Since 2007
RED STAR MOUNTAIN

No. 32 MK3 Telescope Sight

*Note; it has come to our attention that many consumers believe that all "reproduction" optics emanate from one Asian manufacturer but are sold by a variety of companies. This is **not** the case at all, in fact there are several manufacturers of these optics located in the same geographical area of the world. Subsequently, not all reproduction optics are made the same or to the same quality. Red Star Mountain (RSM) uses known vendors and stringently controls the quality of all of its products to ensure consistency. Our products are manufactured as close to the originals as possible. Keep in mind that we do not have the original manufacturing drawings; rather we use original samples as models for our products. At times this can lead to missteps but we try our best to make our products as accurate and authentic as we possibly can.*

The No. 32 Mk 1 rifle optic was adopted for use on sniper rifles in 1941 as WWII was raging in Europe. This optic had a number of issues which negatively affected its use, thus the No. 32 Mk2 rifle optic sight was designed and installed in the Lee Enfield sniper rifle (No.1 MK4 (T) and others) in 1943. In 1944 the No. 32 MK3 was introduced that offered easier adjustments and reportedly was slightly more robust and durable. This optic line served the crown for over 4 decades and saw action in many conflicts all the way to the 1980s. It should be noted that the proceeding information is far from complete, it is merely a "snapshot" of the development of the No.32 optic line; RSM highly recommends that those interested in more information seek it out though research online or through the various books that are available on the subject.

RSM first introduced a recreation (reproduction) of the No32 MK1 initially and over time determined that there was a market and need for the other versions of the No.32 optic. Subsequently, RSM developed the No.32 MK2 and is now very pleased to bring to market the **No.32 MK3** for use on the British No.4 MK1 .303 rifle. For reference, listed below are some of the more significant developments in the No.32 optic.

1. The first version used the No.32 MK1 adjustments; it used 2 MOA adjustments when in fact the MK 2 uses 1 MOA.
2. The MK 1 optic was graduated in 100 yard increments whereas the MK 2 and 3 were graduated in 50 yard increments
3. All of the No. 32 optics use a center post with horizontal "stadia" lines.
4. The MK1 and M2 had offset elevation and windage turrets whereas the MK3 had turrets that were in line.
5. The MK 1 and MK 2 optics required the use of tools to slip the graduated drums to read 0/0 after zeroing the rifles; however the MK 3 featured drums which could be moved without the use of tools.

We highly recommend that the purchasers of our product fully research the No. 32 MK 3 optic in any number of publications or online sources to learn more about how the optic functions, is mounted, zeroed and used. This document will provide a modicum of relevant information concerning our product for informational purposes. ***Please note that there is a difference between the No. 32 MK 1 telescope and the No. 32 MK 2 telescope, and the No. 32 MK 3 telescope; this product is specifically patterned after the No. 32 MK 3 variant.***

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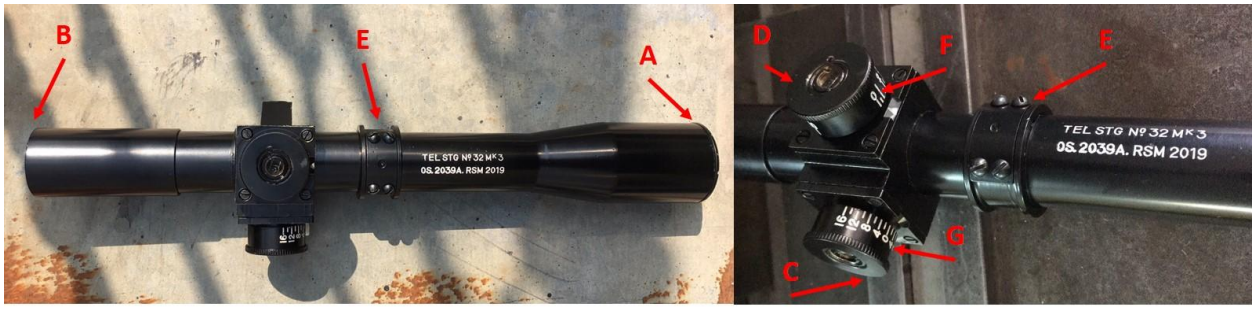
DESCRIPTION OF PARTS



***Note; pictured optic is for demonstration purposes only, the current production model may be slightly different*

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
A	Ocular Lens	Also known as the “eyepiece”
B	Objective Lens	
C	Windage (Deflection) Turret	“Mounting and Adjustment” below.
D	Elevation (Ranging) Turret	See “Mounting and Adjustment” below.
E	Recoil ring and Focus adjustment	This ring acts a recoil lug for the optic. **PLEASE NOTE: THE FOCUS IS SET DURING THE MANUFACTURING PROCESS AND SHOULD NOT BE ADJUSTED BY THE USER UNLESS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY**
F	Elevation (Ranging) Drum	Calibrated in **YARDS**. Used to make adjustments in distance to the target after the optic was zeroed.
G	Windage (Deflection) Drum	Used to make adjustments for wind after the optic was zeroed.

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SPECIFICATIONS

ITEM	SPECIFICATION
Model	WWII Enfield No.32 MK III/MK3 Sniper Scope
Part Number	5008
Markings	TEL STG N^{o} 32 MK 3 0S.2039A RSM 2019 (Similar to the original but unique to RSM)
Material/s	Steel main tube (Same as the original)
Coating	Black (Similar to the original)
Magnification	3.5x (Original is 3x)
Ocular size (diameter)	1.9in / 30mm (Same as the original)
Objective size (diameter	.75in / 19mm (Same as the original)
Eye relief	2.4 – 2.8 in / 60-70mm (Similar to the original)
Field of view (FOV)	~ 9 deg (Original is 8.5 deg)
Tube diameter	1.04 in / 26.5mm (Same as the original)
Weight	1lb 9oz / 725g (Similar to the original)
Focus cover screw size	2.2 x 1 mm
Elevation (range) adjustment value	1 Minute Of Angle (MOA) (Same as the original)
Windage (Deflection) adjustment value	1 Minute Of Angle (MOA) (Same as the original)
Range increments	50 yards (numbered MKs are 100 yards, un-numbered MKs are 50 yards) (Same as the original)
Amount of elevation (range) adjustment	84 minutes total (once zeroed, an amount of the total adjustment will be used and unavailable, additionally manufacturing processes and tolerance stack may reduce this amount) (Same as the original)
Amount of windage (deflection) adjustment	16 minutes total (8 minutes side to side, manufacturing processes and tolerance stack may reduce this amount) (Same as the original)

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MOUNTING AND ADJUSTMENTS

The adjustments of the RSM No. 32 MK 3 are identical to the original optic. We highly encourage buyers of this product to research these precision optical sighting devices prior to making any adjustments on the product to avoid damage and to ensure proper function. This document is not intended to be historical in nature, nor is it a complete instruction manual for the installation or use of the optic as those directions may be found in a wide variety of historical books and publications. That said, we do feel that some information should be provided to allow our customers to develop a basic understanding of how the product functions and how it can be used.

NOTE: RSM is not liable for misuse or incorrect adjustment of its products; users MUST understand how to correctly mount, adjust and use the product prior to doing so. Given that this product is an accurate reproduction of an historical device, we feel that the information is readily available and should be consulted prior to using the product.

MOUNTING

It is highly recommended that the mount for this optic and the optic itself be mounted by a competent gunsmith especially if mounting to a rifle not originally configured for the mount. Attempting to mount this optic and its mount by an inexperienced person is at the risk of the owner of the product and not the responsibility of RSM.

Installation of the mount and subsequently the optic must be in line with the bore of the rifle. Incorrect or “off axis” mounting of the optic and/or its mount will result in poor accuracy and/or the inability to make the necessary corrections for sighting and/or wind conditions.

All mounting must be secure and tight prior to making any adjustments and/or firing the weapon. Specific torque values for the optic rings and the mount to rifle screws should be researched and applied, however care must be taken not to over tighten and subsequently damage either the mount and/or the optic.

Mounting the optic into the mount is relatively straightforward, the optic can be mounted in the mount and then onto the rifle or mounted onto the mount with it installed on the rifle. Either way, remove the optic ring caps; lay the optic into the mount. Care must be taken to ensure that the rifle is level in the mount prior to shooting and definitely prior to any adjustments being made. Torque of the optic ring caps should be approximately 15-25 in lb; if so desired and the optic is definitely mounted level; some low grade (blue) Loctite may be used on the optic ring cap screws.

OPTIC ADJUSTMENT

There are only 1 adjustment activity that users of this product will experience; zeroing of the optic and adjustments for range and/or wind.

Zeroing the optic:

**NOTE 1: All instructions are relative to properly mounted pads and mounts; they must be centric to the bore of the rifle. If the pads are mounted incorrectly or off center, zeroing the optic to the rifle can still be accomplished, however use of the elevation and/or windage adjustments will not be accurate*

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***NOTE 2: Please observe all firearms safe handling procedures while using this product on a weapon. RSM is not responsible for any accidental or negligent firing of a weapon while attempting to use its products.*

PREEQUISITES

- Unloaded firearm in good working condition (consult a competent professional to determine if your weapon is capable of firing live ammunition).
- A quantity of the appropriate ammunition (please research the caliber and ballistics of the ammunition to determine which brand and load is closest to the original No.4 MK 1 (T) sniper ammunition (174 grain MK VII 2440 fps)
- The optic securely mounted to the weapon
- An applicable range supporting center fire rifle fire out to 100 yards minimum
- Applicable target/s
- Appropriate hearing and sight protection

Note: the original No.4 MK I (T) rifles were initially zeroed at 28 yards to conserve time and ammunition. RSM highly recommends users to research the correct method of zeroing this optic/rifle system for their needs.

Procedures

1. Load the rifle
2. Using appropriate marksmanship techniques, fire at a distinct distant aiming point (Point of Aim – POA)
3. After the recoil cycle, operate the bolt and reload the weapon
4. Repeat #2 (disregard the first point of impact unless it is not on the target at all)
5. Repeat #3
6. Repeat #2
7. Unload the weapon
8. Move to the target (or use optics) and determine the distance and direction that the shots (Point of Impact – POI) struck the target in reference to the aiming point
9. Using the elevation (ranging) and the windage (deflection) knobs adjust the aiming point in desired direction to the desired amount as indicated by center of the POI
10. Repeat steps 1 – 9 as many times as necessary to ensure that the POA and POI are the same. Note; if zeroing at 28 yards, the POI should be approximately 1.7 inches low to impact correctly at 100 yards).
11. Once zeroed at 100 yards; look at where the elevation drum is located. There are 2 methods that can be use;
    - Using the sight adjustment tool (PN 5004), hold the elevation turret in place while with the thumb and index finger of the other hand rotate the drum to read “100” (or whatever range you are zeroing at)
    - Using the thumb and index finger and thumb of one hand hold the knurled ring of the elevation turret and then with the thumb and index finger of the other hand rotate the numbered drum to read the correct range. *Be careful not to allow the turret to rotate*.
12. Conduct the same procedure as outlined in #11 for the windage drum.
13. Confirm zero (readjust if necessary)

Note: it is ideal to zero the rifle in “no wind” conditions so as not to induce a consistent error into the optic adjustments. Zeroing at a near target (such as 28 yards) will essentially negate the effect of wind, thus providing a better zero as it relates to wind.

Adjustments for firing conditions:

While using the optic/rifle it may become necessary to make adjustments to compensate for range (distance) and wind (deflection). With the No. 32 MK 3 this is relatively straight forward assuming the optic has been properly zeroed. Note: changes in ammunition type, bullet weight, and/or velocity will have a direct affect on the value of the adjustments of this optic. Additionally, users may see changes in the adjustment value as a result of environmental conditions and/or induced human error. In short, just because the elevation drum reads a specific range, do not essentially mean that the round will hit dead center each and every time. Users must understand that this optic was designed to be used by trained marksman who compensated for a wide variety of factors constantly.

Procedures (elevation)

1. Determine the range to the distant target in yards
2. Rotate the elevation (ranging) drum to the applicable setting. Note; for targets between yard lines (i.e. 330 yards), move the dial to the closest graduation, then hold the center post high or low to compensate for the difference. **Remember; the more distant the target the less compensation must be applied.**
3. Engage the target
4. Repeat as necessary

Procedures (windage)

1. Determine the range
2. Determine the wind value and direction
3. Using ballistic charts or software, determine the correction in minutes of angle (MOA)
4. Rotate the windage (deflection) drum the applicable amount in the correct direction
5. Engage the target
6. Repeat as necessary