



## Leatherwood / Hi-Lux Optics



### RIFLESCOPE INSTRUCTIONS

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**CONGRATULATIONS!** You have just purchased one of our professional 30mm or buck country series riflescope; one of the best built. Leatherwood / Hi-Lux Optics ATR PR and BC series have both the Professional 30mm and the 1” conventional scopes. These scopes are designed to become classics among serious deer hunters without a lot of un-needed features you wouldn’t use. No short-cuts have been taken in the production of these scopes. All glass lenses are meticulously polished to photographic quality for exceptional clarity and light gathering capability, which is especially critical during the low light hunting conditions of daybreak and dusk.

All the scopes have *DiamondTuff* fully multi-coated lenses and the *Fast Focus Eye Adjustment* with a large diameter ocular lens. The *Tri-Center* spring tension suspension insures positive scope adjustment and that your scope will hold alignments. The rugged *All Terrain Riflescope* (ATR) design makes the scope Waterproof – Fogproof – Shockproof – Recoilproof.

Here is a riflescope that's built to take on anything that Mother Nature can dish out. With the Leatherwood/Hi-Lux riflescope, you get Quality, Precision and Ruggedness at a price that doesn’t break your budget. The ATR professional 30mm and buck country scopes are built to meet the wants and needs of American shooters.

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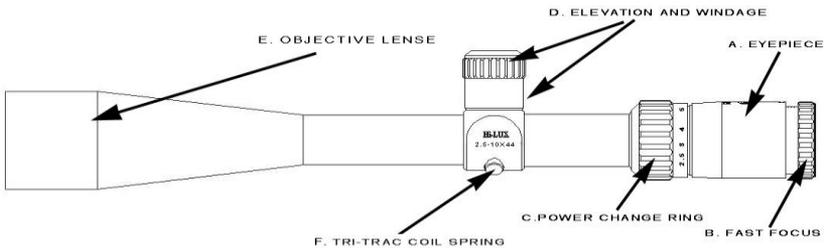
# SECTION 1: SPECIFICATIONS AND BASIC DEFINITIONS

## (1) PROFESSIONAL 30MM AND BUCK COUNTRY SERIES SPECIFICATIONS :

Model	Power	Obj. (mm)	F.O.V. @ 100 Yds (Feet)	Eye Relief (Inch)	Length (Inch)	Weight (O.Z.)	Exit Pupil Range In Variable mm	Tube (mm)
PR14X24	1x-4x	24	84.3-20.9	3	11.5	16.5	8-6	30mm
PR156X42	1.5x-6x	42	63.1-15.7	3	11.8	17.7	8-6	30mm
PR2510X44	2.5x-10x	44	47.2-11.9	3	13.2	18.1	10.2-4	30mm
BC6X42	6x	42	22	3	12	13.5	5.4	1"
BC156X42	1.5x-6x	42	63.1-15.7	3	11.8	14.5	8-6	1"
BC39X40	3x-9x	40	37.7-12.6	3.25	12.5	16.8	13.3-4.4	1"
BC39X50	3x-9x	50	38-12.7	3.25	12.7	17.3	15.5-5.3	1"

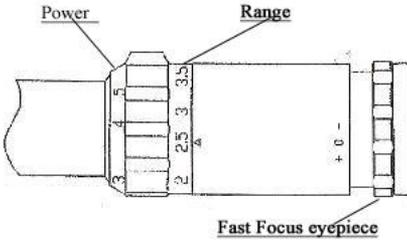
All the air-glass surfaces are fully multi-coated using the special technology to maximize the light transmission. The No-Math Mil-Dot reticle, the Fine Duplex reticle, and the No 3 Post reticle are used in different models. The Elevation and Windage click adjustment for PR14X24 is 1/2 MOA. All other models have ¼ MOA for both Elevation and Windage click adjustment. The The extended sunshade is available for all models as an accessory.

## (2) BASIC DEFINITIONS:



**A. EYEPIECE; B. FAST FOCUS; C. POWER CHANGE RING; D. ELEVATION AND WINDAGE ADJUSTMENT KNOBS; E. OBJECTIVE LENS; F. TRI-CENTER COIL SPRING.**

## SECTION 2: EYEPIECE FOCUSING



Hold the scope about three or four inches from your eye and look through the eyepiece at a featureless flatly lit bright area such as a wall or open sky. If the reticle is not sharply defined instantly, you need just to turn the quick focus eyepiece in or out for adjustment until the reticle appears in sharp focus.

**\*\* ONLY THE SCOPE WITH THE NO-MATH-MIL-DOT RETICLE THAT HAS THE RANGE NUMBERS ON THE POWER CHANGE RING FACING TO YOU.**

**WARNING: NEVER LOOK AT THE SUN WITH THIS PRODUCT, OR EVEN THE NAKED EYE. YOU COULD PERMANENTLY DAMAGE YOUR EYES.**

## SECTION 3: SCOPES WITH ILLUMINATED RETICLES



If your scope has an illuminated reticle, you are able to use the rheostat to vary the brightness of the reticle. For the best results in the low light situation, we recommend you to set the brightness as low as possible and still be able to clearly see the reticle. The rheostat is located at 45° left on top of the eyepiece(3). The battery, which is included with the scope,

is coin style CR2032 3V lithium battery. The battery can be replaced by first removing the battery compartment cover(1) located in the top of the rheostat adjustment (2), then remove the old battery, insert a new battery with "+" facing up and retighten the cover(1).

## SECTION 4: MOUNTING

To achieve the best accuracy from your rifle, the scope must be mounted properly. You should use a high-quality mount with bases designed to fit your particular rifle. To mount the scope:

- A. The scope should be mounted as low as possible without touching either the barrel or the receiver.

- B. Before tightening the mount rings, look through the scope in your normal shooting position. Adjust the scope (either forward or backward) until you find the furthest point forward (to ensure maximum eye relief) that allows you to see a full field of view.
- C. Rotate the scope in the rings until the reticle pattern is perpendicular to the bore and the elevation turret is on top.
- D. Then tighten the mounting screws.

**WARNING: AVOID OVER-TIGHTENING THE RINGS. THIS CAN DAMAGE THE SCOPE, AFFECTING PERFORMANCE OR RENDERING IT INOPERABLE. THERE SHOULD BE A SLIGHT EVEN GAP BETWEEN THE RINGS AND THE SCOPE. BE SURE THAT THE SCOPE IS MOUNTED FAR ENOUGH FORWARD. ITS REARWARD MOTION MAY INJURE THE SHOOTER WHEN THE RIFLE RECOILS.**

## **SECTION 5: PRE-ZEROING**

Pre-zero sighting can be done either manually, or with a bore-sighting device. To bore sight manually,

- A. It is necessary to be able to see through the bore from the breech end. In the case of a bolt action, this usually means removing the bolt.
- B. Set the variable-power scope to low power.
- C. With the firearm in a rested position, remove the caps from the windage and elevation screws.
- D. Look through the bore and center the target in the bore and adjust the windage and elevation screws to position the reticle on the center of the target.
- E. For the Windage adjustment, turn the windage adjustment screw **clockwise** to move the point of impact **left** and **counterclockwise** to move the point of impact **right** as the arrow on the turret indicated.
- F. In the same manner, adjust the Elevation by turning the elevation adjustment screw **clockwise** to **lower** the point of impact and **counterclockwise** to **raise** the point of the impact. **\*\*If a large amount of adjustment is required to align the reticle, make approximately one-half of the windage correction, then approximately one-half of the required elevation correction.**
- G. Finish by applying the balance of windage and elevation correction.

If you can't see through the bore then it will be necessary to use some type of bore-sighting device. When using a bore-sighting device, follow the instructions provided with the device.

NOTE: If your mounting system allows for adjustment of the scope, the gross adjustments should be made in the mount and then the final adjustments made with the scope's internal adjustment system.

FOR FINGER-ADJUSTABLE SCOPES: remove the protective caps and rotate the finger-adjustable windage and elevation turrets to center the reticle in the same manner as described above.

## SECTION 6: ZEROING

**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 PERSONAL INJURY TO YOU AND OTHERS NEARBY.**

The zero range will depend on your hunting conditions.

- A. In general, if most of your shots will be at short range, zero-in at 100 yards. For long-range shooting at big game, most experienced shooters zero-in about three inches high at 100 yards.
- B. Set variable-power scopes to the highest power.
- C. From a rested position, fire three rounds at the target.
- D. Observe the center of the points of impact on the target and adjust the windage and elevation screws as needed to bring the point of aim to the desired relationship to the points of impact. The point of impact moves in the direction indicated on the adjustment and by the amount indicated.

E. Repeat as necessary.

F. Once the zeroing of the rifle is completed, you can re-index the zero marking. You need to loosen the two knob screws (3) and use a pin to push the pinhole (1) to rotate the index marking plate and lined the "0" on the plate with the zero mark (2). Then you can tighten the two knob screws to hold the plate in place and put the windage and elevation caps back on to protect your zero from moving.



Each click of the adjustment changes bullet impact at 100 yards by the amount indicated on the windage and elevation adjustments. The adjustments are calibrated in Minutes of Angle (MOA). One minute of angle is very close to 1 inch at 100 yards. To calculate the click value at distances other than 100 yards, use the following formula: divide the distance (number of yards) by 100. Then multiply this number by the click value stated on the

windage and elevation adjustments. This will tell you the actual click value of the scope at that distance. For Example: your range is 200 yards. Divide 200 by 100 and that equals 2. Multiply the ¼ minute indicated on the adjustments by 2 and the adjustment at 200 yards is ½ inch per click. For 400 yards, you would multiply ¼ by 4 and that would give 1 inch per click and so on. Once the zeroing of the rifle is completed, you can reset the zero marking by loosening the screws on the windage and elevation knobs.

**WARNING:** ALL SHOOTING SHOULD BE DONE AT AN APPROVED RANGE, OR SAFE AREA. EYE AND EAR PROTECTION IS RECOMMENDED.

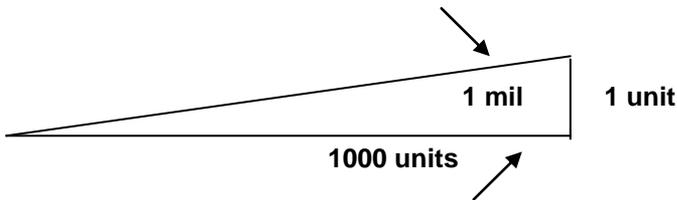
## SECTION 7: RETICLES IN USE

### 1. No-Math Mil Dot Reticle:

#### (a) What is a Mil?

1 mil is 1/1000 of a radian or a milli-radian. It is an angular measurement with the following values:

1 mil = 1 milli-radian =  $\text{ArcTan}.001 = 3.44 \text{ minutes} = 0.57 \text{ degree}$



How does a conventional mil-dot system work?

By knowing the width of an object in meters and observing the number of mils that the object subtends on the reticle, it is possible to determine the range to the object. Dividing the number of mils subtended by object by the actual width of the object in meters, then dividing that result into 1000 meters determines the range. Or use the formula directly as:

$\text{Range} = \text{Object size in meters} \times 1000 / \text{Mills subtended by the object}$

For example:

If the object is 1 meter tall and in the scope it fits between the center of 2 mil-dots, then the range solution is as:

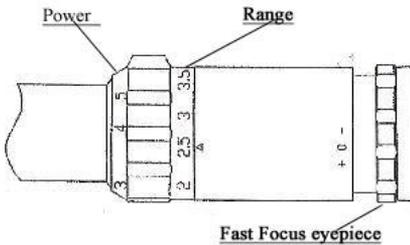
$$\text{Range} = 1 \times 1000 / 2 = 500 \text{ meters}$$

If the object is 1.5 meters tall and in the scope it fits between the center of 2 and ½ mil-dots, then the range solution is as:

$$\text{Range } 1.5 \times 1000/2.5 = 600 \text{ meters}$$

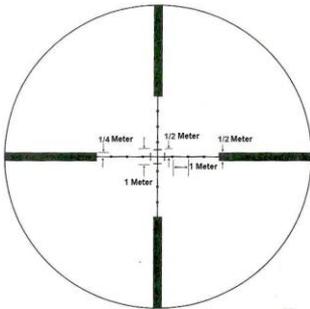
Doing the math necessary can become a problem under certain situations. For this reason we designed the NO-MATH MIL-DOT system.

**(b) What is the NO-MATH MIL-DOT and how does it work?**



We call the reticle the **No-Math Mil-Dot**, because you determine the range by just framing a meter, multiple meters or fraction of a meter of the target and then reading the range on the power change ring. This is much simpler than solving the above math equation. If you frame the target in meters then you read

the range in meters. If you frame the target in yards, then you read the range in yards. Meters are used in the explanation, but yards also work the same way.

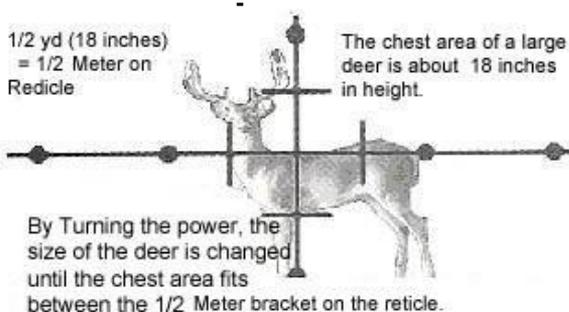


As you can see in Figure 1. There are numerous framing dimensions available on the reticle. Although not denoted, it should be clear that up to 8 meters in width or height could be used for framing. The total width between the heavy posts is 8 meters. The width of the short bar is 18”.

**Figure 1. NO-MATH Mil-Dot Reticle**

Within the maximum and minimum range of each model's reticle specified, you can use these framing points indicated in the reticle to estimate the range. You just need to frame a known size target in between the appropriate framing brackets, then you will get the range on the power ring on your side.

**Figure 2** is an example how to frame and determine the range for a deer. Once the range is determined, the power may then be changed to whatever the setting the user desires.



**Figure 2 Framing**

**(c) Doubling or Halving the range readout**

The shooter can double or halve the range capability by doubling or halving the framing dimensions between the mil marks.

**a. Doubling The Range**

You can double the range by doubling the framing dimensions. For example when one meter is framed between mil dots, the 3x to 9x ranges are from 200 meters to 600 meters. If two meters are framed between the dots or one meter is framed in the half-mil brackets, the scope ranges are doubled now. The doubled ranges are from 400 meters to 1200 meters. By doubling the framing distance, you can easily double the range. Whenever you double the range, you can use the range numbers on the power ring as the range readings. You can read the range directly from the power ring in meters. You can use the same method to double the ranges with all other **No-Math Mil Dot** scope models.

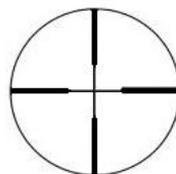
**b. Halving the Range**

You can also halve the range by halving the framing dimensions. For example the 7x-30x ranges from 460 meters to 2000 meters when one meter is framed. By framing 1/2 meter instead of one meter, the range is divided by two to give 230 meters to 1000 meters.

The direct relationship of the framing dimension to the range allows a wider capability of the range determination. **It is that simple!! NO-MATH MIL-DOT !!**

**2. Fine Duplex Reticle:**

This is the fine duplex reticle that we used in PR and BC series. The Center fine crosshairs can give you a precise aiming point. You can



**Hi-Lux Fine Duplex Reticle**

use the thinner portion of the reticle to estimate the range. You just frame a known size of a target at a known range, so you can find out how many MOA the end-to-end distance of the thinner portion of the reticle posts (both vertical and horizontal) will subtend. Different magnifications or difference models may have different results. You just have to memorize it for your own reference.

### 3. The No. 3 Post Reticle:



No.3 Post Reticle

The No. 3 Post reticle is used in some of the PR and BC models. You can have a very clear view seeing through the top portion of the reticle. Also you can use the thick posts and the open as the framing points. You can frame a known size of target at a known range to find out the MOA that each part will represent and memorize the results.

## SECTION 8: MAINTAINING YOUR RIFLESCOPE

Your scope, though amazingly tough, is a precision instrument that deserves reasonable and cautious care. For normal maintenance:

- A. Do not attempt to disassemble or clean the scope internally.
- B. The external optical surfaces should occasionally be wiped clear with the lens cloth provided or an optical quality lens paper.
- C. Keep the protective lens covers in place when the scope is not in use.
- D. Remove any external dirt or sand with a soft brush so as to avoid scratching the finish.
- E. Wipe the scope with a damp cloth, followed by a dry cloth.
- F. Then go over the metal portions of the scope with a silicon treaded cloth in order to protect the scope against corrosion.
- G. Store the scope in a moisture-free environment.
- H. Avoid storing the scope in the hot place, such as the passenger compartments of a vehicle on hot days. The high temperatures could adversely affect the lubricants and sealants. A vehicle's trunk, a gun cabinet or a closet are the preferred storage locations.
- I. Never leave the scope where direct sunlight can enter either the objective or the eyepiece lens. Damage may result from the concentration of the sun's rays (burning glass effect).

**WARNING:** UNNECESSARY RUBBING OR USE OF A COARSE CLOTH MAY CAUSE PERMANENT DAMAGE TO LENS COATINGS.

## SECTION 9: LIMITED LIFETIME WARRANTY

**Hi-Lux, Inc.** warrants its products against defects arising from faulty workmanship, or materials, for the lifetime of the **original purchaser**. Any attempt to alter, dismantle or change the standard specifications of the products, will make this warranty null and void. This warranty is made to the **original purchaser** of the goods, and applies only to the products purchased in the United States. The warranty is not transferable. Warranty obligation is limited to the repair or replacement of any product returned to **Hi-Lux, Inc.**, that is determined by the manufacturer to have defects arising from faulty workmanship, or materials that adversely affect the satisfactory operation of the product. It should be noted that on items containing an etched glass reticle that the occasional appearance of some small particles is common and not a warrantable repair. We only have a one-year warranty for the electronic components that are contained on the products. **Hi-Lux, Inc.** reserves the right to request proof of purchase and purchase date. To guarantee warranty service, the enclosed warranty form must be completed and returned within ten (10) days of purchase to establish all warranty rights between you, the original purchaser, and **Hi-Lux, Inc.** We assume no liability for any incidental or consequential damages, or incidental expenses. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitations or exclusion may not apply to you. No warranties are made, or are authorized to be made, other than those expressly contained herein. To file a claim under this warranty, please contact the Customer Service Department of **Hi-Lux, Inc.** at (310) 257-8142 to obtain a Return Authorization number (RA number). After receiving your RA number, please mark the number on the outside of the package; enclose the defective item with a brief explanation of the problem. Please be sure to include your name, address and phone number. Failure to obtain a RA number may result in either refusal upon delivery, or lengthy delays for warranty repairs and service required for the item returned to us. All returns are to be shipped prepaid direct to **Hi-Lux, Inc.** including a check or money order in the amount of \$15 to cover postage and handling.

**Attn.: Warranty & Service Dept.**

**Hi-Lux , Inc.**

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In the event of a non-warranty repair, you will receive an estimate prior to any work being done. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may

have other rights, which vary from state to state. As defined by federal law, this is a limited warranty.



*We lead the way™*