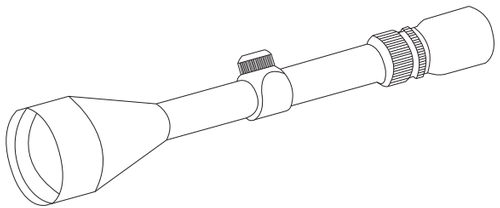
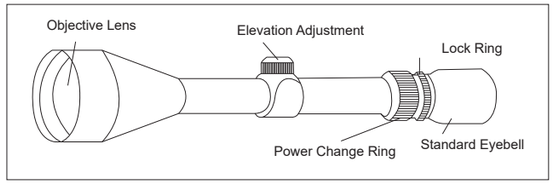
SVBONY



SV174
SPORT OPTICS
INSTRUCTIONS

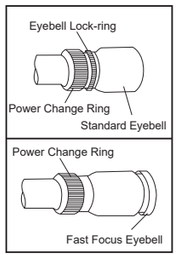
Thank you for your choice of our scope. It is a precision instrument constructed of the finest materials and assembled by highly skilled craftsmen for a lifetime of trouble-free use under the most demanding conditions.
This booklet will help you achieve optimum performance by explaining how to use it's various features and how to care for it. Read the instructions carefully before mounting and using your scope.

HOW TO USE YOUR SCOPE



EYEPIECE FOCUSING

Hold the scope about three or four inches form 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 definde instantly, loosen the eyebell lock-ring. 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, retighten the lock-ring.



On models equipped with a fast focus eyebell, one only needs to turn the eyebell in or out for adjustment. There is no lock ring with which to be concerned.

WARNING: NERVR LOOK AT THE SUN WITH THIS PRODUCT OR EVEN THE NAKED EYE. IT MAY PERMANENTLY DAMAGE YOUR EYES.

MOUNTING

To achieve the best accuracy from your rifle, the scope must be mountde properly. Use a high-quality mount with bases designed to fit your particular rifle. The scope should be mounted as low as possible without touching either the barrel or the receiver. 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. Rotate the scope in the rings until the reticle pattern is perpendicular to the bore and the elevation adjustment is on top. 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. IT'S REARWARD MOTION MAY INJURE THE SHOOTER WHEN THE RIFLE RECOILS.

PRE-ZEROING

Pre-zero sighting can be done either manually or with a bore sighting collimator. To bore sight manually, open the action of the firearm. If your scope has an adjustable objective, rotate the parallax ring to the 50 yard position. Set variable-power scopes to mid power. With the firearm in a steady rest position, remove the caps from the windage and elevation screws.Adjust the windage and elevation screws to position the reticle on the center of the target. For windage adjustment, turn the windage adjustment screw clockwise to move the point of impact right and counterclockwise to move the point of impact left. In the same manner, adjust the elevation by turning the elevation adjustment screw clockwise to lower the point of impact and counterc-lockwise to raise the point of impact. If a large amount of adjustment is required to align the reticle, make approximately one-half of the required windage correction, then approximately one-half of the required elevation correction. Finish by applying the balance of windage and elevation correction.

NOTE: When using windage-adjustable rings, make major windage correction with them. Final adjustment should be 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 described above.

ZEROING

Final sighting-in of your rifle should be done with live ammunition, based on your expected shooting distance. 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 yourself and others nearby.

If most of your shots will be at short range, zero-in at 100 yards. But, for longrange shooting at big game, most experienced shooters zero-in about three inches high at 100 yards. Set parallax correctable models to the 100 yard position. Set variable-power scopes to highest power. From a steady rest position, fire three rounds at a target 100 yards away. Observe point of impact on the target and adjust windage and elevation screws as needed to correct aim. Repeat as necessary.

NOTE: Each click of adjustment changes bullet strike at a shooting distance of 100 yards by the amount indicated on the windage and elevation screw dial plates. To calculate the click value at distances other than 100 yards, use the following formula: divide the distance (number of yards) by 100. The resulting number, when multiplied by the click value stated on the windage and elevation dial plates, will yield the actual click value of the scope at the shooting distance. Distance / 100 = N N* stated click value = actual click value Once zeroing of the weapons is completed, replace the windage and elevation caps.

FOR FINGER-ADJUSTABLE SCOPES:

Check the finger-adjustable elevation and windage adjustments of your scope, follow either a or b step to realign the zero marks. a. After zeroing, use a jeweler's screwdriver, loosen the

Warranty card

Model Number:

Serial Number:

Purchasing Date:

Dealer:

Telephone:

User's Name:

Telephone:

Country:

Address:

Post Code:

Email:

Warranty card

Remarks

1. This guarantee card should be kept by the user, no replacement if lost.
2. Most new products carry a two-year manufacture's warranty from the date of purchase.
3. The user get warranty and after-sales service as below:
   • Contact the seller where you buy.
4. For warranty service, you will need to provide a receipt proof of purchase from the actual seller for verification.

Exclusions from Warranty Coverage:

1. To any product damaged by accident.
2. In the event of misuse or abuse of the product or as a result of unauthorized alterations or repairs.
3. If hte serial number has been altered, defaced, or removed.

EU Importer: Germany Retevis Technology GmbH
Address: Uetzenacker 29,38176 wendeburg

Hong Kong Svbony Technology Co.,Ltd
Add: Unit B, 5th Floor, Gallo Commercial Building, 114-118 Lockhart Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong
Facebook: facebook.com/svbony
E-mail: info@svbony.com
Web: www.svbony.com

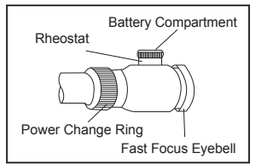
Made In China

Phillips screw on the adjustment scale about 1/2 turn. Take care not to disturb your zero by "losing" a click or two when loosening the screws. Rotate the adjustment scale ring (which should now turn freely) to align the "o" with the index dot. Retighten the screw in the adjustment scale and reinstall the elevation and windage adjustment knobs. b. After zeroing, use the hex wrench supplied with your scope to remove the windage and elevation drums and then re-position them so that the zero ("o") lines up with the indicator line on the spindle. Any further windage or elevation adjustments can be made more precisely by calculating the amount of clicks from the zero point the windage and elevation drums have been moved.

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

SCOPES WITH ILLUMINATED RETICLES

If your scope has an illuminated reticle, there are degrees of illumination. The rheostat is located at the top of the eyebell. The batteries (included with the scope) are coin style lithium batteries. When replacing the used battery, first remove the battery compartment cap on top of the rheostat adjustment turret, then insert a new one "+" side up in the battery housing.



PARALLAX CORRECTION

To be parallax free, the target must be located at the distance for which the scope is focused. Targets at any other distance will cause parallax, which manifests itself as apparent movement of the reticle against the stationary target. Riflescopes equipped with a focusable objective lens allow for parallax correction at various user-select ranges. To adjust the range setting of the scope, rotate the objective focus ring to the desired distance setting.

NOTE: The location of the parallax adjustment may vary between models. The adjustment may be located on the objective, in front of the eyebell or in the saddle area of the scope.

MAINTAINING YOUR RIFLESCOPE

Your scope, though amazingly tough, is a precision instrument that deserves reasonable cautious care. Do not attempt to disassemble or clean the scope internally. The external optical surfaces should occasionally be wiped clean with the lens cloth provided or an optical quality lens paper. Keep the protective lens covers in place when the scope is not in use. Remove any external dirt or sand with a soft brush so as to avoid scratching the finish. Wipe the scope with a damp cloth, following with a dry cloth. Then go over the metal portions of the scope with a silicone treated cloth in order to protect the scope against corrosion.

Store the scope in a moisture-free environment. Avoid storing the scope in hot places, such as the passenger compartments of vehicles on hot days. The high temperatures could adversely affect the lubricants and sealants. A vehicle's trunk, a gun cabinet or a closet is preferable. Never leave the scope where direct sunlight can enter either the objective or the eyepiece lens. Damage may result from the concentration (burning glass effect) of the sun's rays.

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

RETICLE USE

RANGEFINDING RETICLE:

The end-to-end distance of the thinner portion of the reticle posts (both vertical and horizontal) subtends 30 M.O.A., which is equal to 30 inches at 100 yards. The body of an average-sized adult Whitetail buck would fit into this portion of the reticle. If only one-half of the buck fits into this portion of the reticle, it is 50 yards away. If the entire buck fills only one-half of this portion of the reticle, it is 200 yards away. If the entire buck fills only one-third of this portion of the reticle, it is 300 yards away.

MASTER SHOT RETICLE:

Shot Shell Use: Although many factors will affect shot density, the inner circle of this reticle represent the most dense portion of your shot pattern. An average turkey load will produce a pattern of approximately 36" in diameter at 40 yards. The inner circle of the reticle isolates the inner fifth of that pattern, making a shot that is centered to the head result in minimal damage to the meat.
Slug and Black Powder Use: The diameter of the inner circle subtends 15 M.O.A., which is equal to 15" at 100 yards. The body of an average-sized adult buck from the top of his back to the bottom of his chest would fit into this portion of the reticle at a distance of 75 yards. If only two-thirds of the buck fits into this portion of the reticle, it is 50 yards away.

NOTE: The size of the deer will appear to decrease in proportion to increased distance and increase in proportion to increased magnification. All calculations given are a 4x.


200 yards


100 yards


75 yards


50 yards