

- 1 Objective
- 2 Eyepiece
- 3 Correction mechanisms covers
- 4 Vertical side correction mechanism
- 5 Horizontal side correction mechanism
- 6 Reticle brightness button
- 7 Mount



26.70.6
(product code)



RIFLE SCOPE
P2.5x24L BREVIS

Operating manual
МВЖИ.201331.097 РЭ

1 PURPOSE

Rifle scope P2.5x24L Brevis (scope below) is used for target acquisition while shooting from hunting weapons with a special place for setting.

ATTENTION! THE SCOPE IS NOT INTENDED FOR INSTALLATION ON AIRGUNS, EXCEPT PRE CHARGED PNEUMATICS (PCP) AND CO2 WEAPONS.

Scope operating conditions: ambient temperature from $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The scope is dust- and splash-proof.

The scope design is shown in Appendix A.

Note - At low temperatures reticle illumination may be unstable in accordance with the technical parameters of the battery.

2 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Parameter value
Magnification, ratio	2,5
Angle field in object's clearance	10°
Exit pupil diameter, mm	5,2
Value of aiming mark movement, m/100 m	$\pm 1,17$
Dioptic compensation, dpt	-2,5/+3
Exit pupil ejection of the last eyepiece lens, mm	70
Click value, cm / 100 m	2
Distance for parallax correction, m	100
Battery	CR2032
Fixing base	Picatinny
Distance from the fixing base to the visual axis, mm	28
Dimensions, mm	127x62x63
Weight, g	290

Note - Some changes are possible due to design improvements, which do not affect the main technical specifications.

ATTENTION!
ACCORDING TO TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS THE SIGHT IS TESTED FOR IMPACTS WITH 800 g ACCELERATION DURING 0.5...1 msec.

3 OUTFIT

The scope is equipped with the following basic kit items:

- rifle scope P2.5x24L Brevis 1 pc.;
- operating manual
МВЖИ.201331.097 PЭ 1 pc.;
- package 1 pc.;
- cover 1 pc.;
- battery CR2032 1 pc.;
- napkin 1 pc.;
- wrench 7812-0371x9 1 pc.

4 DESIGN AND OPERATING PRINCIPLES

4.1 Scope design

The scope is an optical monocular with a fixed scale up ratio. It has an angle of sight and an angle of side correction adjustment mechanisms.

Optical scheme consists of objective (1), prism reversing system, reticle and eyepiece (2).

The objective and prism reversing system give a direct image of the target in the reticle plane. The shooter sees through the eyepiece a direct enlarged image of the target and the aiming mark, which while eyes moving do not change positions relative to each other (no parallax).

Installation of angles (in the vertical direction) of the scope and side corrections (in the horizontal direction) is produced by vertical side correction mechanism (4) and horizontal side correction mechanism (5).

There are different types of reticles which are shown in Appendix B.

The sighting angles corresponding to various distances to the target and dependent on ballistics of the specific weapon are defined by the shooter during the zeroing and operation. It is recommended to tabulate the sighting angles (Annex B).

4.2 Reticle illumination

The scope has CR2032 battery (the battery below). Make sure that the battery is inserted correctly: with the «+» sign up (see Figure 2).

To replace the battery (see Figure 2), follow the instructions:

- unscrew the battery compartment cover (in the place where is the reticle brightness button);
- remove the old battery from the compartment pressing by a finger on the edge of the battery;
- insert a new battery into the compartment with the "+" sign up;
- tighten the battery compartment by turning the battery compartment cover all the way.

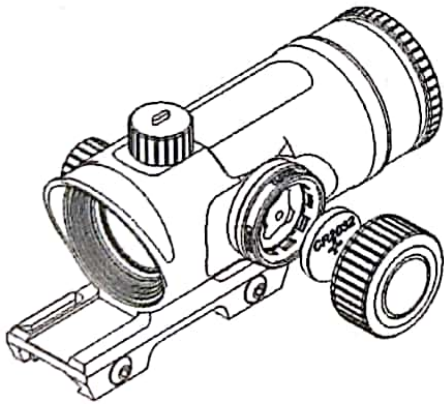


Figure 2 – Battery replacement

To turn on and adjust the brightness of the reticle press and release the button (6) for 3 seconds. When the maximum brightness is reached, the reticle will blink five times, then with each subsequent press the brightness will decrease. When the minimum brightness is reached, the reticle will blink five times and begin to become brighter with each subsequent press.

The last used brightness level is saved.

To turn off the reticle illumination, press and hold the button (6) for 3 seconds.

Remember that the excessive brightness of the reticle illumination leads to glistening, while reducing the battery life.

Note: before turning on the reticle illumination, make sure that the batteries are inserted correctly in the battery compartment.

5 OPERATION PROCEDURE

5.1 Scope installation on the weapon

Scope installs on the weapon with the help of a mount (7).

Scope installation on the weapon is a responsible operation that is carried out individually for each weapon and the performance of which depends on the effectiveness of firing. Therefore, the installation of scope is recommended to be done in specialized weapons workshops.

The accuracy of firing with an optical sight depends on the quality of alignment of the sight, i.e., on the accuracy of the relative position of its optical axis relative to the barrel of the weapon.

5.2 Scope sight zeroing during adjustment fire

Use the rib on the protective caps or coin/screwdriver to rotate vertical side correction mechanism 4 and horizontal side correction mechanism 5.

ATTENTION!

MAKE SURE THAT AIMING MARK IS IN THE MIDDLE OF CORRECTION RANGE BEFORE YOU THE SCOPE INSTALLATION ON THE WEAPON.

FOR CORRECTIONS, WINDAGE AND SIGHTING ANGLES – ROTATE HANDLE CLOCKWISE AS FAR AS IT WILL GO, THEN ANTICLOCKWISE, COUNT NUMBER OF ROTATIONS.

DIVIDE NUMBER OF ROTATIONS TWICE TO DEFINE INTERMEDIATE

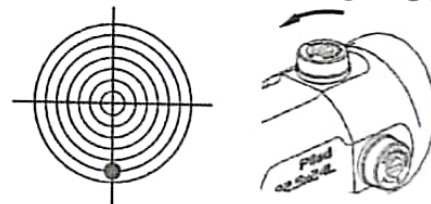
POSITION.

REPEAT THE ACTIONS FOR THE OTHER ADJUSTMENT MECHANISM.

It is better to make the adjustment fire with the help of special aiming rest, which provides stability of the arms and shooting with finding of the ballistic point (BP).

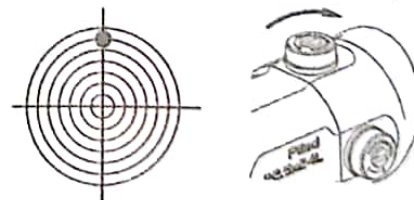
During the adjustment fire BP and aiming point should match together, if it is necessary you can do corrections rotating the handles (4) and (5), preliminary having removed the caps (3). The reticule should always be in the middle of field of vision, unrelated to the set angle of sight and side corrections.

Ballistic point is lower than sighting point:



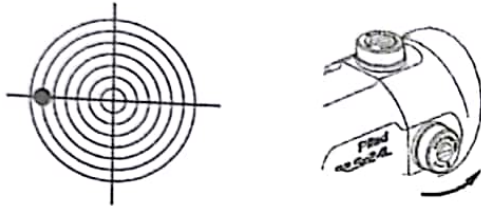
Vertical correction is necessary, rotate the handle in the direction Up.

Ballistic point is higher than sighting point:



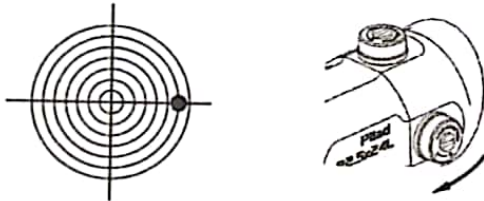
Rotate the handle in the direction Down.

Ballistic point is to the left of sighting point:



Horizontal correction is necessary, rotate windage corrections handle in the direction R (to the right).

Ballistic point is to the right of sighting point:



Rotate windage corrections handle in the direction L (to the left).

Figure 3 –
Scope sight zeroing during adjustment fire

6 MAINTENANCE, STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION

Protect the scope from dust, shocks and falls.

After operating with the scope in wet weather it is necessary to carefully wipe it and dry at a temperature not exceeding +50 °C.

When bringing the scope from cold environment to warm location (for example, in winter time) leave it in the transport bag or package for an hour to prevent condensation on optic parts.

Wipe optics with clean soft cloth, better flannel.

To protect the optical parts of the scope from damage and contamination, the scope must be stored with the protective cover on.

Do not disassemble the scope and repair it by our own means.

Without the need do not leave the sight in the sunlight for a long time.

The scope should be stored in a heated room with the air temperature from +8 °C to +35 °C, the humidity should not be more than 80 %, the air should not contain acid, alkaline and other aggressive impurities.

If the scope is not used for a long time, it is recommended to store the batteries separately.

During transportation packed scope should be protected from rain and mechanical damage.

7 SAFETY MEASURES

CAUTION!

DO NOT AIM THE SCOPE ON THE SUN
AND OTHER BRIGHT LIGHT SOURCES TO
PREVENT BLINDNESS.

WHEN USING THE SIGHT MOUNTED
ON A WEAPON DO NOT BRING EYES
CLOSE THAN 70 mm TO THE SIGHT TO
PREVENT EYE INJURY.

8 CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE

Rifle scope P2.5x24L Brevis
MBЖИ.201331.097 factory No 217021
is manufactured and accepted in accordance
with requirements of technical specification
MBЖИ.201331.097 TY and found fit for
operation.

Head of Quality Department

Stamp



signature

full name

21 АПР 2021

year, month, date

Address for submission of quality claims:
160009, Russia, Vologda, Maltseva Str., 54,
«VOMZ» JSC
e-mail: vologda@vomz.ru

9 SALE INFORMATION

The name of the trading
organization _____

Date of sale _____

Stamp of the trading
organization _____

signature

10 MANUFACTURER'S WARRANTY

The manufacturer guarantees the compliance of the rifle scope with the requirements of the МВЖИ.201331.097 TY subject to operating and storage conditions stated in this manual.

Warranty storage period is 5 years from the date of the scope manufacturing. After the expiration of the storage period, the sale of scopes by trading organizations is allowed only with the permission of the manufacturer.

Warranty period is 24 months from the date of sale through the retail network within warranty storage period. In the absence of the date of sale and stamp of trading organization on the warranty card, the warranty period is calculated from the date of manufacture of the scope.

There is no warranty for a battery.

In case of malfunction of the scopes during the warranty period the owner has the right for warranty scope repair or change for the new scope (for free). Change (warranty repair) is carried out by the manufacturer. The costs for shipping of the scope for change or warranty repair are paid by the manufacturer.

The scope for change or repair should be sent to the manufacturer packed in a package that protects the scope from damage during transportation. The package must include an

operating manual, a brief description of the problem, note what is required: change or warranty repair and a clear return address with phone number or email address.

The scope returned to the manufacturer is examined for consumer observance of operating and storage conditions and presence of defects.

Scopes are returned and exchanged on the terms and conditions stipulated by current Russian laws and regulations.

Repair of the scope after the warranty period is completed by the manufacturer at the consumer expense with a written guarantee of payment.

Quality claims are not accepted and warranty repair is not performed if the failure of the scope occurred as a result of careless handling or non-observance of operating conditions

ATTENTION: THE MANUFACTURER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO CANCEL THE WARRANTY IN THE FOLLOWING CASES:

- THE PRESENCE OF TRACES OF MECHANICAL OR CHEMICAL ACTION ON THE SCOPE IMPACT MARKS;

- GETTING INSIDE THE SCOPE FOREIGN OBJECTS, SUBSTANCES, LIQUIDS;

- UNQUALIFIED MOUNTING ON A WEAPON;

- MODIFICATION OF THE SCOPE
CONSTRUCTION;
- UNAUTHORISED SCOPE
DISASSEMBLING.

A coupon for change or warranty repair of the rifle scope
Taken « _____ » Done by _____

signature, name
Линия отреза

Vologda Optical-Mechanical Plant (VOMZ)
160009, Russia, Vologda, Maltseva Str., 54.

COUPON
for change or warranty repair

Rifle scope _____
Serial number _____
Manufacture date _____
Sold by trade organization _____
name, address

Stamp of trading organization _____
signature

Sale date _____
Owner's name and address _____

Perfomed change
 warranty repair

_____ type of repair work
_____ date

Repaired by _____
signature

Owner _____
signature

APPROVED
Head of Quality Department
Stamp _____
signature full name

« _____ »

Appendix A
(obligatory)

External view of P2.5x24L Brevis



Figure A.1

Appendix B
(obligatory)

Type and description of reticles

1 Ballistic reticle for cartridge 7,62x39
(7,62x39)

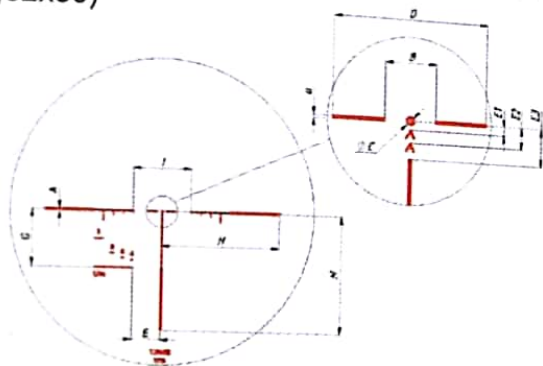


Figure B.1

When aiming at a distance of 50-100 m, the illuminated dot should be aligned with the desired point of the visible target. Aiming at a distance of 200 m is carried out on the upper chevron, at 300 m – on the low chevron.

Ballistics are calculated for cartridge 7,62x39 (bullet FMJ, manufacturer – Barnaul Cartridge Plant). The values of the ballistic coefficients depend on the type of weapon, so in the process of shooting and operation it is recommended to determine the distances corresponding to the peaks on the reticle and enter them to the table of aiming angles (Annex B).

Reticle dimensions are shown in Table B.1.
Table B.1

Dimension	Value
a	1 MOA=3 cm/100 m
A	4 MOA=12 cm/100 m
B	0,5 m/100 m
C	3 MOA
D	1,5 m/100 m
G	3 m/100 m
I	3 m/100 m
H	6 m/100 m
E	1,5 m/100 m
E1	for 200 m
E2	for 300 m
E3	for 400 m

The range-finding scale helps to estimate the distance to the object depending on its size.

The range-finding scale is calculated for a target with a height of 1,5 m: if the target of the specified size is between the horizontal line of the range-finding scale and the line corresponding to number «1», then the distance to the target is 100 m. The distances 200, 300 and 400 m are measured in the same way.

2 Tactical rang-finding reticle (LT400)

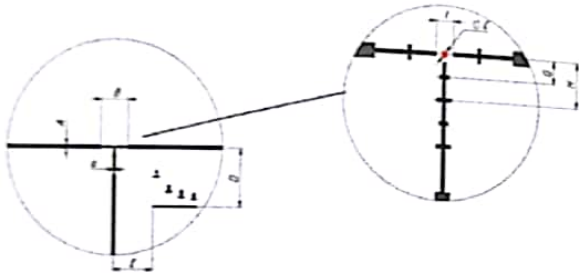


Figure B.2

When aiming the illuminated dot should be aligned with the desired point of the visible target.

There are some divisions on the vertical stroke of the reticle for fast change of aiming angles. Determination of aiming angles in accordance with the distance to the target is made during adjustment fire depending on the weapon and cartridge type. It is recommended to use the table in Annex B.

Reticle dimensions are shown in Table B.2.

Table B.2

Dimension	Value
A	5 MOA=15 cm/100 m
a	1 MOA
B	48 MOA=140 cm/100 m
C	3 MOA
D	3 m/100 m
E	2 m/100 m
G	0,25 m/100 m
H	0,5 m/100 m
I	0,2 m/100 m

The range-finding scale helps to estimate the distance to the object depending on its size.

The range-finding scale is calculated for a target with a height of 1,5 m; if the target of the specified size is between the horizontal line of the range-finding scale and the line corresponding to number «1», then the distance to the target is 100 m. The distances 200, 300 and 400 m are measured in the same way.

3 Tactical reticle with ring and illuminated dot (LDT)

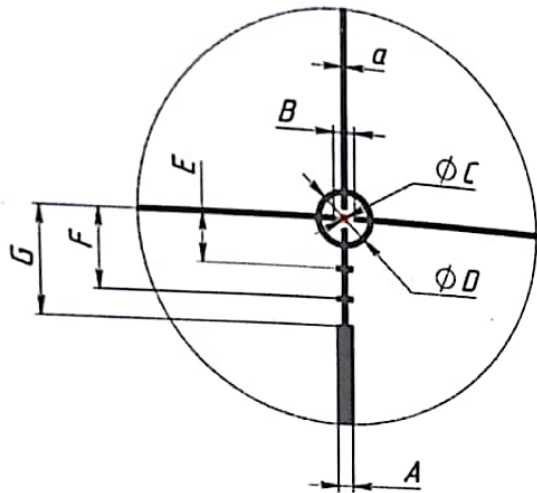


Figure B.3

When aiming the illuminated dot should be aligned with the desired point of the visible target.

Reticle dimensions are shown in Table B.3.

Table B.3

Dimension	Value
A	5 MOA=15 cm/100 m
a	1 MOA
B	20 cm/100 m
C	3 MOA
D	0,5 m/100 m
E	0,5 m/100 m
F	0,75 m/100 m
G	1 m/100 m

There are some divisions on the vertical stroke of the reticle for fast change of aiming angles. Determination of aiming angles in accordance with the distance to the target is made during adjustment fire depending on the weapon and cartridge type. It is recommended to use the table B.1 in Annex B.

4 T-type reticle with ring (LCD400)

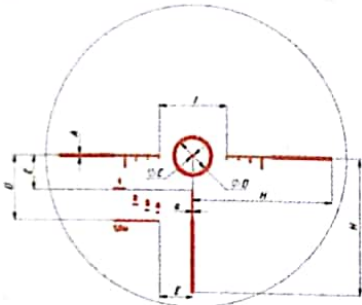


Figure B.4

Designed for quick target capture with the ring $\varnothing D$ and aiming with the dot $\varnothing C$.

Reticle dimensions are shown in Table B.4.

Table B.4

Dimension	Value
a	1 MOA=3 cm/100 m
A	4 MOA=12 cm/100 m
C	4 MOA
D	1,8 m/100 m
I	3 m/100 m
E	1,5 m/100 m
H	6 m/100 m
G	3 m/100 m

The range-finding scale helps to estimate the distance to the object depending on its size.

The range-finding scale is calculated for a target with a height of 1,5 m; if the target of the specified size is between the horizontal line of the range-finding scale and the line corresponding to number «1», then the distance to the target is 100 m. The distances 200, 300 and 400 m are measured in the same way.

5 T-type reticle with "horseshoe" (LHS1-400)

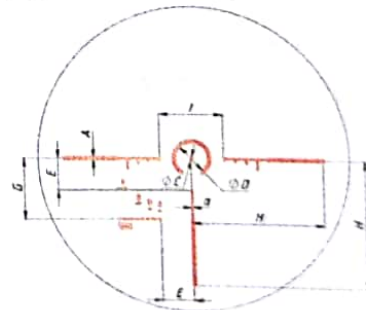


Figure B.5

Designed for quick target capture with the help of "horseshoe" $\varnothing D$ and aiming with the dot $\varnothing C$.

Reticle dimensions are shown in Table B.5.

Table B.5

Dimension	Value
A	4 MOA=12 cm/100 m
a	1 MOA=3 cm/100 m
C	4 MOA
D	1,8 m/100 m
I	3 m/100 m
E	1,5 m/100 m
H	6 m/100 m
G	3 m/100 m

The range-finding scale helps to estimate the distance to the object depending on its size.

The range-finding scale is calculated for a target with a height of 1,5 m; if the target of the specified size is between the horizontal line of the range-finding scale and the line corresponding to number «1», then the distance to the target is 100 m. The distances 200, 300 and 400 m are measured in the same way.

6 T-type reticle with peak (LS400)

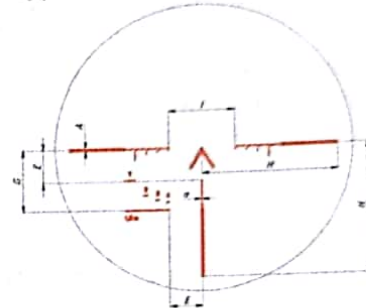


Figure B.6

The peak on the reticle helps to aim small-size targets in the middle distances.

Reticle dimensions are shown in Table B.6.

Table B.6

Dimension	Value
A	4 MOA=12 cm/100 m
a	1 MOA=3 cm/100 m
C	4 MOA
D	1,8 m/100 m
I	3 m/100 m
E	1,5 m/100 m
H	6 m/100 m
G	3 m/100 m

The range-finding scale helps to estimate the distance to the object depending on its size.

The range-finding scale is calculated for a target with a height of 1,5 m; if the target of the specified size is between the horizontal line of the range-finding scale and the line corresponding to number «1», then the distance to the target is 100 m. The distances 200, 300 and 400 m are measured in the same way.

ANNEX B (recommended)

Aiming angles table

Distance	Aiming angle
	E1
	E2
	E3