

Parallax is the apparent movement of the reticle with regard to the target when the eye is moved from side to side in the exit pupil. It is caused when the image formed by the objective and erector lens system does not fall exactly in the image plane where the reticle is located. If the image lies in front of the reticle wires, it will appear as if the reticle is moving in the opposite direction of your eye. We call this short focus, and it is corrected by adjusting to a somewhat longer range setting (by screwing the range-focus collar toward the eye). If the image falls behind the reticle wires, this is a long-focus condition, and the reticle appears to move with the eye. Correction requires moving the objective lens away from the eye, thus going to a shorter range setting.

Parallax adjustment becomes more critical as the range decreases. If the scope is focused at 25 feet, for example, a target placed at 24 feet would exhibit long-focus parallax and a target placed at 26 feet would exhibit short-focus parallax. Conversely, effects of parallax diminish as range increases. In silhouette shooting, for example, it is suggested that the scope be focused parallax-free at 385 meters. It will exhibit no parallax at 500 meters, a barely discernible amount at 300 meters, and parallax will be less than the width of a reticle wire at 200 meters.

In addition, since the eye is placed in the center of the exit pupil, or nearly so, and the eye is not in motion across the exit pupil while firing, the effective point of impact change due to a considerable amount of parallax is generally less than the dispersion of even good-quality factory ammunition. The means to totally remove parallax exists, so use it, record it in your shooting log, and return to that exact setting when needed.

Specifications

Model Actual Magnifica- cation	Field of View* in feet at 100 yards (in meters at 100 meters)	Eye Distance* inches (mm)	Tube Diameter inches (mm)	Eye-piece Diameter inches (mm)	Front End Diameter inches (mm)	Length inches (mm)	Weight ounces (grams)	Graduated Adjustments change in inches at 100 yards, or minute of angle	Reticles** Available
T6 6-power	19 (6.3)	3½ (89)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	2.020 (51.3)	14¼ (362)	17¾ (503)	¼	1, 2, 5, 6
T10 10-power	11 (3.7)	3½ (89)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	2.020 (51.3)	15 (381)	18 (510)	¼	1, 2, 5, 6
T16 16-power	7 (2.3)	3¾ (92)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	2.020 (51.3)	15¾ (400)	18¾ (532)	¼	1, 2, 5, 6
T20 20-power	4.8 (1.6)	3¾ (95)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	2.020 (51.3)	18½ (470)	20 (568)	¼	1, 2, 5, 6
T25 25-power	4.2 (1.4)	3¾ (92)	1.000 (25.4)	1.485 (37.7)	2.020 (51.3)	19½ (486)	20 (568)	¼	1, 2, 5, 6

*WEAVER-SCOPES offer carefully balanced magnification, field of view, eye relief, and diaphragming to provide hunters with maximum efficiency, safety, and clarity.

**RETICLES 1 Crosshair and 2 Dual X available at no extra cost; 5 Dot and 6 Fine Crosshair available at extra cost.

A choice of four popular reticles.



1. Crosshair



2. Dual X*



5. Dot
(at extra cost)



6. Fine
Crosshair
(at extra cost)

FOCUS Eyepiece of all scopes adjusts to user's vision.

CROSSHAIR is standard on all T Model Weaver-Scopes. It's the all-around ideal for nearly any kind of shooting. **DUAL X** combines several features. The thick outer bars can be picked out easily, even in dim light, while the extra-fine, inner crosshairs won't cover small targets, even at long range. **DOT** is just that: a dot mounted on fine crosshairs. This reticle often is favored for silhouette shooting. **FINE CROSSHAIR** offers extra-fine crosshairs designed especially for the exacting needs of the target shooter and the bench rest shooter.