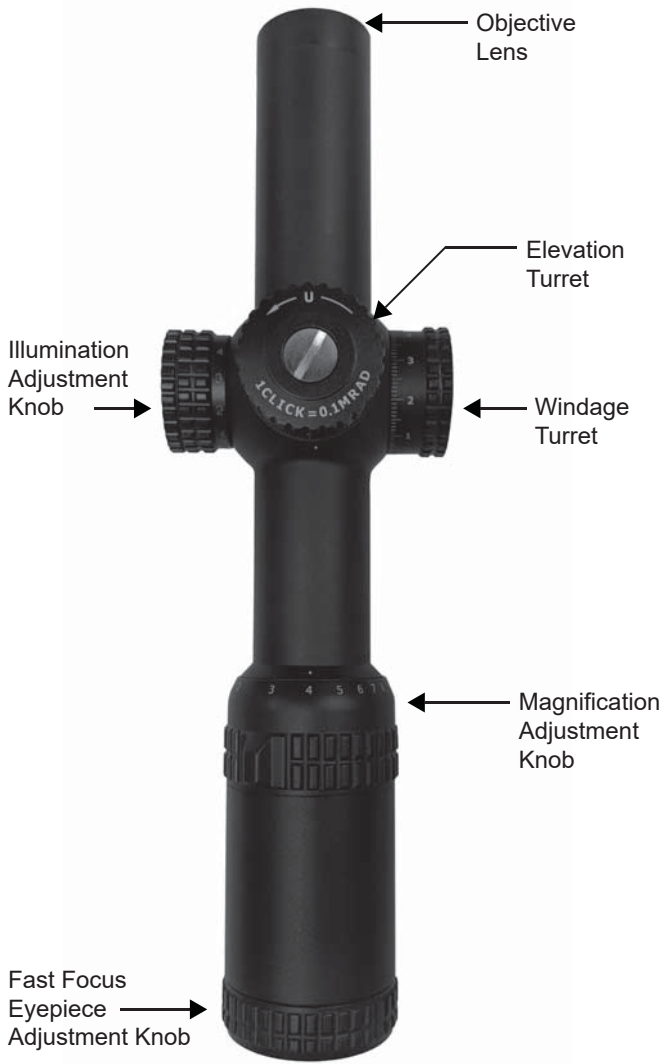




RUGGED SERIES
1-8x24 R-MIL™

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



Objective
Lens

Elevation
Turret

Illumination
Adjustment
Knob

Windage
Turret

Magnification
Adjustment
Knob

Fast Focus
Eyepiece
Adjustment Knob

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

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.

Parallax

The scope is set to be parallax free at 100 yards.

Mounting the Scope

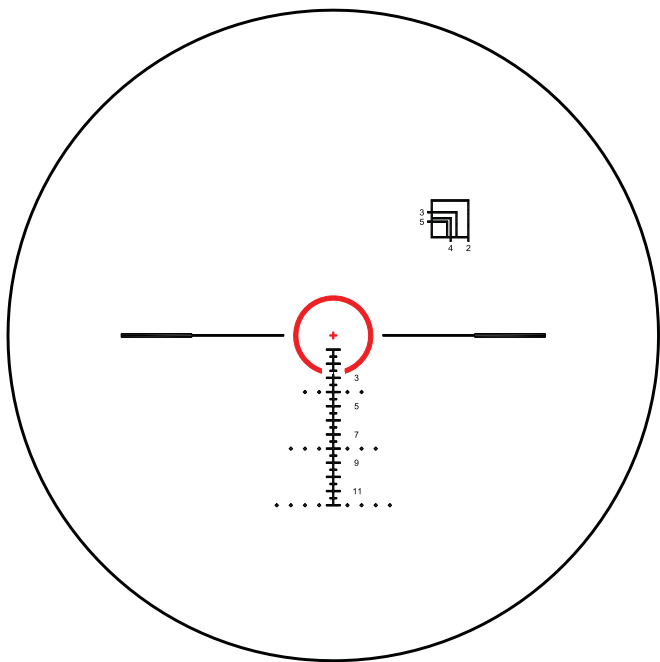
Mount the scope into 30mm scope rings on the rifle leaving the top half of the rings loose enough to allow the scope to slide forward and back. Start with the scope as far forward in the rings as possible and with the scope at its highest magnification (8). Assume a proper shooting position and adjust 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.

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. Be gentle and torque to no more than 20 lb-in.

Reticle

The R-MIL™ reticle combines passive rangefinding with MIL hash marks for estimating holdover up to 12 milliradians (mrad or mils). One Mil is equal to about 3.6" at 100 yards or 36" at 1000 yards. The center lit circle subtends 18" at 100 yards and the squares in the upper right can be used to fit 18" targets from 200-500 yards. Using this passive rangefinder with the known ballistics of the weapon and ammunition makes for quick, accurate shots without the need to make turret adjustments.



The Rugged 1-8x24 R-MIL is a second focal plane scope and must be set at the maximum magnification (8x) to accurately use the reticle for ranging and holdover.

Visit ShepherdScopes.com for more information.

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 ARs, 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.

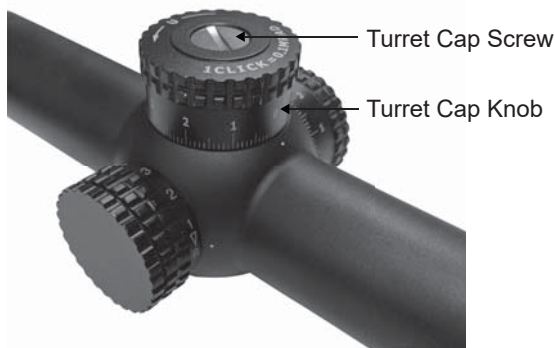
Now look through the scope. The scope should be aligned to the weapon so that the center of the reticle is within a 4-inch circle on the target from your aiming point. If you are not within a 4-inch circle, you may need to shim or adjust your scope rings so that the scope is better aligned with your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

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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. Pull up on the knob to unlock and 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. Now you can move to your desired zero range (For .223/5.56 we recommend a 50 yd zero) 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. To reset each turret knob to zero, remove the turret cap screw, pull off the turret cap knob, rotate the cap so the "0" will line up with the dot on the scope, push the knob back down, and replace the turret cap screw.

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

Care and Maintenance

Take care not to drop, knock, or subject the scope to heavy impacts.

Keep the protective lens covers in place when not in use.

Do not over-tighten scope rings on scope tube body. Follow scope ring manufacturer's torque recommendations.

Maintain the metal surface of the scope by removing dirt, dust, etc. with a soft brush to avoid scratching the surface.

If necessary, clean the exterior lenses of the scope with the supplied cloth. First, make sure the lenses and cloth are clean of debris to avoid scratching the lens surface and coatings. Never use fingers or tissue paper.

Do not allow the scope to come into contact with acid, alkline, or corrosive materials or substances.

Do not disassemble the scope, remove screws or parts, or lubricate any part of the scope.

