

ZEISS Riflescopes Victory, Classic, Duralyt Reticles and Subtensions



We make it visible.

2.	Overview all models and reticles	
3.	Victory Diarange	No. 60 – 66
4.	Victory Diarange	No. 43
5.	Victory FL Diavari	No. 60
6.	Victory FL Diavari	No. 43
7.	Victory FL Diavari	No. 20
8.	Victory FL Diavari	No. 78 (Rapid Z7)
9.	Rapid Z-System	Principle
10.	Rapid Z-System	Select the right magnification
11.	Rapid Z-System	Detailed subtensions
12.	Victory Varipoint	No. 0 – 60
13.	Victory Varipoint	No. 69
14.	Victory Diavari	No. 76 (Rapid Z5)
15.	Victory Diavari	No. 40 – 44 – 60 – 66 (1. IP)
16.	Victory Diavari	No. 60 (2. IP)
17.	Victory Diavari	No. 4
18.	Victory Diavari	No. 20
19.	Classic Diavari	No. 40 – 44 – 60 – 66
20.	Classic Diavari	No. 4
21.	Classic Diatal	No. 40 – 44 – 60 – 66
22.	Classic Diatal	No. 4
23.	Duralyt	No. 60
24.	Duralyt	No. 6

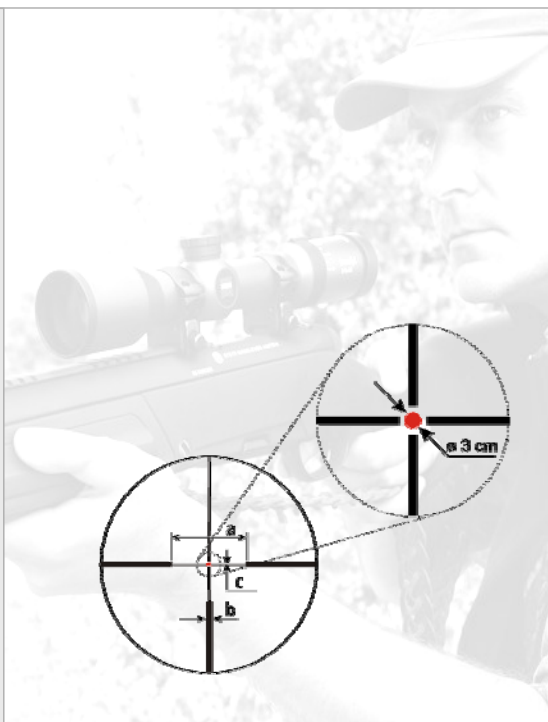


	Image-plane	Illuminated	Non-illuminated
Victory Diarange			
2.5 - 10 x 50	2	43 - 60 - 66	
3 - 12 x 56	2	43 - 60 - 66	
Victory FL Diavari			
4 - 16 x 50	2	60 - 78	20 - 78
6 - 24 x 56	2	43 - 60 - 78	20 - 43 - 78
6 - 24 x 72	2	43 - 60	
Victory Varipoint			
1.1 - 4 x 24	1+2	0 - 60	
1.5 - 6 x 42	1+2	0 - 60	
2.5 - 10 x 50	1+2	0 - 60 - 69	
3 - 12 x 56	1+2	0 - 60 - 69	
Victory Varipoint iC			
1.1 - 4 x 24 iC	1+2	0 - 60	
1.5 - 6 x 42 iC	1+2	60	
2.5 - 10 x 50 iC	1+2	60 - 69	
3 - 12 x 56 iC	1+2	60 - 69	
Victory Diavari			
1.5 - 6 x 42	1		4
2.5 - 10 x 50	1	40 - 44 - 60 - 66	4
3 - 12 x 56	1	40 - 44 - 60 - 66	4
2.5 - 10 x 50	2	60 - 76	
3 - 12 x 56	2	60 - 76	20

Overview: All Models and Reticles



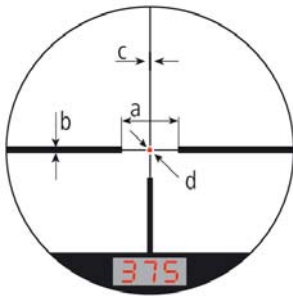
We make it visible.

	Image-plane	Illuminated	Non-illuminated
Classic Diavari			
1.1 - 4 x 24	2		4
1.5 - 6 x 42	1		4
2.5 - 10 x 50	1	40 - 44 - 60 - 66	4
3 - 12 x 56	1	40 - 44 - 60 - 66	4
Classic Diatal			
6 x 42			4
7 x 50		40 - 44 - 60 - 66	
8 x 56		40 - 60	
Duralyt			
1.2 - 5 x 36	2	60	6
2 - 8 x 42	2	60	6
3 - 12 x 50	2	60	6

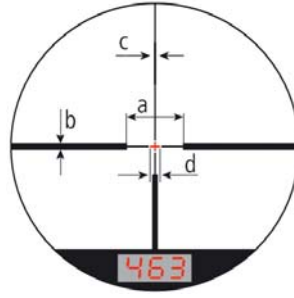
Victory Diarange: 60 - 66



We make it visible.



Reticle 60



Reticle 66

Subtensions S with M = 6x
in cm at 100 m:

Victory Diarange	2.5 - 10 x 50			
	3 - 12 x 56			
	2. Image Plane			
	a	b	c	d
60	140	7,5	1	3
66	140	7,5	1	10

Subtensions with different magnifications can be calculated as

$$S (M) = S \times 6 / M$$

Diameter dot at 100 m
= 18 cm / magnification

Example:
Diameter red dot with 12 x:
1.5 cm / 100 m

Victory Diarange: 43



We make it visible.

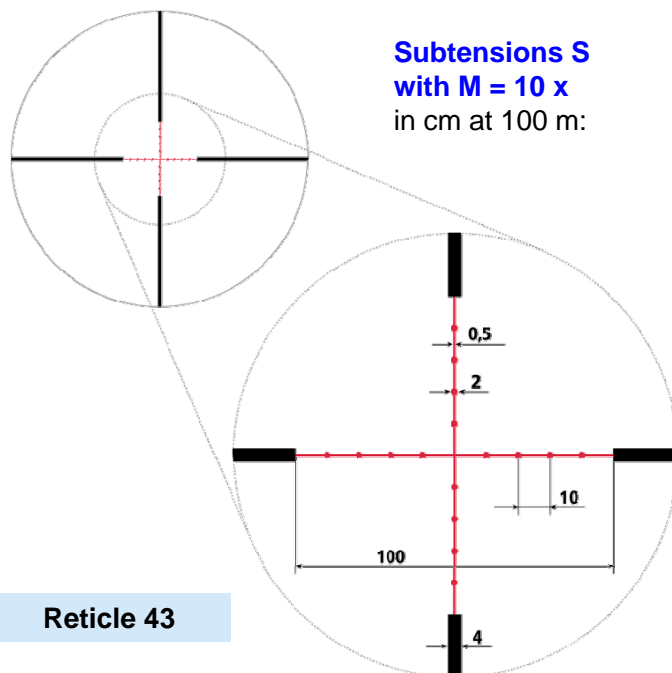
Diarange 2.5 – 10 x 50 T*
Diarange 3 – 12 x 56 T*
2. Image plane

Subtensions with different magnifications can be calculated as

$$S (M) = S \times 10 / M$$

Double magnification = half the subtensions !

Example
Thickness bars with M = 5 x:
 $S (5) = 4 \text{ cm} \times 10 / 5 = 8 \text{ cm}$



Reticle 43

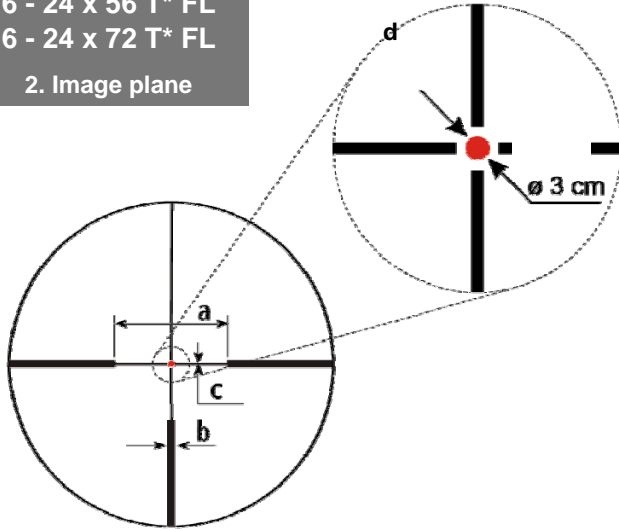
Subtensions S
with M = 10 x
in cm at 100 m:

Victory FL Diavari: 60



We make it visible.

Victory FL Diavari
 4 - 16 x 50 T* FL
 6 - 24 x 56 T* FL
 6 - 24 x 72 T* FL
 2. Image plane



Reticle 60

Subtensions S with M = 12x
 in cm at 100 m with:

- Space between bars (a): 70 cm
- Thick bars (b): 3.75 cm
- Thin lines (c): 0,5 cm
- Diameter dot (d): 1.5 cm

Subtensions with different magnifications can be calculated as

$$S (M) = S \times 12 / M$$

$$\text{Diameter dot at 100 m} = 18 \text{ cm} / \text{magnification}$$

Example:
 Diameter red dot with 24 x:
 0.75 cm / 100 m

Victory FL Diavari: 43



We make it visible.

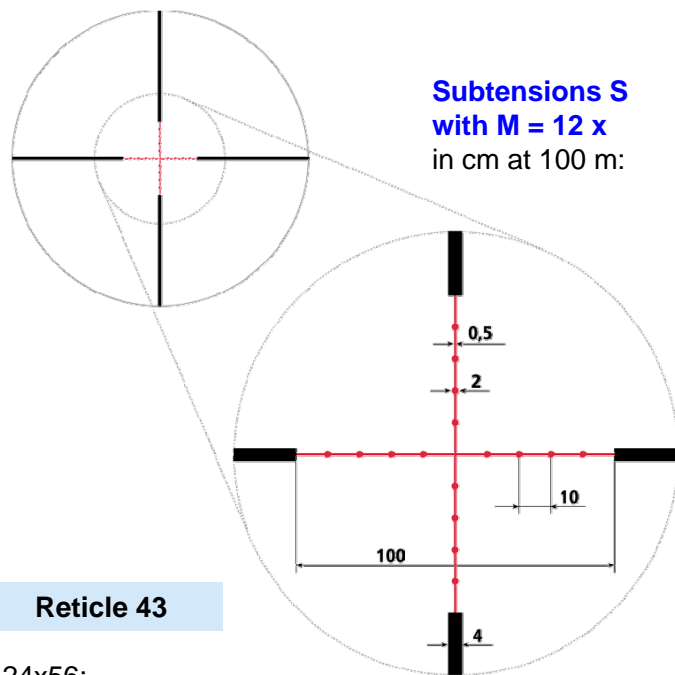
Victory Diavari
 6 - 24 x 56 T* FL
 6 - 24 x 72 T* FL
 2. Image plane

Subtensions with different magnifications can be calculated as

$$S (M) = S \times 12 / M$$

Double magnification = half the subtensions !

Example
 Thickness bars with M = 6 x:
 $S (6) = 4 \text{ cm} \times 12 / 6 = 8 \text{ cm}$



Reticle 43

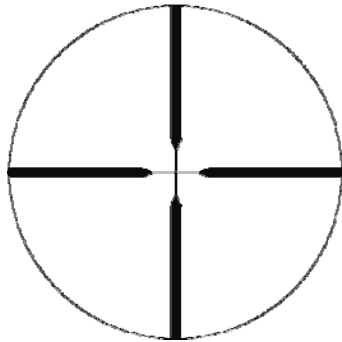
6-24x56:
 With or without illumination

Victory FL Diavari: 20 (Z-Plex)



We make it visible.

Victory Diavari
 4 - 16 x 50 T* FL
 6 - 24 x 56 T* FL
 2. Image plane



Reticle 20 (Z-Plex)

Subtensions S

in cm at 100 m with
M = 12 x:

Center cross hair:	0.5 cm
Thick bars:	3 cm
Space between bars:	35 cm

Subtensions at different magnifications can be calculated as (cm at 100 m):

$$S (M) = S \times 12 / M$$

Double magnification
 = half the subtensions!

Victory FL Diavari: 78 (Rapid Z7)



We make it visible.

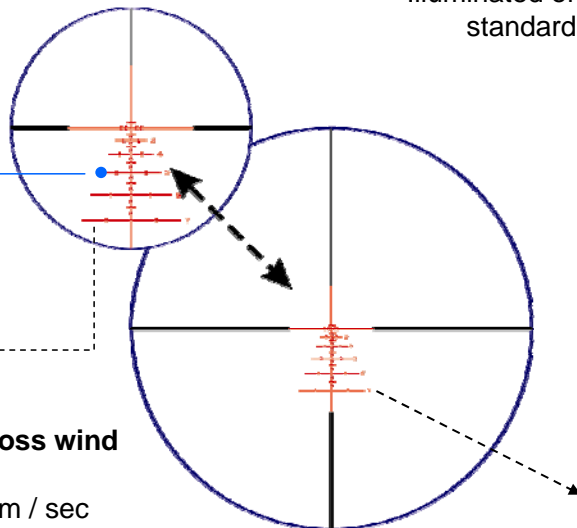


Rapid Z7 (78)

Illuminated or standard

Victory Diavari
 4 - 16 x 50 T* FL
 6 - 24 x 56 T* FL
 2. Image plane

Example:
Aiming point for 500 m. Cross wind from right 5 m / sec = 18 km / h.



Markings for cross wind compensation.
 Wind speed 2.5 m / sec and 5.0 m / sec.

Subtensions S
 with **M = 18x (6-24x56)**
 with **M = 16x (4-16x50)**
 in cm at 100 m :

Thin lines:	0,5 cm
Bars:	2 cm
Space between bars:	70 cm

Distance Lines for 100 m until 700 m with markings in between.
 Precondition: Sighted in at **200 m** (center cross) and correct magnification, due to the ammunition.

Rapid Z System - Basic Idea



We make it visible.

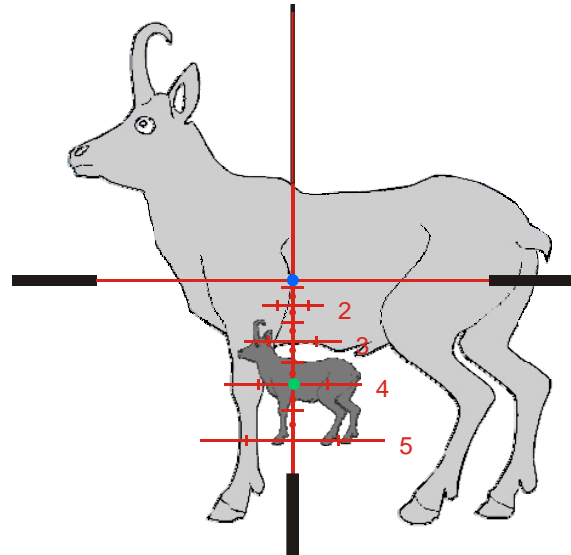
The fastest solution for remaining on target at long range and reliably incorporating the fall of shot directly based on the ballistic reticle.

- No calculation, click counting or estimated aiming above the target!
- **Adjustment to the ballistics** via the scaling on the ballistic reticle, i.e. via the magnification.

1. Measure or estimate range.
2. Remain on target with the corresponding distance line!

Rapid Z5 with

- 100 m Distance ●
- 400 m Distance ●



Rapid Z System - Select the Right Magnification



We make it visible.

For an accurate calculation of the right magnification please use the Rapid-Z ballistik calculator on the Carl Zeiss Sports Optics homepage. If there is no access to that you can find out the magnification in the following way:

- The ballistic data of your ammunition (or testshots) show the **bullet drop** from 100 m (target) and 300 m (= **BD13**).
- There is a **reference magnification M_R** for every riflescope with Rapid-Z:
(This magnifications is the right for any ammunition with $BD13 = 33$ cm, e.g. 300 WinMag Blaser CDP)

$M_R = 10$ x	for 2.5-10x50	(Rapid-Z5)
$M_R = 12$ x	for 3-12x56	(Rapid-Z5)
$M_R = 16$ x	for 4-16x50 FL	(Rapid-Z7)
$M_R = 18$ x	for 6-24x56 FL	(Rapid-Z7)

- The **right magnification** for this used ammunition can than be calculated as:

$$M = \frac{M_R \times 33 \text{ cm}}{BD13}$$

If the point of impact with this selected magnifications is too deep: reduce the magnification. If the point of impact is too high: increase the magnification.

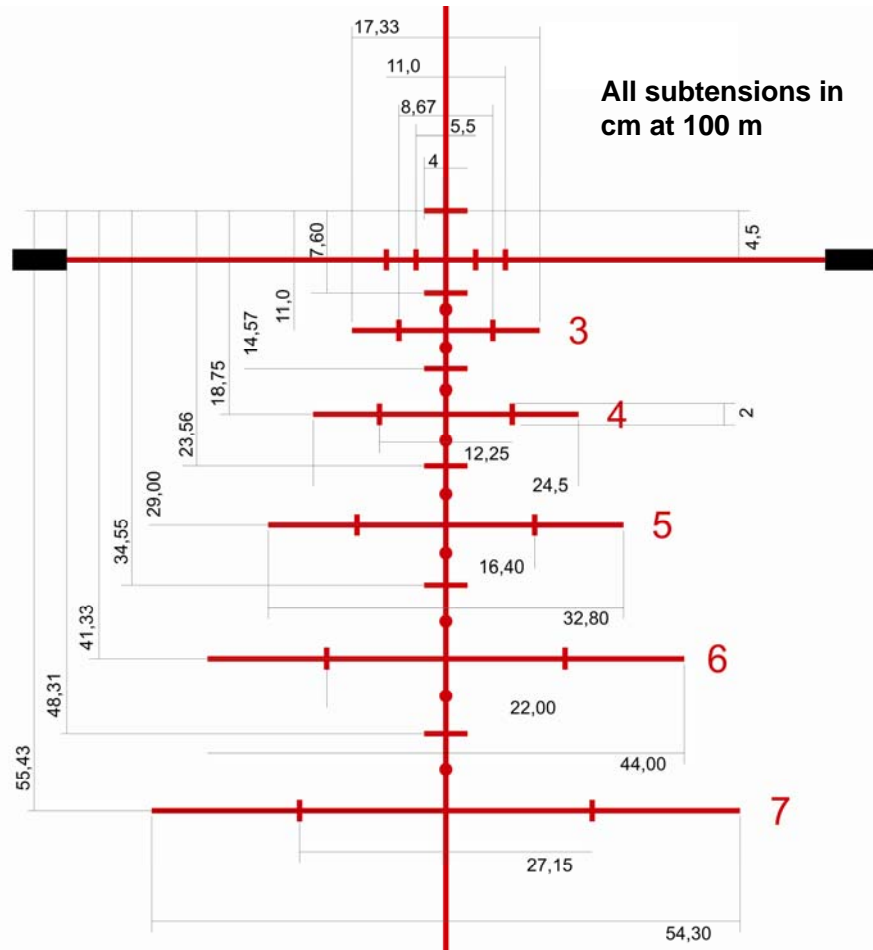
- The **sight in distance** (with central reticle's cross) has to be

100 m with Rapid-Z5
200 m with Rapid-Z7

Rapid-Z Detailed Subtensions



We make it visible.



Bars: 2 cm
 Lines: 0,5 cm
 Opening: 70 cm

Rapid Z7:

Subtensions are for following riflescopes and magnification:

6 - 24 x 56 FL **18 x**
4 - 16 x 50 FL **16 x**

Rapid-Z5:

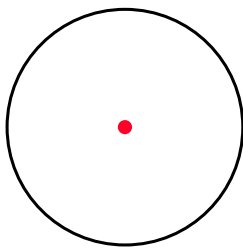
Subtensions (until line 5) are for following riflescopes and magnification:

2.5 - 10 x 50 **10 x**
3 - 12 x 56 **12 x**

Victory Varipoint: 0 - 60

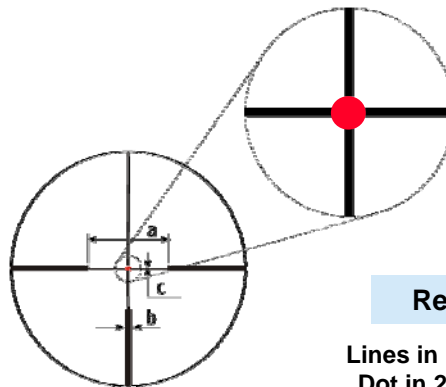


We make it visible.



Reticle 0

Dot in 2. image plane



Reticle 60

Lines in 1. image plane
 Dot in 2. image plane

The red dot has the same size for all Varipoint models:

Diameter red dot at 100 m = 22 cm / magnification

Example: With M = 10 x the diameter is 2.2 cm at 100 m.

Subtensions in cm at 100 m:

Victory Varipoint	1,1 - 4 x 24			1,5 - 6 x 42 2,5 - 10 x 42 2,5 - 10 x 50 3 - 12 x 56		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
60	210	11,25	3	140	7,5	2

Victory Varipoint: 69

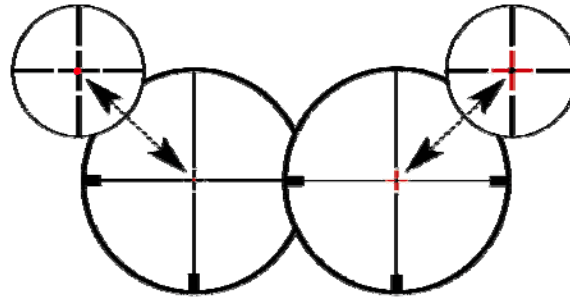


We make it visible.

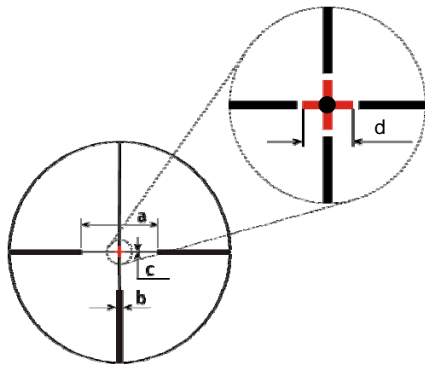
Reticle V69

Victory Varipoint
 2.5 – 10 x 50 T*
 3 – 12 x 56 T*

Lines and cross in 1. image plane
 Dot in 2. image plane



Reticle with cross and dot, for day and night, in 1. and 2. image plane.
 Bright red dot for daylight, fine red dot or cross for twilight and night.



Victory Varipoint	2.5 - 10 x 50 3 - 12 x 56			
	a	b	c	d
69	140	7,5	1	15

Subtensions in cm at 100 m:

Diameter red dot at 100 m = 22 cm / magnification

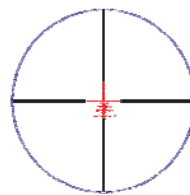
Victory Diavari: 76 (Rapid Z5)



We make it visible.

Victory Diavari
 2.5 - 10 x 50 T*
 3 - 12 x 56 T*
 2. Image plane

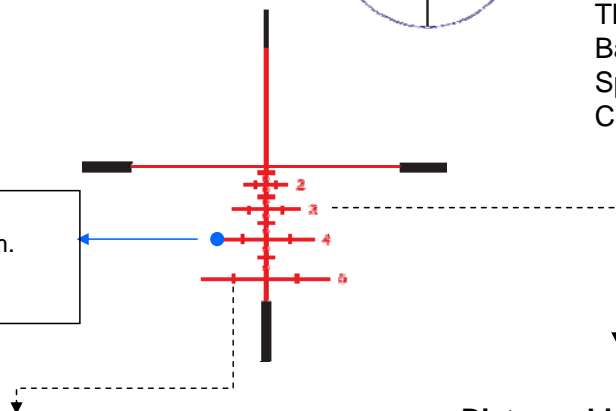
Rapid Z5 (76)



Subtensions S
 with $M = 10 \times (2.5-10 \times 50)$
 with $M = 12 \times (3-12 \times 56)$
 in cm at 100 m

Thin lines: 0,5 cm
 Bars: 2 cm
 Space between bars: 70 cm
 Center to line 3: 11 cm
 (= 33 cm at 300 m)

Example:
Aiming point for 400 m.
 Cross wind from right
 5 m / sec = 18 km / h.



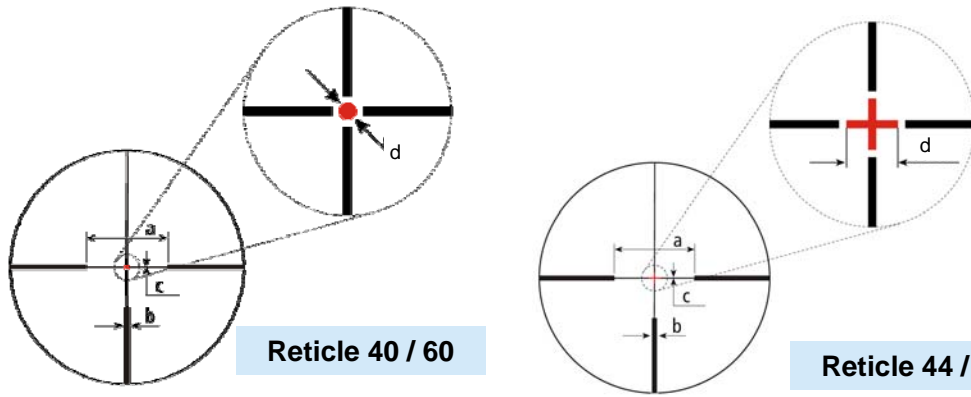
Markings for cross wind compensation.
 Wind speed 2.5 m / sec and 5 m / sec.

Distance Lines for 100 m until 500 m with markings in between. Precondition: Sighted-in at **100 m** and the correct magnification, due to the ammunition.

Victory Diavari: 40 - 44 - 60 - 66 in 1. Image Plane



We make it visible.



Reticle 40 / 60

Reticle 44 / 66

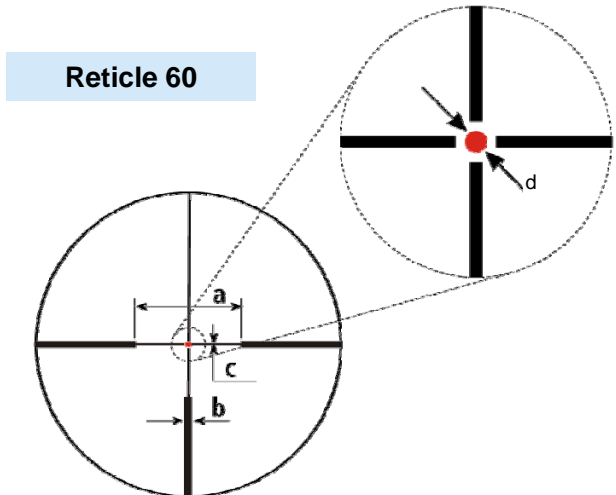
Subtensions in cm at 100 m:

	Victory Diavari			
	1. Image plane			
	a	b	c	d
40	70	15	1,5	3
44	70	15	1,5	10
60	140	7,5	1,5	3
66	140	7,5	1,5	10

Victory Diavari: 60 in 2. Image Plane



We make it visible.



Reticle 60

Subtensions S with M = 6x
in cm at 100 m:

Victory Diavari	2. Image plane			
	a	b	c	d
60	140	7,5	1	3

Subtensions at different magnifications (M) can be calculated as

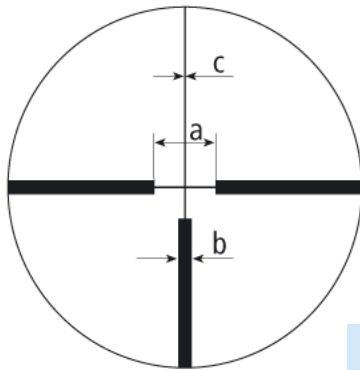
$S (M) = S \times 6 / M$
Diameter dot at 100 m = 18 cm / magnification

Example:
Diameter red dot with 12 x:
1.5 cm / 100 m

Victory Diavari: 4



We make it visible.



Reticle 4

Subtensions in cm at 100 m:

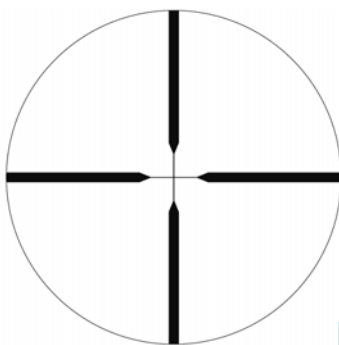
Victory Diavari (1. IP)	1.5 - 6 x 42			2.5 - 10 x 50			3 - 12 x 56		
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
4	70	15	1,5	70	15	1,5	70	15	1,5

Victory Diavari: 20 (Z-Plex)



We make it visible.

**Victory Diavari
3 - 12 x 56 T*
(without rail,
without illumination)
2. Image plane**



**Reticle 20
(Z-Plex)**

Subtensions S

in cm at 100 m with

M = 12 x:

Center cross hair: 0,5 cm
Thick bars: 3 cm
Between bars: 35 cm

Subtensions at different magnifications can be calculated as (cm at 100 m):

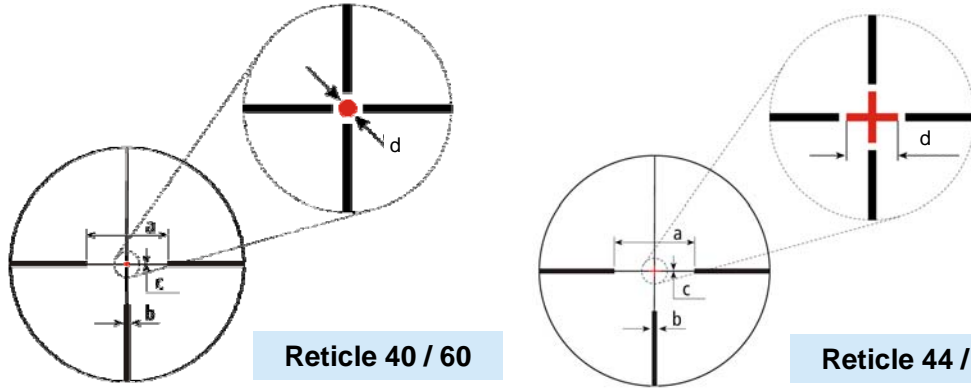
$$S (M) = S \times 12 / M$$

Double magnification
= half the subtensions!

Classic Diavari: 40 - 44 - 60 - 66



We make it visible.



Reticle 40 / 60

Reticle 44 / 66

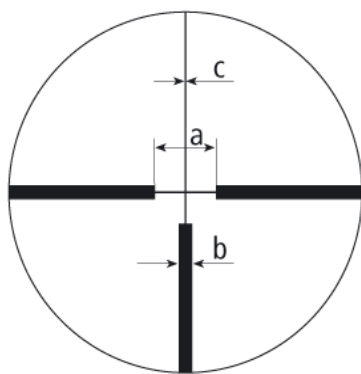
Classic Diavari 2.5 - 10 x 50 3 - 12 x 56				
1. Image plane				
	a	b	c	d
40	70	15	1,5	3
44	70	15	1,5	10
60	140	7,5	1,5	3
66	140	7,5	1,5	10

Subtensions in cm at 100 m.

Classic Diavari: 4



We make it visible.



Reticle 4

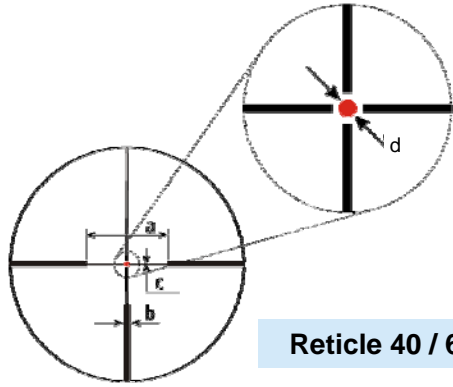
Subtensions in cm at 100 m:

Classic Diavari (1. IP)	1.1 - 4x			1.5 - 6 x 42			2.5 - 10 x 50			3 - 12 x 56		
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
4	70	15	1,5	70	15	1,5	70	15	1,5	70	15	1,5

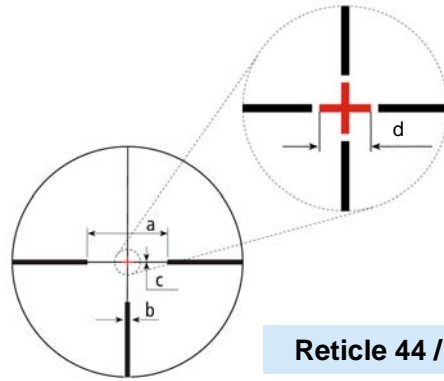
Classic Diatal: 40 - 44 - 60 - 66



We make it visible.



Reticle 40 / 60



Reticle 44 / 66

	Classic Diatal 7 x 50			
	a	b	c	d
40	70	15	1,5	3
44	70	15	1,5	10
60	140	7,5	1,5	3
66	140	7,5	1,5	10

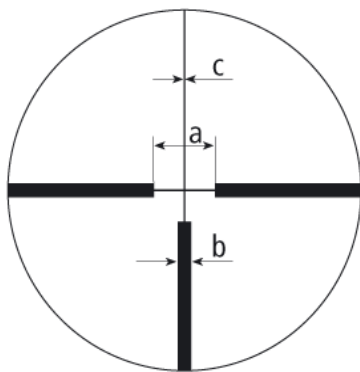
	Classic Diatal 8 x 56			
	a	b	c	d
	70	15	1,5	3
	140	7,5	1,5	3

Subtensions in cm at 100 m

Classic Diatal: 4



We make it visible.



Reticle 4

Subtensions in cm at 100 m:

Classic Diatal	6 x 42		
	a	b	c
4	70	20	2

Duralyt: 60



We make it visible.

Duralyt
 1.2 - 5 x 36
 2 - 8 x 42
 3 - 12 x 50
 2. Image plane

Subtension S with 6x

in cm at 100 m:

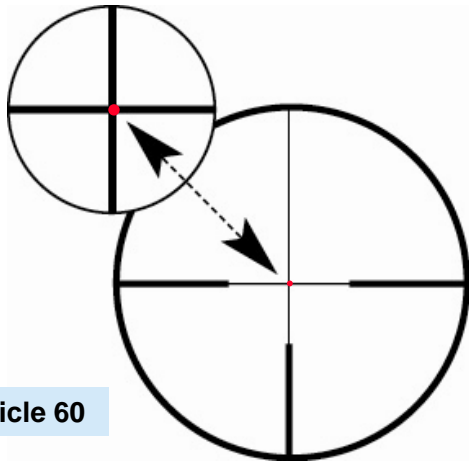
Crosshair thickness: 1.6 cm
 Diameter red dot: 1.6 cm
 Post width: 7.5 cm
 Post opening: 140 cm

Subtension at other magnification levels (M) can be determined as:

$$S (M) = S \times 6 / M$$

$$\text{Diameter dot at 100 m} = 9.6 \text{ cm} / \text{magnification}$$

Example:
 Diameter red dot with 12 x:
 0.8 cm / 100 m



Reticle 60

Duralyt: 6



We make it visible.

Duralyt
 1.2 - 5 x 36
 2 - 8 x 42
 3 - 12 x 50
 2. Image plane

Subtension S with 6x

in cm at 100 m:

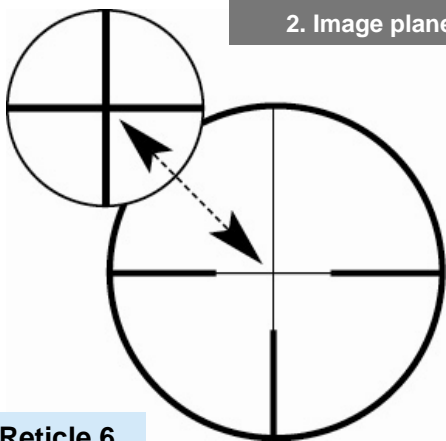
Crosshair thickness: 1 cm
 Post width: 7.5 cm
 Post opening: 140 cm

Subtension at other magnification levels (M) can be determined as:

$$S (M) = S \times 6 / M$$

Different magnification levels result in the following subtension (in cm at 100 m):

	1.2 x	6 x	12 x
Crosshair thickness	5	1	0,5
Bar thickness	37,5	7,5	3,75
Post opening	700	140	70



Reticle 6