VORTEX®

STRIKE EAGLE®

1-6x24 and 1-8x24 RIFLESCOPES

PRODUCT MANUAL

	1-6x24	1-8x24
WATERPROOF	IPX7	IPX7
FOGPROOF	Nitrogen Gas Purged	Nitrogen Gas Purged
LENGTH	10.5" (266.7mm)	10" (254mm)
MOUNTING LENGTH	6.6" (167.6mm)	6.4" (162.6mm)
WEIGHT	18.5 oz. (524.5 g)	17.6 oz. (499 g)
EYE RELIEF	3.5" (89mm)	3.5" (89mm)
FIELD OF VIEW	1x mag: 116.6ft @ 100yds (22°)	1x mag: 109ft @ 100yds (20.6°)
	6x mag: 19.2ft @ 100yds (3.76°)	8x mag: 14.4ft @ 100yds (2.75°)
BATTERY	CR2032	CR2032

STRIKE EAGLE® MODELS	MOA
ADJUSTMENT GRADUATION	1/2 MOA
ELEVATION ADJUSTMENT	140 MOA
WINDAGE ADJUSTMENT	140 MOA
TRAVEL PER ROTATION	44 MOA

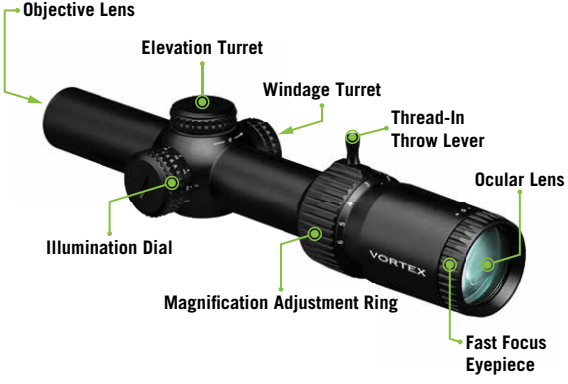
1-6x24

1-8x24

Images are for representation only. Product may vary slightly from what is shown.

Strike Eagle® Riflescope

Speed and versatility—that's what 1x variable optics offer AR shooters who need to engage targets from point-blank out to extended range, and that's exactly what you get with the redesigned Strike Eagle®. Plus, with an updated reticle and a screw-in throw lever, you'll be on target even faster.



UNDERSTANDING THE RIFLESCOPE

Reticle Focal Plane

All riflescope reticles are either First Focal Plane (FFP) or Second Focal Plane (SFP), depending on the reticle's location within the riflescope. This riflescope features a SFP reticle.

Second Focal Plane Reticles

SFP reticles are located near the scope's eyepiece behind the image erecting and magnifying lenses. This style of reticle does not visually change in size when you change the magnification. The advantage of an SFP reticle is that it always maintains the same ideally-sized appearance when shooting. Be aware that the listed reticle subtensions used for estimating range, holdover, and wind drift correction are only accurate at the highest magnification.

Ocular Focus

The ocular focus is essentially a one-time adjustment used to focus the reticle for maximum sharpness. This adjustment is slightly different for every shooter. A clearly focused reticle is a critical component for accurate shooting.

Ocular Focus—Reticle Focus Adjustment

Your riflescope uses a fast focus eyepiece designed to quickly and easily adjust the focus on the riflescope's reticle. To adjust the reticle focus:

1. Look through the riflescope at a blank white wall or up at the sky.
2. Turn focus knob fully outward (counterclockwise).
3. Slowly turn the eyepiece focus knob inward until the reticle image is as crisp as possible.

   TIP: Make this adjustment by taking short, quick glances through the scope as your eye will try to compensate for an out-of-focus reticle.

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

Magnification

The magnification adjustment is used to change the riflescope's magnification level, or "power," adjusting from low to high magnification depending on the shooter's preference.

Magnification Adjustment

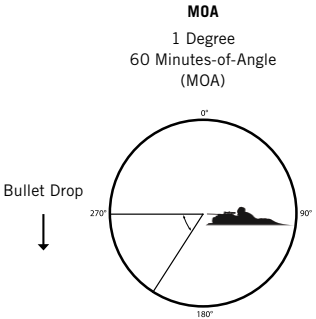
Rotate the magnification ring to the desired magnification.

Throw Lever Installation

Thread in the included throw lever as shown until the throw lever is secured.

Arc Measurements

This scope uses Minute of Angle (MOA) arc measurements.



Minute of Angle (MOA) arc measurements are based on the concept of degrees and minutes in a circle. There are 360° in a circle, and 60 minutes in a degree. One MOA will always subtend 1.05" for each 100 yds. of distance. In other words, if a rifle and scope were zeroed at 100 yds. and the target is moved out to 200 yds., the bullet's impact will be 1.05" (1 MOA) lower on the target at 200 yds. Most riflescopes using MOA turrets will adjust in 1/4-minute increments. Adjustments can be felt by mechanical "clicks," which subtend .26" for each 100 yds. of distance.

Note: These measurements are often rounded down to 1 MOA equaling 1 inch at 100 yards, and each adjustment (each mechanical click) equaling 1/4 inch at 100 yards.

Turrets

Use turrets to adjust the bullet's point-of-impact. There are two turrets on your riflescope. The turret on the top of the riflescope is the Elevation Turret and is used to adjust the point-of-impact up and down. The turret on the right-hand side of the riflescope is the Windage Turret and is used to adjust the point-of-impact left and right. Vortex® riflescopes incorporate precision, finger adjustable Elevation and Windage Turrets with audible and tactile clicks.

MOA Models
1 Click = 0.5 MOA

Turret Adjustments

Your riflescope features adjustable elevation and windage turret dials with audible and tactile clicks. Each click moves the bullet's point of impact 1/2 MOA.

To make turret adjustments:

1. Remove the turret caps.
2. Following the directional arrows, turn the dials in the direction you wish the bullet's point of impact to go.
3. When finished adjusting, replace the turret caps.

Image Sharpness—Parallax

Your scope comes equipped with a fixed parallax setting. The parallax is set for 100 yards.

Battery Installation/Replacement

To install/change the battery, unscrew the illumination dial's outer cap. Install a new CR2032 battery with numbers facing out.

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

Replacing the Battery:

1. Unscrew the outer cap with a coin.
2. Remove the CR2032 battery.
3. Replace with a new CR2032 battery with the + side facing out.

Illumination – Side Illumination Control

Your riflescope uses a variable intensity reticle illumination system to aid in low-light performance. A rotary dial is mounted on the left-hand side of the riflescope for easy access.

To activate/adjust the illumination, rotate the adjustment dial in either direction. The illumination dial allows for 11 levels of illumination intensity.

RIFLESCOPE MOUNTING

To get the best performance from your Vortex® riflescope, proper mounting is essential. Although not difficult, you must follow the correct steps. Please follow the instructions below for the proper scope mounting procedure, or go to vortexoptics.com for a video tutorial.

If you are unsure of your abilities, use the services of a qualified gunsmith.

Riflescope Mounting Checklist

☑ Gun vise or a solid platform/rest for your rifle

☑ Scope rings

☑ Torque wrench

☑ Reticle leveling tool, feeler gauges, or weight on a rope

Recommendation: Pick up the Vortex Torque Wrench Mounting Kit, which comes with the complete set of bits needed to install Vortex® scopes and rings!

Rings and Bases

Your Vortex® riflescope features a 30mm main tube. Be sure to select a base, and matching rings appropriate for your rifle, and mount according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Note: Vortex® Optics recommends not exceeding 18 in./lbs. (inch/pounds) of torque on the ring screws.

Eye Relief and Reticle Alignment

After installing the bottom ring halves on the mounting base, place the riflescope on the bottom ring halves and loosely install the upper ring halves. Before tightening the scope ring screws, adjust for maximum eye relief to avoid injury from recoil:

1. Set the riflescope to its highest magnification.
2. Ensure the riflescope is centered in the rings.
3. While viewing through the riflescope in a normal shooting position, slowly slide the riflescope back toward your face. Pay attention to the field of view. Stop sliding the riflescope back as soon as you see the full field of view.
4. Without disturbing the front-back placement, rotate the riflescope until the vertical crosshair exactly matches the vertical axis of the rifle.

   NOTE: Using a reticle leveling tool, a plumb bob, a bubble level, or an adjustable set of feeler gauges placed between a one-piece base and the flat bottom of the riflescope's center section will help with this procedure.
5. After aligning the reticle, tighten and torque the ring screws down per the manufacturer's instructions. Use caution and do not overtighten.

Bore Sighting

Initial bore sighting will save time and money at the range. Do this by using a mechanical or laser bore sight according to the manufacturer's instructions, or by removing the bolt and sighting through the barrel on some rifles.

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 100 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.

Final Range Sight-In

After the riflescope has been bore-sighted, final sight-in should be done at the range using the exact ammunition you expect to use while hunting or shooting competitively. Sight-in and zero the riflescope at the preferred distance. 100 yards is the most common zero distance, although you may prefer a 200-yard zero for long-range applications.

1. Following all safe shooting practices, fire a three-shot group as precisely as possible.
2. Next, adjust the reticle to match the approximate center of the shot group. Be sure to read pages 12–13 prior to making adjustments.

   NOTE: 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.

3. Carefully fire another three-shot group and see if the bullet group is centered on the bullseye. This procedure can be repeated as many times as necessary to achieve a perfect zero.

Indexing the Elevation and Windage Turrets

Strike Eagle® riflescopes feature Elevation and Windage Turrets that allow you to re-index the zero indicator after sight-in without disturbing your zero setting. Though not a required process, re-indexing the turrets allows you to quickly return to your original zero setting if you dial temporary corrections in the field.

To Index the Turrets:

1. After completing the final sight-in, remove the turret cap(s).
2. Without rotating the turret, twist the dial to reposition it with the "0" mark aligned with "Up" on the scope housing.
3. Replace the turret cap(s).

MAINTENANCE

Cleaning

The Strike Eagle® riflescope requires very little routine maintenance other than periodically cleaning the exterior lenses. The scope's exterior 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.

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

Lubrication

All Strike Eagle® components are permanently lubricated, so no additional lubricant should be applied. If possible, avoid exposing your riflescope to direct sunlight or any very hot location for long periods of time.

Note: Other than to remove the turret caps and battery cap, do not attempt to disassemble any components of the riflescope. Disassembling of riflescope may void warranty.

TROUBLESHOOTING

Please check the following items prior to returning a riflescope for service.

Sighting-In Problems

Many times, problems thought to be with the scope are actually mounting problems. Be sure the mounts are properly torqued to the rifle and the scope is secured so it doesn't twist or move in the rings. An insufficient windage or elevation adjustment range may indicate problems with the base mount, base mount holes drilled in the rifle's receiver, or barrel/receiver alignment.

Grouping Problems

There are many issues that can cause poor bullet grouping.

- Be sure that rings are correctly torqued to 15-18 in/lbs.
- Be sure 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.
- Maintain a good shooting technique and use a solid rest.
- Some rifles and ammunition don't work well together—try different ammunition and see if accuracy improves.

Common Problems

Point of Impact Changes Drastically After Turret Adjustment

- Verify that the ring screws are not over torqued. Ring screws should only be torqued to 18 in/lbs, and no thread locking component applied. Over torqueing the ring screws will cause excess pressure on the tube, which will cause problems when adjusting the reticle.

Point of Impact is Inconsistent

- Ensure the cantilever mount/rings are mounted only to the receiver. The cantilever mount/rings need to be mounted to one, solid surface. Make sure that the forward connection of the cantilever mount, or ring, is not mounted to the fore end of the rifle.
- Verify that the ring screws are not over torqued. Ring screws should only be torqued to 18 in/lbs, and no thread locking component applied. Over torqueing the ring screws will cause excess pressure on the tube, which will cause problems when adjusting the reticle.

Insufficient Adjustment Ranges

- Check that you have the proper base and rings for your rifle and for your size. If you need assistance, contact a local gunsmith to be properly fitted to your rifle and scope.
- Once you have verified that you have the correct base and mounts, and that you have been properly fitted to your gun, make sure you followed the correct mounting procedure. See Riflescope Mounting section for this procedure.

Reticle Appears to Come In and Out of Focus

- Check and reset the ocular focus of the reticle for the shooter's eye. See Riflescope Adjustments section, Ocular Focus – Reticle Focus Adjustment.

VIP WARRANTY

OUR UNCONDITIONAL PROMISE TO YOU.

We promise to repair or replace
the product. Absolutely free.

- **Unlimited.**
- **Unconditional.**
- **Lifetime Warranty.**

Learn more at VortexOptics.com

service@VortexOptics.com • 800-426-0048

NOTE: The VIP Warranty does not cover loss, theft, deliberate damage, or cosmetic damage not affecting product performance.