LEUPOLD®

MADE RIGHT, MADE HERE.

[The Official Leupold Owner's Handbook]

Complete installation & operating instructions

[You're part of the tradition]

In a sport rich in tradition, Leupold has earned its place as one of the classic names in hunting and shooting. To be sure, the Golden Ring® scope you now own is the finest example of Leupold heritage.

Frederick Leupold came to Portland, Oregon from Germany in 1907, and quickly established a firm to manufacture and repair surveying transits. Fred's son, Marcus, broadened the company's focus in the late 1930s after the avid outdoorsman missed a buck on the soggy western slopes of Oregon's Cascade Range. (His scope had fogged, as was common for scopes of that era.) Frustrated by the experience, Marcus set out to build a better scope. The rest, as they say, is history.

Marcus Leupold's quest for quality has continued on to the present. In the words of the firm's founder, Frederick Leupold, "We solemnly promise never to let down on quality; the customer is entitled to a square deal." That is why all Leupold Golden Ring products are worthy of the Leupold Full Lifetime Guarantee and all Leupold Golden Ring products are made in the U.S.A.

Leupold offers the best consumer protection in the business. It's the best way we know to thank you for buying Leupold.

[Contents]

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[Know your scope]

Riflescopes have become far more sophisticated over the years, but the four most basic parts have remained the same. Working from front to back they are:

1. The objective lens (or front lens) is critical to a superior sight picture.
2. The internal erector lenses which right the image.
3. The reticle, often referred to as the crosshair, provides the aiming point.
4. The ocular lens (or eyepiece lens) works with the other lenses to magnify the image, provide correct eye relief, and make diopter corrections.

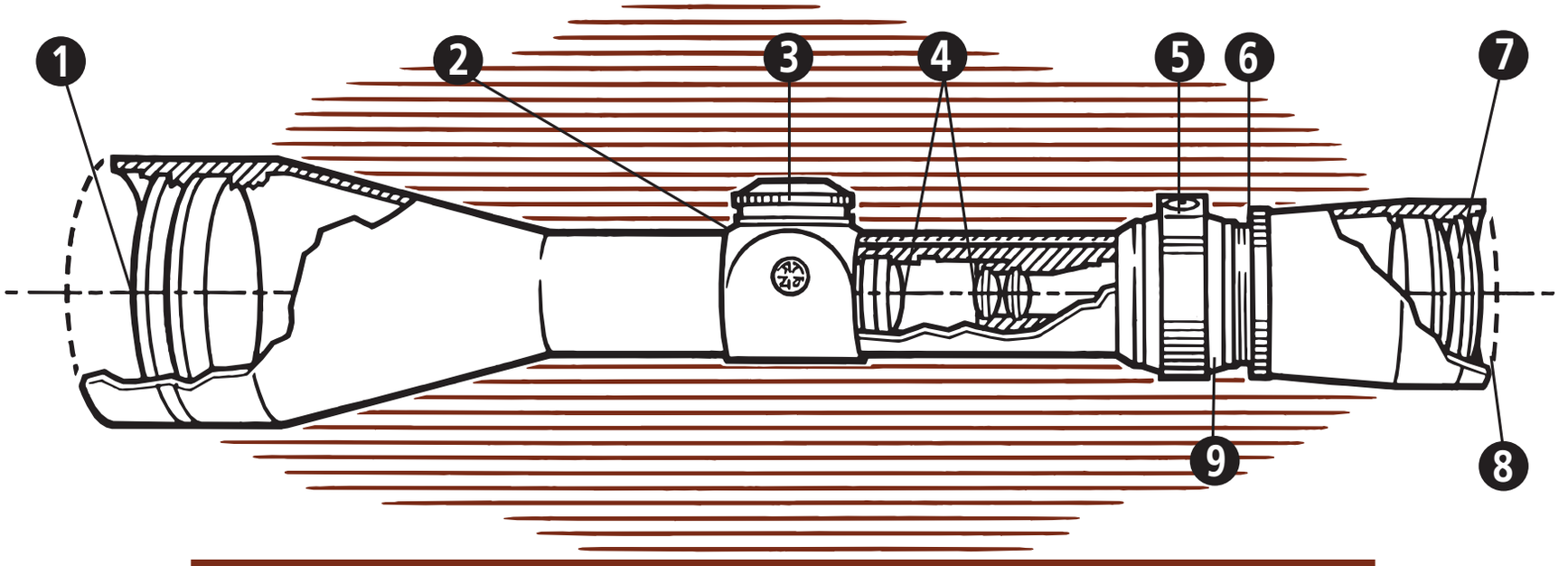
How scopes work

As light passes through and beyond the objective lens, the resulting upside down image is sent to the internal lenses. Known as erector lenses, these internal lenses return the image to a right-side-up position. Finally, the ocular lens makes a final enlargement of that image and sends it on to your eye.

Your Leupold scope was designed, manufactured, and tested to ensure that, when properly mounted and sighted-in on your firearm, you will enjoy

exceptional performance. A solid mount is critical to satisfactory performance of your scope. If you have problems or questions, please contact Leupold Technical Service (see page 35).

Parts of the Scope



1	*Objective Lens*	**5**	*Power Selector Ring*
2	*Windage Adjustment (opposite side of scope)*	**6**	*Eyepiece Lock Ring*
		7	*Ocular Lens*
3	*Elevation Adjustment*	**8**	*Eyepiece Assembly*
4	*Erector Lenses*	**9**	*Reticle Housing*

Please read this entire handbook before mounting your scope.

CAUTION

Always check and be certain that the firearm is unloaded before undertaking any work upon it.

[How to install the scope]

The lower the scope, the better

A scope mounted close to the rifle ensures proper cheek weld on the stock for a stable firing position and allows for rapid target acquisition. We recommend using the lowest possible ring height. No specific clearance is

required, but the scope must clear the bolt handle, hammer (on lever actions and handguns), sights, and barrel.

When installed, be sure that your scope does not interfere with firearm operation and does not contact anything except the mount rings.

Installing the base, rings, and scope

Please refer to the instructions included with the base and rings for their proper installation on the firearm.

NOTE: *If necessary, it is safe to position the rear mount ring directly on the exposed threaded area near the eyepiece to allow a more forward placement of the scope.*

NOTE: *The windage and elevation adjustments on new Leupold scopes are centered as part of the assembly process. If you are mounting a scope that was previously mounted on another rifle, you should center the adjustments (please see Centering Windage and Elevation Adjustments).*

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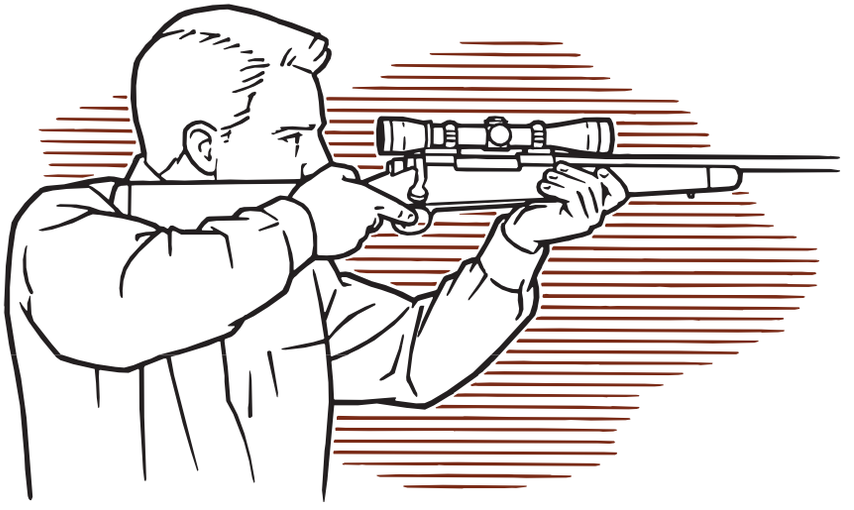
Establishing eye relief on rifles and shotguns

Because of the safety considerations associated with proper eye relief, Leupold strongly recommends that you mount your scope as far forward as possible. Beyond that, follow these steps:

1. With the scope as far forward in the mounts as possible, hold the rifle in your normal shooting position. (Variable power scopes should be set at the highest magnification for this process.)
2. Slowly move the scope to the rear just until you can see a full field-of-view.
3. Position your scope here for maximum eye relief.
4. Proceed to COMPLETING THE INSTALLATION.

NOTE: *To confirm that your scope is mounted in the best possible position, try assuming various positions: kneeling, seated, prone, and aiming both uphill and downhill. Remember that aiming uphill typically reduces eye relief.*



Leupold riflescopes are engineered to provide a generous 3" to 5" eye relief, depending on the model and the magnification level.

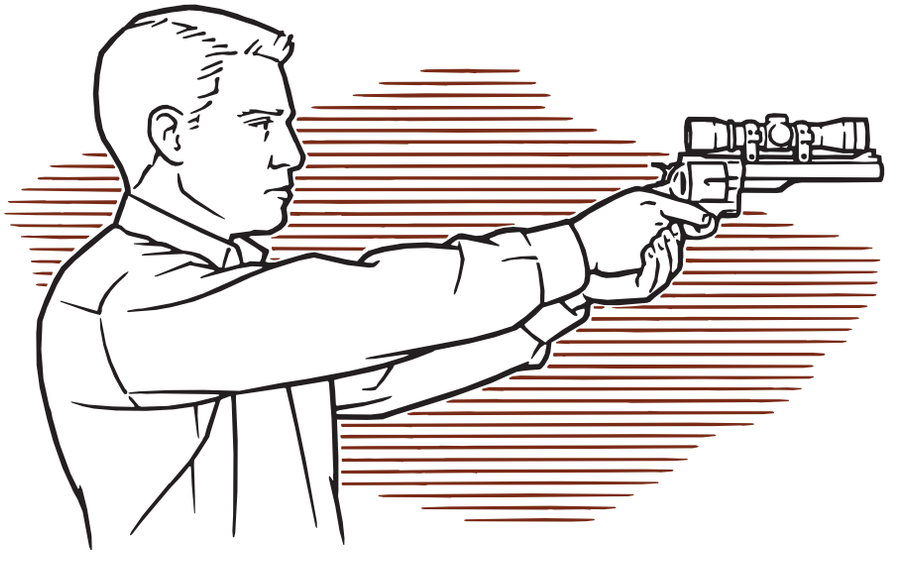
W A R N I N G

If a scope is mounted too far to the rear, the eyepiece can injure the shooter's brow. Shooting at an uphill angle also increases this hazard because it shortens the distance between the brow and the rear of the scope. For this reason, Leupold scopes are engineered to provide generous eye relief. Therefore, when mounting your scope, we recommend positioning it as far forward in the mounts as possible to take full advantage of this generous eye relief.

Establishing eye relief on handgun scopes

Since handguns are typically fired from an arms-extended position, eye relief is less of a safety issue than with riflescopes. However, it's still important to get the eye relief right for you.

1. Holding the handgun in your normal shooting stance, position the scope in the rings to achieve a full field-of-view.
2. Proceed to COMPLETING THE INSTALLATION.



The eye relief of handgun scopes is more forgiving than that of rifle scopes. Nevertheless, it is important that the eye relief is compatible with your shooting style.

Unlike riflescopes, adjustments to the eyepiece in handgun scopes affect the eye relief as well as the reticle focus. Turning the eyepiece clockwise increases eye relief and turning it counterclockwise decreases it.

Completing the Installation

1. Without disturbing the optimal eye relief position, rotate the scope until the elevation adjustment dial is at the top of the scope.
2. From a firing position, check to be sure that the vertical hair of the reticle aligns with the vertical axis of the firearm. Misalignment will not affect accuracy at moderate distances but it can diminish long range accuracy.
3. When you are satisfied, tighten the ring screws evenly and securely.

Focusing the Reticle

Secure the scope and firearm in a firm rest. Point the scope at a light colored background object. With the scope approximately four inches from your eye the reticle should appear sharp and crisp; if it does not, it is necessary to adjust the focus by means of the eyepiece.

If your Leupold scope is one of our models with an eyepiece that has a lock ring, follow these simple steps:

1. Grasp the eyepiece with your hand and back it away from the lock ring. Once the lock ring is free from the eyepiece, turn it clockwise away from the eyepiece to keep it out of the way during the adjustment.
2. If you tend to hold things away from yourself to see them clearly (you are farsighted) turn the eyepiece counterclockwise by three or four turns. If you hold things close to yourself to see them clearly (you are nearsighted) turn the eyepiece clockwise by three or four turns.
3. Looking through the scope when pointed at the sky, take a few quick glances at the reticle. The focus of the reticle should be noticeably different from when you started. Continue this process until the reticle appears clear and sharp.
4. When you are satisfied with the image of the reticle, turn the lock ring so that it rests firmly against the eyepiece.

If your Leupold scope is one of our models with a fast-focus eyepiece, follow these simple steps:

1. All adjustment is made with the eyepiece.
2. Look through the scope with quick glances while focusing the reticle image. If you tend to hold things away from yourself to see them clearly (far-sighted) turn the eyepiece ring counterclockwise until the reticle is clear and sharp. If you hold them close to yourself to see them clearly (near-sighted) turn the eyepiece ring clockwise until the reticle is sharp and clear.

If your eyesight changes, readjust the eyepiece. As we age, eyesight normally changes. You may want to check the sharpness of the reticle on your scope every few years to ensure it is still adjusted correctly for your eye.

NOTE: *To protect the integrity of the waterproof seal of every Leupold Golden Ring scope, an internal mechanism prevents the eyepiece from coming off the scope.*

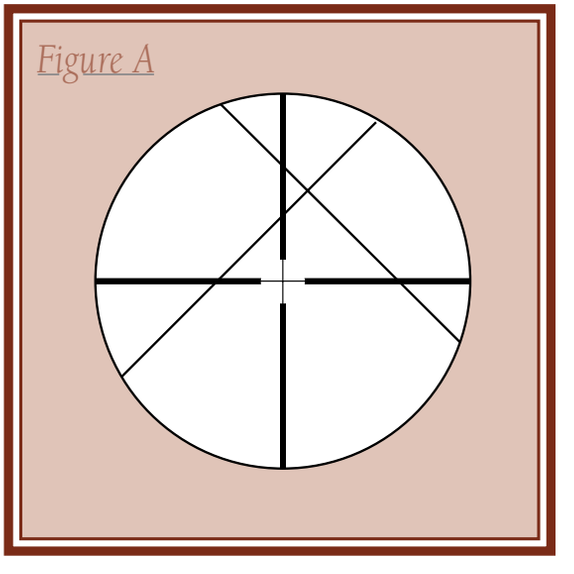
The primary function of a scope is to aim the firearm. Never use the scope as a substitute for binoculars. Never watch another person through the scope. *As always, the Golden Rule applies.*

[How to sight-in]

Using a bore-sighting collimator

To save time and ammunition, start out in your shop or gun room with a bore-sighting collimator (a spud and an optical assembly) to "get on the paper." Remember that adjustments made during bore-sighting will appear to move in the opposite direction than that indicated by the adjustment dial.

1. Assemble the collimator with the correct spud and insert it into the barrel.
2. Look through the scope. Note that the collimator displays a crosshair that is at 45° to the scope's reticle. The center of the scope reticle is normally some distance away from the center of the boresight reticle. This shows the scope's line of sight relative to the axis of the bore.
3. For purposes of demonstration, Figure A depicts a scope that is low and to the left. Begin with the windage adjustment.



(Remember, when possible, it is better to make the initial windage adjustments to the mount base before using the scope's windage adjustment.) Turn the windage adjustment until the vertical crosshair of the scope covers the center of the collimator crosshair.

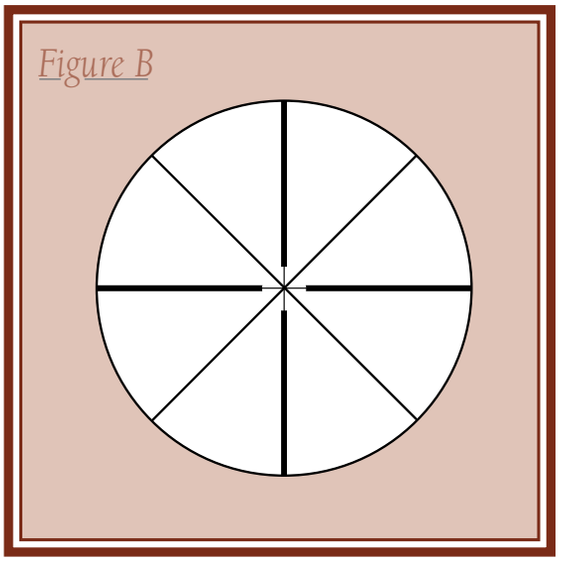


Figure B

4. Adjust the elevation until the horizontal crosshair of the scope covers the center of the collimator crosshair. With that, the scope should align with the axis of the bore, as shown in Figure B.

5. Remove the collimator spud from the barrel.

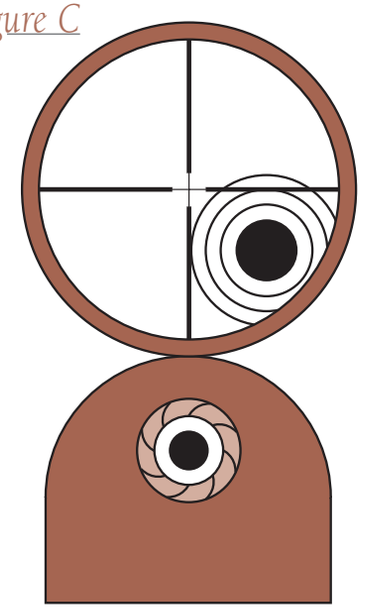
NOTE: *Bore-sighting alone is not sufficient to sight-in a scope. You must make final adjustments by shooting the firearm using the same ammunition you use in the field.*

Traditional bore-sighting (Bolt Actions)

Preliminary sighting-in can also be accomplished by bore-sighting at the firing range using a target from 20 to 50 yards away.

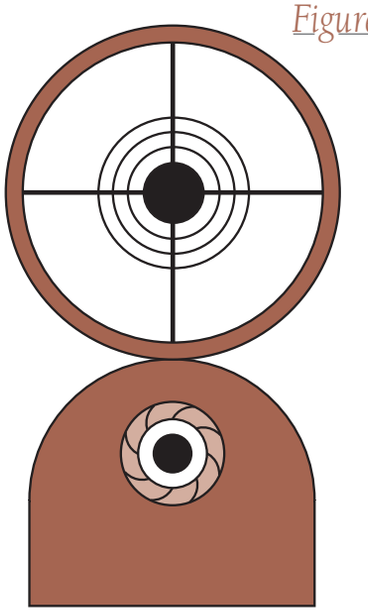
1. Position the firearm on the bench, using sandbags to steady the firearm.
2. Remove the bolt from the firearm.
3. Looking through the bore itself, move the firearm to center the bull's eye of the target inside the barrel, as shown in Figure C.
4. Hold the rifle steady. With the bull's eye centered when viewed through the bore, make windage and elevation adjustments to the scope until the very center of the reticle is aligned with the bull's eye of the target, as shown in Figure D.

Figure C



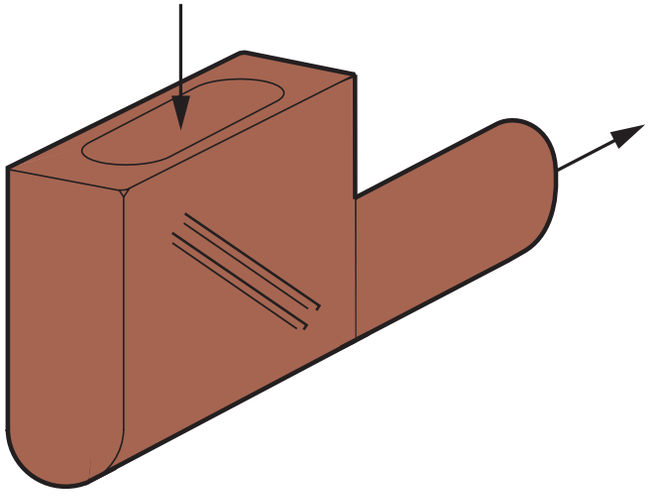
Target as seen through the bore.

Figure D



Bore-sighting lever actions

An inexpensive device with a small mirror, which inserts into the chamber or rests on the magazine follower to allow sighting down the barrel, is necessary for bore-sighting lever action rifles.

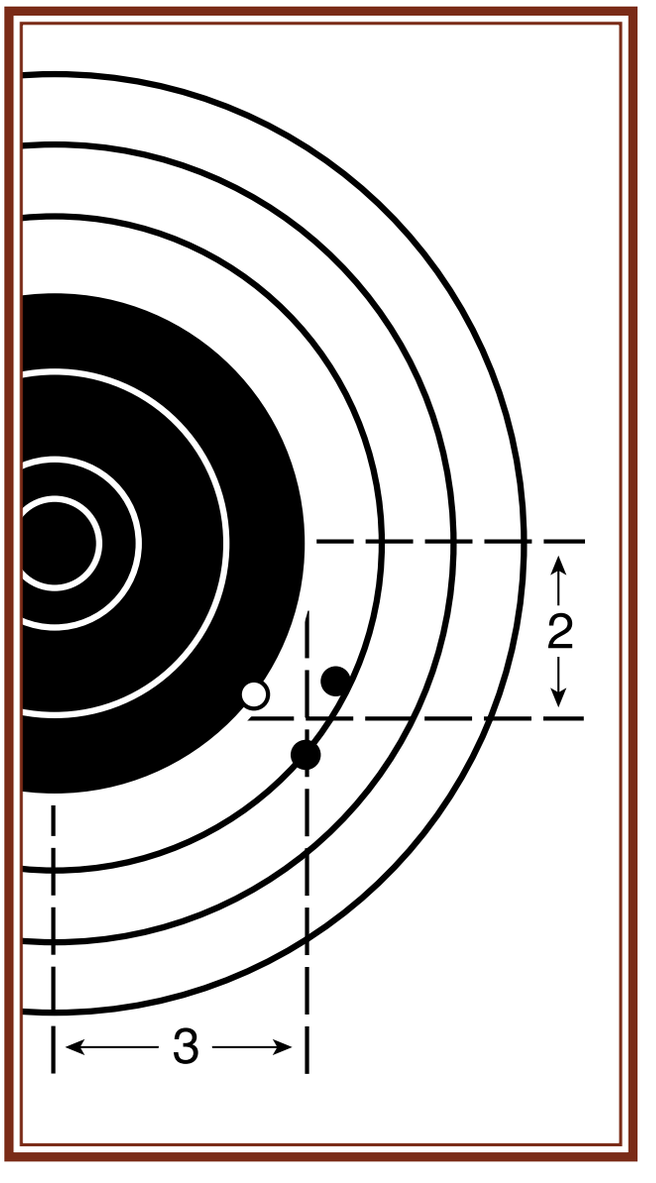


Lever action rifles require a special bore-sighting device.

The final step: three-shot groups

Whichever bore-sighting method you've used, the next steps are the same on the firing range. To ensure reliable results, always fire from a rested position when performing these steps. (If you are using an adjustable objective or side focus model scope, perform any correction for parallax before continuing, as explained in "Understanding Parallax.")

1. Fire a shot or two.
2. If you are several inches off center, make an appropriate amount of adjustment to move the reticle to the center of the target.
3. Carefully fire a three-shot group.
4. Use the center of that group as a reference point for the final adjustments to windage and elevation.



On the sample target, the center of the group is two inches low and three inches right. Assuming you're sighting-in at 100 yards, you should make a 2-MOA adjustment up, and a 3-MOA adjustment left. Your next three-shot group should be very close to the center of the target. To learn about making final adjustments, proceed to the upcoming section on windage and elevation adjustments.

[Making precise windage and elevation adjustments]

The style of elevation and windage adjustments on Leupold scopes varies with specific models. If you are unsure of the value of your scope's adjustment increments, follow these steps.

Determining the value of adjustment increments:

1. Count the number of hash marks—from zero to and including that of the first number—on the dial.

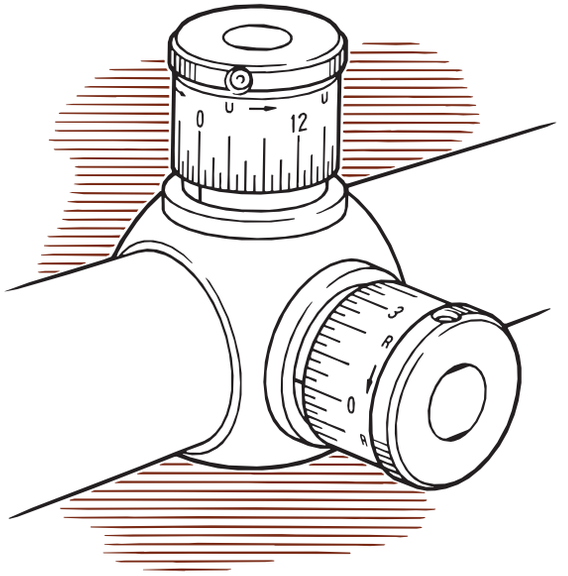
2. Divide the first number on the dial by the number of hash marks counted. For example, divide 1 (the first number on the dial to which you counted) by 4 (the number of hash marks counted) to get .25 or 1/4.

The resulting number is the value of each increment of adjustment in MOA. This method will work with any Leupold adjustment dial. One MOA moves the point-of-impact at 100 yards by one inch (at 100 meters, it moves 29mm).

The windage adjustment has arrows pointing at an “L” for left and a “R” for right. The elevation adjustment has arrows pointing at a “U” for up and at a “D” for down. All of these symbols refer to the direction that the point-of-impact of the bullet is moved.

Adjusting Windage and Elevation on Target and Tactical Scopes

Leupold Target, Benchrest, and most Tactical (including M1 style) scopes have micrometer-style windage and elevation adjustments.



Target style adjustments let you hear and feel each adjustment division.

A click for each adjustment division can be both heard and felt so adjustments to the scope can be made without looking at the dials. Indicators on the micrometer portion of the dial show the number of complete 360° rotations that have been made.

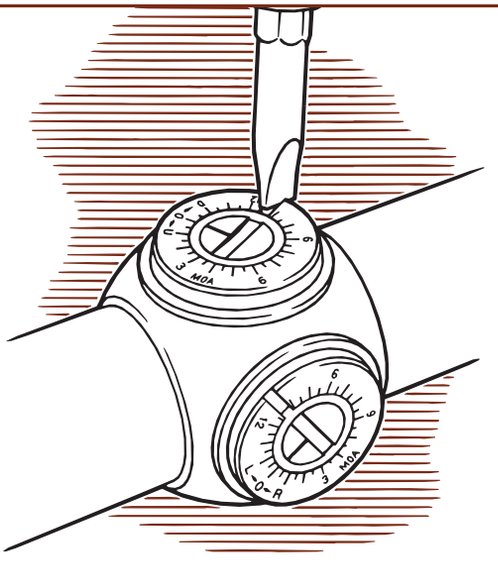
Bullet drop compensation dials

Special bullet drop compensation (BDC) elevation dials are featured on selected scopes. These dials are calibrated to achieve adjustment to specific distances rapidly by distance indicators marked directly on the dials. Detailed information on the use of BDC dials is available in the Bullet Drop Compensation Dial Supplemental Instructions.

Zeroing the windage and elevation dials after sighting in

All Leupold scopes feature adjustment dials, either numbered or with an indicator, that can be repositioned to align the marked zero of the dial with the position indicator without changing the adjustment setting of the scope that was achieved when sighting-in. This allows the shooter to know the original zero of the rifle in the event that further adjustments are made in the field.

To reposition the dials on VX™-I and Fixed Power models, move the outermost dial so that the zero aligns with the stamped line indicator mark on the top of the adjustment screw that is perpendicular to the coin slot.

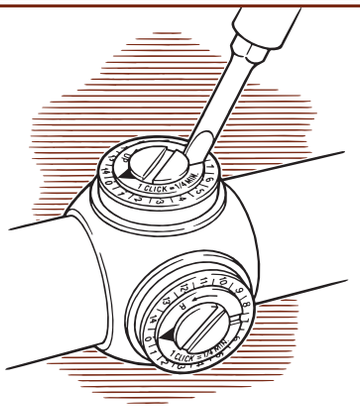


VX-I and Fixed Power dials adjust easily to indicate the new zero position.

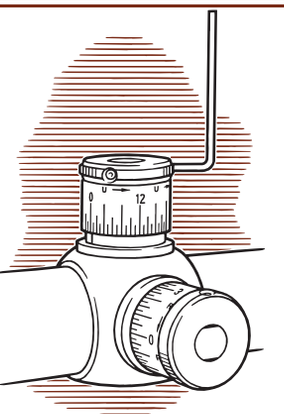
VX-II and Vari-X III models have a pointer dial that moves with the adjustment slot. This dial also can be moved independently to align with the zero on the outermost dial. To reposition this dial simply rotate it until the pointer is aligned with the zero.

To reposition the dials on Target and Tactical models:

1. Loosen the set screws that surround the top of the knob until the cylinder turns freely.
2. Move the cylinder dial by hand to align the zero with the white perpendicular mark at the base of the cylinder.
3. Tighten the set screws until the cylinder is secure.



VX-II and Vari-X III dials have a separate pointer dial that can be adjusted to indicate the new zero position.



Target-style dials can be adjusted to the new zero position by loosening the set screws, rotating the dial, and tightening the set screws.

Centering windage and elevation adjustments to achieve optimum adjustment travel

Making windage and elevation adjustments moves the entire erector system horizontally and vertically inside the scope. If the erector system is off to one side – as a result of having been mounted on a non-adjustable mount – the adjustments won't provide equal travel in all directions. To regain full balanced travel, you must recenter the adjustment as follows:

1. Turn the windage adjustment to the point that it stops moving.
2. Counting the clicks or hash marks, turn it all the way in the other direction.
3. Turn the dial back half the amount of clicks or hash marks counted.
4. Repeat this process for the elevation adjustment.

[What you should know about variable power scopes]

Leupold variable power scopes allow you to select from a range of magnifications to suit your particular rifle, cartridge, and shooting needs.

WARNING: Do not loosen the screw in the power selector ring. Doing so will release the internal nitrogen that keeps the scope fog-free. Loosening the screw will also disconnect a pin that controls the internal operations, causing other problems that would require factory repairs. Do not lubricate the power selector ring; doing so is unnecessary.

All variable power scopes have a power selector ring in front of the eyepiece assembly. Turn the ring to align the number indicating the desired magnification with the gold dot on the body of the scope.

Range estimating with Vari-X III scopes

Selected Vari-X III scopes have a built-in range estimator. This system uses the Duplex® reticle in combination with an additional set of numbers on the power selector ring. In scopes with this feature the space between the tip of the thicker post of the Duplex reticle and the center of the reticle covers 16 inches at 200 yards (the size of a Whitetail buck from backbone to brisket).

NOTE: *The Duplex reticle was designed to estimate ranges based on the backbone to brisket dimension of a Whitetail buck. The distance of other game with a body dimension that is known to be 16 inches (or 32 inches if the measurement is taken from post to post instead of post to crosshair) may certainly be estimated. It is always helpful to know the physical size of your target whenever you estimate range.*

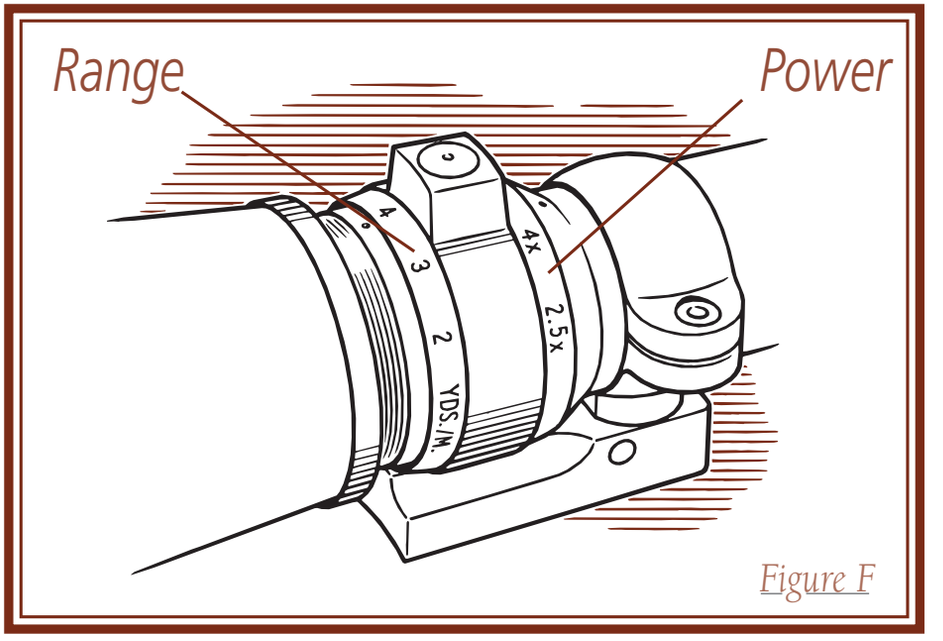


Figure F

On scopes with this feature, the numbers facing forward show the scope's magnification settings. The numbers facing the back are for ranging and show the distances in yards, as shown in Figure F.

To estimate range, follow these steps:

1. View the target through the scope.
2. When targeting an animal with a body that is 16 inches from backbone to brisket, adjust the power selector until that area of the animal's body fits between the center of the crosshair and the top of the lower heavy post.
3. Read the number on the power selector ring to determine the approximate distance in yards.

Bracket the animal from backbone to brisket.

Understanding parallax

Parallax is the apparent movement of the target relative to the reticle when you move your eye away from the center point of the eyepiece. It occurs when the target does not fall on the same optical plane as the reticle.

Maximum parallax occurs when your eye is at the very edge of the exit pupil. (Even in this unlikely event, our 4x hunting scope focused for 150 yards has a maximum error of only 8/10ths of an inch at 500 yards.)

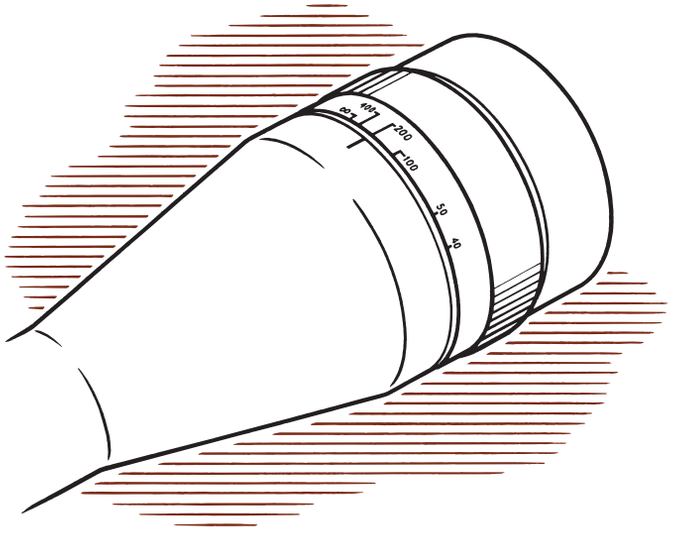
At short distances, the parallax effect does not affect accuracy. (Using the same 4x scope at 100 yards, the maximum error is less than 2/10ths of an inch.) It is also good to remember that, as long as you are sighting straight through the middle of the scope, or close to it, parallax will have virtually no effect on accuracy in a hunting situation.

About fixed parallax distance scopes

Any fixed focus optical system can be adjusted to be parallax free at only one distance. Most Leupold scopes are adjusted at the factory to be parallax-free at 150 yards.

However, there are exceptions:

1. Leupold Compact RF Special scopes are set to be parallax-free at 60 yards.
2. Leupold Shotgun scopes are set to be parallax-free at 75 yards.
3. Leupold Handgun (EER) and Compact 2.5x scopes are set to be parallax-free at 100 yards.
4. Leupold Turkey Ranger scopes are set to be parallax-free at 40 yards.



To adjust the parallax distance, turn the focus ring.

THE ADVANTAGE OF ADJUSTABLE PARALLAX SETTING SCOPES

Target shooting and varmint hunting demand extreme accuracy. You must have a scope with a parallax adjustment dial for precise shooting at various ranges.

The parallax adjustment can be located either at the objective end of the scope or on the side of the adjustment turret housing. The adjustment moves a lens within the scope causing the image and the reticle to fall on the same optical plane. This ensures optimal accuracy at the distance of the target.

To eliminate parallax in adjustable objective scopes, follow these steps:

1. The reticle should be clear (focused) before adjusting the focus ring. If it is not, follow the instructions under "Focusing the Reticle."
2. Estimate the distance to the target in yards. Turn the focus ring to match the number indicating the estimated range.
3. With the firearm in a stable position, look through the scope, concentrating on the center aiming point of the reticle. Move your head slightly up and down. The aiming point should remain in exactly the same position against the target; if it moves, slightly rotate the focus ring until it becomes stable.

NOTE: *Settings may vary slightly per individual preferences, air temperature, and atmospheric conditions.*

EFR SCOPES AND THE ADJUSTABLE OBJECTIVE

Leupold EFR (Extended Focus Range) Scopes can eliminate parallax for distances as short as 10 meters. Unlike conventional adjustable objective scopes, the focus ring on EFR models rotates more than 360°. It is important to pay special attention when adjusting these scopes.

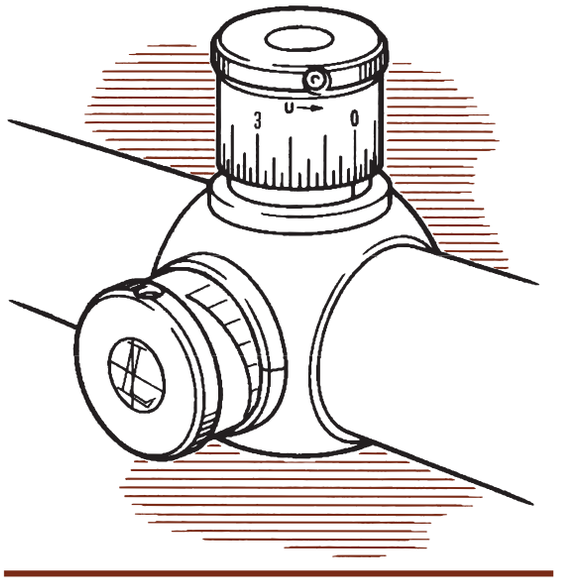
1. Turn the focus ring counterclockwise (when viewing though the eyepiece) until it stops.
2. Turn the focus ring clockwise until the "10m" mark aligns with the indicator mark on the bell of the scope.
3. From this point, all readings of the focus ring are in numerical order when the ring is turned clockwise from the shooting position.
4. Adjust the ring as you would a standard adjustable objective model.

SIDE FOCUS ADJUSTMENT SCOPES

The Leupold side focus adjustment design allows the parallax setting to be adjusted with minimal effort or disturbance of the shooting position. No numbers indicating distance appear on the dial as all adjustment is judged by the image itself.

To eliminate parallax in side focus adjustment scopes, follow these steps:

1. The reticle should be clear (focused) before turning the side focus adjustment dial. If it is not, follow the instructions under "Focusing the Reticle."
2. With the firearm in a stable position, look through the scope, concentrating on the center aiming point of the reticle. Move your head slightly up and down. The aiming point should remain in exactly the same position against the target; if it moves, turn the side focus adjustment dial until it becomes stable.



Side Focus Adjustment

Installing a Lens Shade

Lens Shades are available as an option for most Leupold adjustable objective and side focus scopes. These thread directly into the objective ring.

[Leupold means minimal maintenance]

Lenses

Leupold scope lenses are coated to reduce light reflections and light scattering thus increasing light transmission through the scope. They should be cleaned as carefully as you would a camera lens. For optimal cleaning, use the Leupold ScopeSmith Lens Cleaning System. Begin by using the brush to whisk away dust, followed by the microfiber cleaning tip, which is impregnated with a special non-liquid cleaning compound, to clean the glass. If you don't have a ScopeSmith Lens Cleaning System, use a standard lens brush to remove dust and then pure alcohol, high-grade glass cleaner, or pure water on a cotton swab.

Windage / elevation adjustments

These adjustments are permanently lubricated. There is no need to lubricate them. Keep the turret caps on, except when adjusting, to keep out dust and dirt. (It's worth noting that, unlike competitive brands, Leupold scopes are waterproof even without the caps in place.)

Eyepiece adjustment

This adjustment is permanently lubricated. There is no need to lubricate it. The eyepiece can be rotated as far as it will go in either direction. It will not detach from the scope because of an internal lock ring.

Seals

Leupold scopes are sealed from within by several methods, including O-rings. All seals are permanent and require no maintenance.

Scope exterior

Leupold scopes are made of rugged 6061-T6 aircraft aluminum alloy. No maintenance of any kind is required; simply wipe off any dirt or fingerprints that accumulate with a clean, dry cloth.

Power selector ring (on variable power scopes)

No lubrication is ever required on the power selector ring. DO NOT LOOSEN OR REMOVE THE HEX-HEAD SCREW IN THE POWER SELECTOR RING.

Adjustable objective/side focus dial

No lubrication is required.

Trouble shooting tips

Before you ship a scope back to the factory for service or repair, please check the following items to make sure that the problem is really with the scope and not the rifle or mount system.

1. Check the mount. Make sure the scope is mounted securely to the rifle. Try, with bare hands only, to twist the scope in the rings or see if anything moves when you jiggle it. If there is any movement, retighten the mounting system according to mounting instructions.
2. Make sure the action of your rifle is properly bedded in the stock, and that all receiver screws are tight and have been tightened in the sequence recommended by the manufacturer. A loosely fitted stock can cause changes to the point-of-impact.
3. When test firing a rifle to check the point-of-impact relative to windage and elevation adjustments, be sure to fire from a solid bench with sandbags supporting the forearm and buttstock.
4. Be sure to use factory-loaded ammunition of the same bullet type, weight, and preferably, lot number. If one type of ammunition does not shoot well, try another brand or bullet weight.
5. Be certain that both the barrel and chamber are clean. Heavy factory grease on a new rifle and copper fouling on an older one can diminish the accuracy of the firearm.

[LEUPOLD PRODUCT SERVICE]

If your Leupold Golden Ring scope fails to perform in any way, you may return it directly to the factory (or one of our international service centers) for service. It is not necessary for your dealer to ship the scope to Leupold; however, they can be very helpful in determining if factory service is necessary. Please follow these shipping instructions:

1. Remove the rings and any other accessories from the scope.
2. Record the serial number of the scope and keep it for your records.
3. Include a note with your name, address, telephone number, e-mail, and a description of the problem.
4. Pack the scope in its original box (if you have it), as this is the safest shipping container. Wrap the package securely using filament strapping tape on the outside.
5. Ship the scope by parcel or mail service (insured, if possible) to one of the following addresses:

In the United States:

Parcel Service:
Leupold Product Service
14400 NW Greenbrier Parkway
Beaverton, OR 97006-5791
USA

By Mail:
Leupold Product Service
Post Office Box 688
Beaverton, OR 97075-0688
USA

Outside the United States:

Canada: Jim Korth Agencies Ltd., 103 Stockton Point, Box 490
Okotoks, AB TOL 1TO CANADA

Germany: Harold Ros, Coburger Strasse 71, 98673 Eisfeld GERMANY

Sweden: AB Småländska Vapen, Attn: Mr. Jan-Olof Swanteson
Riksvagen 15, 36044 Ingelstad SWEDEN

Our Product Service information telephone number is **(503) 526-1400**. They can also be contacted through our web site at **www.leupold.com**.

[THE BEST CONSUMER PROTECTION IN THE BUSINESS]

All Leupold Golden Ring products are manufactured in the USA. Equally important, they are made with your absolute satisfaction in mind. That's why we offer the Leupold Full Lifetime Guarantee:

If any Leupold Golden Ring product is found to have defects in materials or workmanship, we will, at our option, repair or replace it. Free. Even if you are not the original owner. No warranty card required. No time limit applies.

LEUPOLD MAKES MORE THAN SCOPES

See our complete line of mounting systems, binoculars, spotting scopes, and accessories at your nearest Leupold dealer.

For a free Leupold catalog, write to: *Leupold & Stevens, Inc., P.O. Box 688, Beaverton, OR 97075*, call **(503) 526-5195**, or send us an e-mail through our web page at **www.leupold.com**.

The Leupold package is made in part from recycled materials and is 100% recyclable. This includes the black polypropylene supports, which are made of an accepted recyclable material. Many Leupold owners keep their scope boxes. If you have no use for yours, we encourage you to dispose of it responsibly. The special cloth surrounding your new scope was designed to be reusable; consider making it part of your regular gun care kit.

P/N 53934