The Strike Eagle® 1–6x24 Riflescope

The need for high-performance, precision optics is the driving force behind all that we do. Speed and versatility—that’s what 1x variable optics offer AR shooters who need to engage targets from point-blank out to extended ranges. And that’s exactly what you’re going to get with the new Strike Eagle® 1-6 x 24.

Dual Use: Shooting Tactical / Hunting

Please read the entire manual before using your new optic.
Dual Use: Shooting Tactical / Hunting
RIFLESCOPE ADJUSTMENTS

Reticle Focus Adjustment
The Strike Eagle 1–6x24 riflescope uses a fast focus eyepiece, designed to quickly and easily adjust the focus on the riflescope's reticle.

To adjust the reticle focus, look through the riflescope at a blank white wall or up at the sky. Turn the eyepiece focus dial in or out until the reticle image is as crisp as possible. Try to do this quickly, as your eye will try to compensate for an out of focus reticle.

Once this adjustment is complete, it is not necessary to re-focus every time the scope is used. However, as your eyesight may change over time you should re-check this adjustment periodically.

WARNING:
Looking directly at the sun through a riflescope, or any optical instrument, can cause severe and permanent damage to your eyesight.

Windage and Elevation Adjustments
The Strike Eagle incorporates precision finger adjustable elevation and windage dials with audible clicks.

To make adjustments:
1. Remove outer caps.
2. Turn the adjustment dial in the appropriate direction Up/Down or Left/Right indicated by the arrows.
3. Move the dials in the direction you wish the bullet’s point-of-impact to change.

The clicks are scaled in 1/2 minute of angle measurements (MOAs) so each small click will move the point of impact 1/2 MOA. Note: 1/2 MOA equals .53 inches for each 100 yards of distance (14.55 mm at 100 meters).

1 MOA (2 clicks) equals:

- 1.05 inches at 100 yards (29.1 mm at 100 meters)
- 2.1 inches at 200 yards (58.2 mm at 200 meters)
- 3.15 inches at 300 yards (87.3 mm at 300 meters)
- 4.2 inches at 400 yards (116.4 mm at 400 meters), etc.

Example: At a 50-yard sight-in distance, it will take ten clicks of the dial to move a bullet’s point-of-impact 2.65 inches.
Variable Power Adjustment
To change the magnification, turn the magnification ring to the desired level.

Parallax Adjustment
The Strike Eagle 1-6 x 24 riflescope is non-adjustable for parallax correction and is set from the factory to be parallax-free at 100 yards (90 meters).

When shooting at distances other than 100 yards, using good consistent shooting form and cheek weld will prevent most problems with parallax.

Illumination Adjustment
The Strike Eagle riflescope uses an illuminated reticle to aid in low light performance. Illumination intensity levels will vary from bright to very low with 11 levels of brightness.

Battery Replacement
To change the battery, unscrew outer cap of the illumination dial. Remove the battery and replace with a new CR 2032 battery with numbers facing out.

A spare battery may be stored inside the windage cap, if desired, as shown here.

Riflescope Mounting
To get the best performance from your Strike Eagle riflescope, proper mounting is essential. Although not difficult, the correct steps must be followed. If you are unsure of your abilities, it would be best to use the services of a qualified gunsmith.

AR-style rifles will usually require an extra-high mounting height on a specialized cantilever-style mount such as our cantilever ring mount shown above.

Rings and Bases
Following the manufacturer’s instructions, mount a high quality base and rings to your firearm. The Strike Eagle 1–6x24 riflescope requires 30mm rings.

Note: We recommend not exceeding 18 in/lbs (inch/pounds) of torque on the ring screws.

Ring height for Strike Eagle 1–6x24 riflescopes will depend on the firearm and mount being used. Consult the ring and base manufacturer for suggested heights.
**Eye Relief and Reticle Alignment**

Before the final tightening of the scope ring screws, adjust for maximum eye relief to avoid injury from recoil.

To make the adjustment:

1. Set the riflescope to the middle of its magnification range.
2. Slide the riflescope as far forward as possible in the rings.
3. While viewing through the riflescope in a normal shooting position, slowly slide the riflescope back towards the shooter's face—paying attention to the field of view. Just as the full view is visible, stop.
4. Without disturbing the front-back placement, rotate the riflescope until the vertical crosshair exactly matches the vertical axis of the rifle. Use a reticle leveling tool, plumb bob, or an adjustable set of feeler gauges placed between a one-piece base and the flat bottom of the riflescope's center section for this procedure.
5. After aligning the reticle, tighten and torque the ring screws down per the manufacturer's instructions. Use caution and do not over-tighten.

**Sighting in the Rifle**

**Bore Sighting**

Initial bore sighting of the riflescope will save time and money at the range. This can be done using a mechanical or laser bore sighter according to the manufacturer's instructions. On some rifles, bore sighting can be accomplished by removing the bolt and visually sighting through the barrel.

To visually bore sight a rifle:

1. Place the rifle solidly on a rest and remove the bolt.
2. Sight through the bore at a target approximately 50 yards away.
3. Move the rifle and rest until the target is visually centered inside the barrel.
4. With the target centered in the bore, make windage and elevation adjustments until the reticle crosshair is also centered over the target.

**Example of Squaring the Riflescope**

Use of an adjustable set of feeler gauges between a one-piece base and flat bottom section of the riflescope to square the riflescope (and reticle) to the base.
Range Sight-In
After bore-sighting the riflescope, select the exact ammunition you expect to hunt or shoot with and go to the range for the final sight-in.

1. Be sure to follow all safe shooting practices. Before shooting, be sure the reticle is in focus (see Reticle Focus Adjustment on page 4).

2. At your preferred zero distance, fire a three-shot group as precisely as possible.

3. Next, adjust the reticle to match the approximate center of the shot group (see Windage and Elevation Adjustment on page 5).

4. If the rifle is very solidly mounted and cannot be moved, simply look through the scope and adjust the reticle until it is centered on the fired group.

5. Carefully fire another three-shot group and see if the bullet group is centered on the bulls eye.

If necessary, make another adjustment to the riflescope and fire another group to verify zero. This procedure can be repeated as many times as necessary to achieve a perfect zero.

After the rifle and scope have been zeroed in, the elevation and windage dials should be re-indexed to their zero indicators. This will allow you to accurately keep track of elevation or windage corrections dialed on the turrets in the field and quickly return to an original zero point setting.

After completing the final sight-in:

1. Hold the elevation turret cap firmly between thumb and forefinger to prevent any rotation.

2. Find the slot cut into the MOA number dial, and use your fingernail or screwdriver to rotate the number dial until the “0” faces to the rear and aligns with the reference dot on the turret base.

3. Repeat the same procedure on the windage turret if desired.

After making this adjustment, the turret cap’s zero mark will correspond with your chosen zero range.
**Maintenance**

**Cleaning**
This fully waterproof and fogproof riflescope requires very little routine maintenance other than periodically cleaning the exterior lenses. The exterior of the scope may be cleaned by wiping with a soft, dry cloth.

When cleaning the lenses, be sure to use products that are specifically designed for use on coated optical lenses such as the our Fog Free cleaning products or LensPen.

- Be sure to blow away any dust or grit on the lenses prior to wiping the surfaces.
- Use your breath, or a very small amount of water, to remove dried water spots. Isopropyl alcohol can help remove marks like fingerprints.

**Lubrication**
All components of the riflescope are permanently lubricated, so no additional lubricant should be applied.

Note: Other than removing the turret caps, do not attempt to disassemble any components of the scope. Disassembling the scope may void the warranty.

**Storage**
If possible, avoid storing your scope in direct sunlight or any very hot location for long periods of time.

**Troubleshooting**

**Sighting-in Problems**
Many times, problems thought to be with the scope are actually mount problems. Be sure that the correct base and rings are in the correct orientation and that the base screws and rings are tight. An insufficient windage or elevation adjustment range may indicate problems with the rings, base, base alignment, base mount holes drilled in the rifle’s receiver, or barrel/receiver alignment.

**Tips for Solving Bullet Grouping Problems**
- Maintain a good shooting technique and use a solid rest.
- Check that all screws on rifle’s action are properly tightened.
- Be sure rifle barrel and action are clean and free of excessive oil or copper fouling.
- Check that rings are correctly torqued per the manufacturer’s instructions.
- Some rifles and ammunition don’t work well together—try different ammunition and see if accuracy improves.
We build optics based on our commitment to your absolute satisfaction. That’s why our products are unconditionally guaranteed and we make this Very Important Promise to you—a Very Important Person.

Rest assured that in the event your riflescope becomes damaged or defective, we will repair or replace the riflescope at no charge to you. If we cannot repair your riflescope, we will replace it with a riflescope in perfect working order and in equal or better physical condition. Call us at 800-426-0048 for prompt, professional, and friendly service.

Visit www.vortexoptics.com for more information.

Note: The VIP Warranty does not cover loss, theft, deliberate damage, or cosmetic damage that does not hinder the performance of the product.