ZEISS Riflescopes Victory, Classic, Duralyt
Reticles and Subtensions

	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 HT			
1.1 - 4 x 24	2	54 - 60	
1.5 - 6 x 42	2	60	
2.5 - 10 x 50	2	60 - 76	
3 - 12 x 56	2	60 - 76	
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		4
3 - 12 x 56	1		4
3 - 12 x 56	2		20

	Image-plane	Illuminated	Non-illuminated
Classic Diavari			
1.5 - 6 x 42	1		4
2.5 - 10 x 50	1	40 - 60	4
3 - 12 x 56	1	40 - 60	4
Classic Diatal			
7 x 50		40 - 60	
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
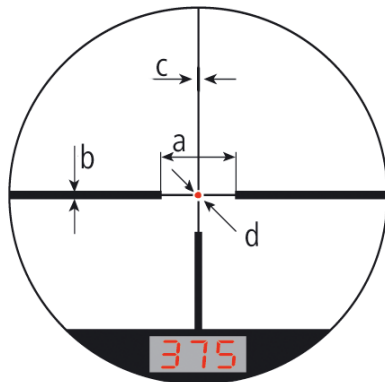
Reticle 60

Reticle 66

Subtensions with different
magnifications can be calculated as

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

**Diameter dot at 100 m
= 18 cm / magnification**
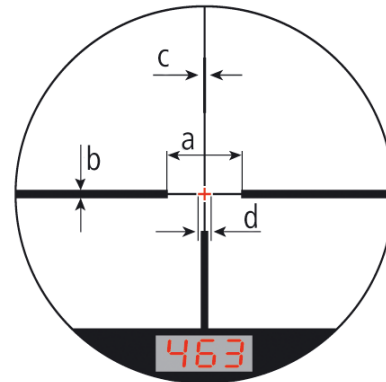
Victroy Diarange

2.5 – 10 x 50 T*
3 – 12 x 56 T*

2. Image plane

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

	a	b	c	d
60	140	7.5	1	3
66	140	7.5	1	10

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

Victory Diarange: 43

Victory Diarange

2.5 – 10 x 50 T*
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 cm x 10 / 5 = 8 cm

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

0,5
2
10
100
4

Reticle 43

Victory FL Diavari: 60
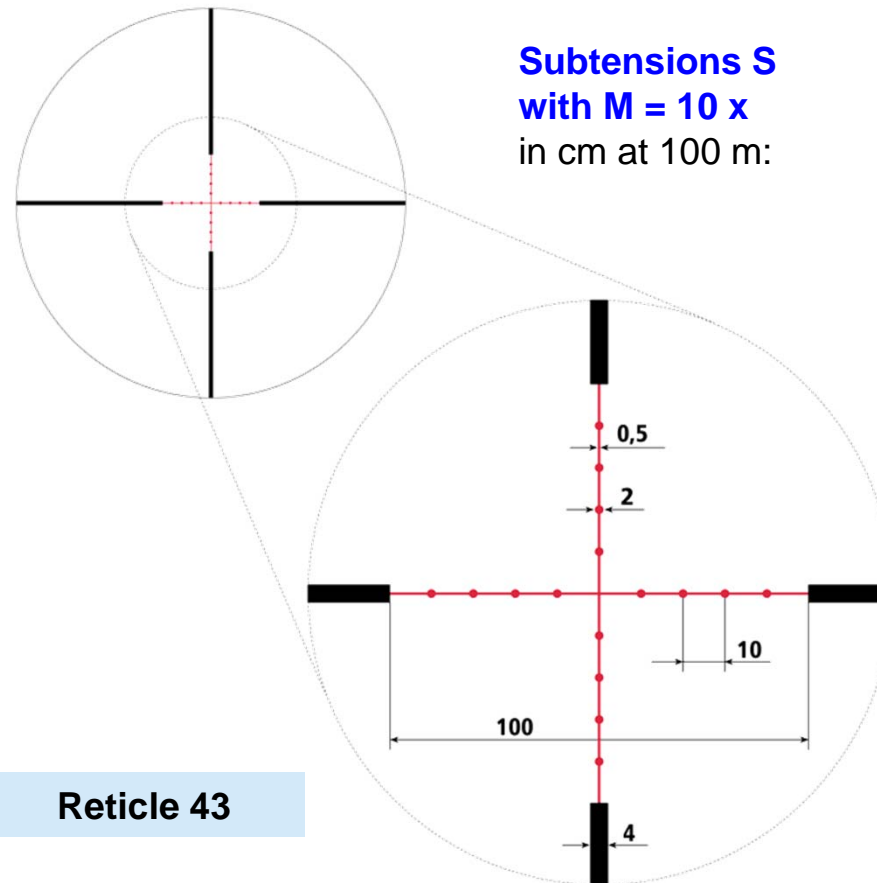
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Victory FL Diavari

4 - 16 x 50 T* FL
6 - 24 x 56 T* FL
6 - 24 x 72 T* FL

2. Image plane
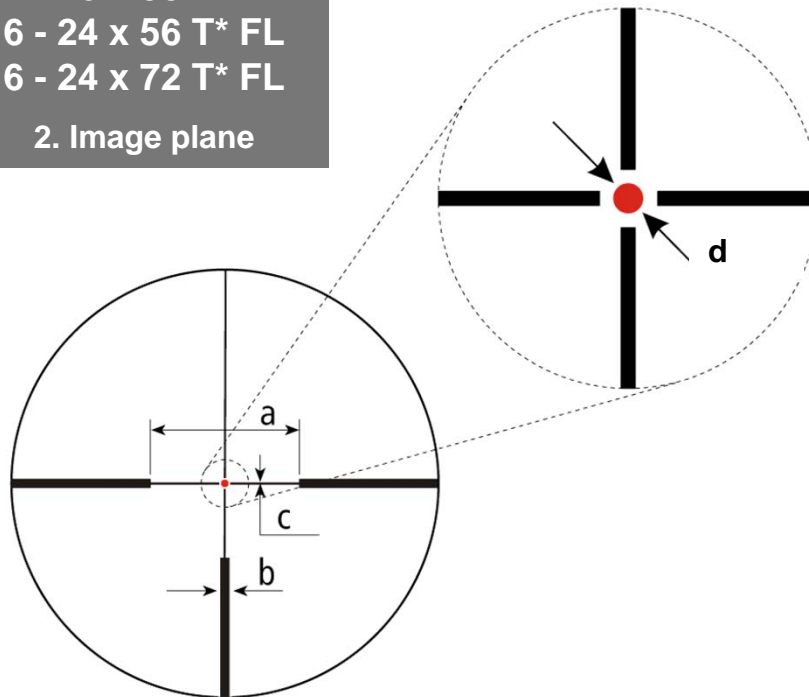
Reticle 60

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 x 12 / M

Diameter dot at 100 m
= 18 cm / magnification

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

Victory FL Diavari: 43

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Victory FL 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 x 12 / M

Double magnification = half the subtensions !

Example
Thickness bars with M = 6 x:
S (6) = 4 cm x 12 / 6 = 8 cm

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

0,5

2

10

100

4

Reticle 43

6-24x56:
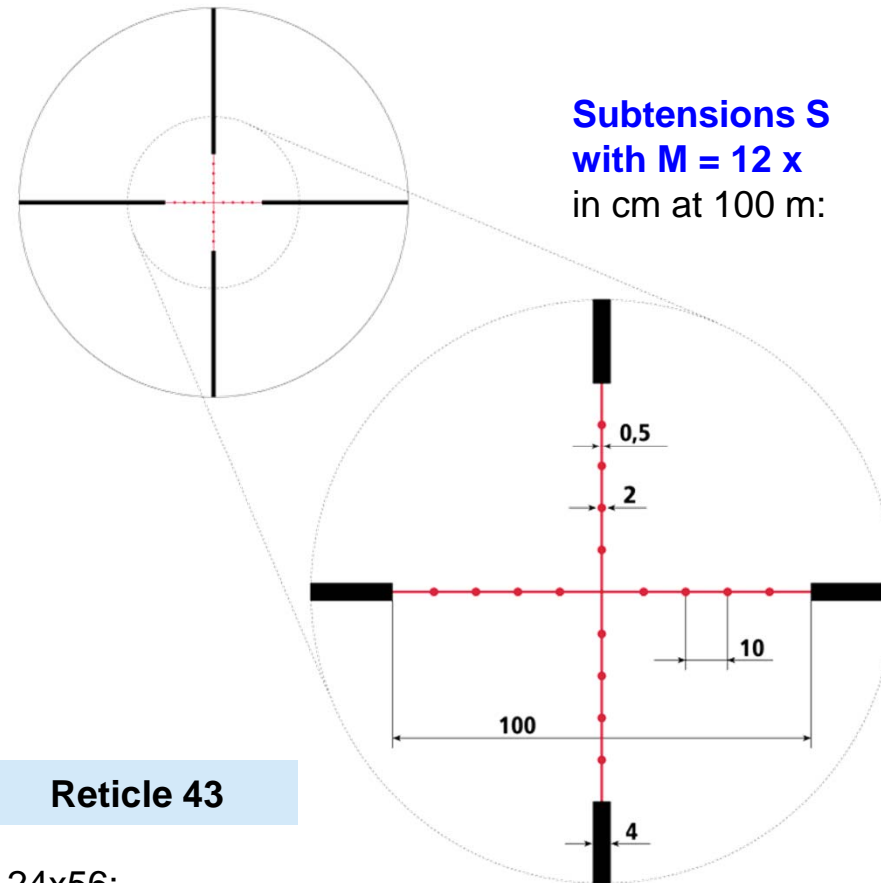With or without illumination

Victory FL Diavari: 20 (Z-Plex)

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Victory FL Diavari

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

2. Image plane
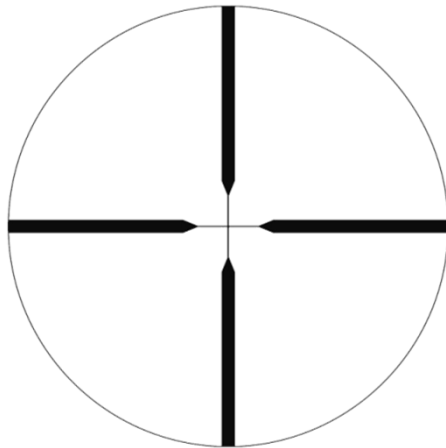
Subtenstions S
in cm at 100 m with
M = 12 x:

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):

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

**Reticle 20
(Z-Plex)**

Double magnification
= half the subtensions!

Victory FL Diavari: 78 (Rapid Z7)

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RAPID Z®7

Rapid Z7 (78)

Illuminated or standard

Victory FL Diavari

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

2. Image plane

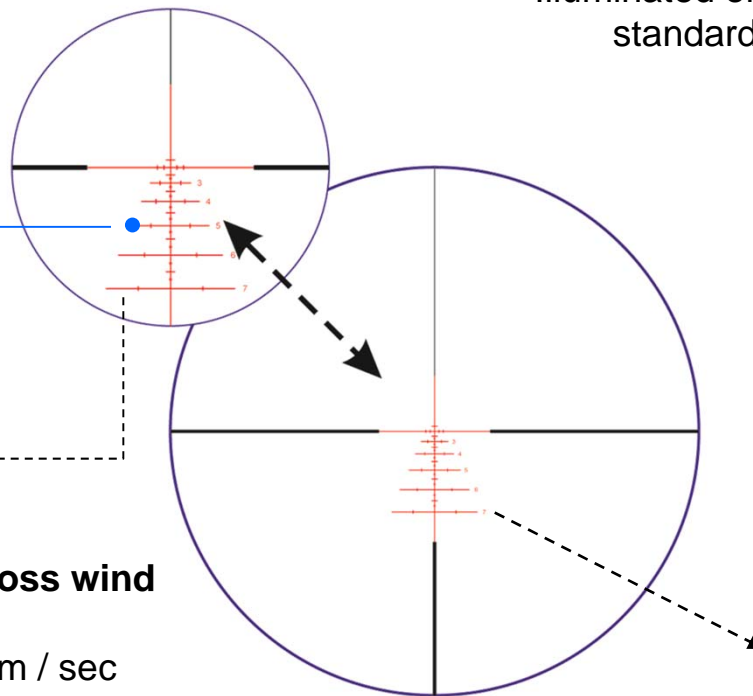Example: **Aiming point** for 500 m. Cross wind from right 5 m / sec = 18 km / h.

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

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

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

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 ●
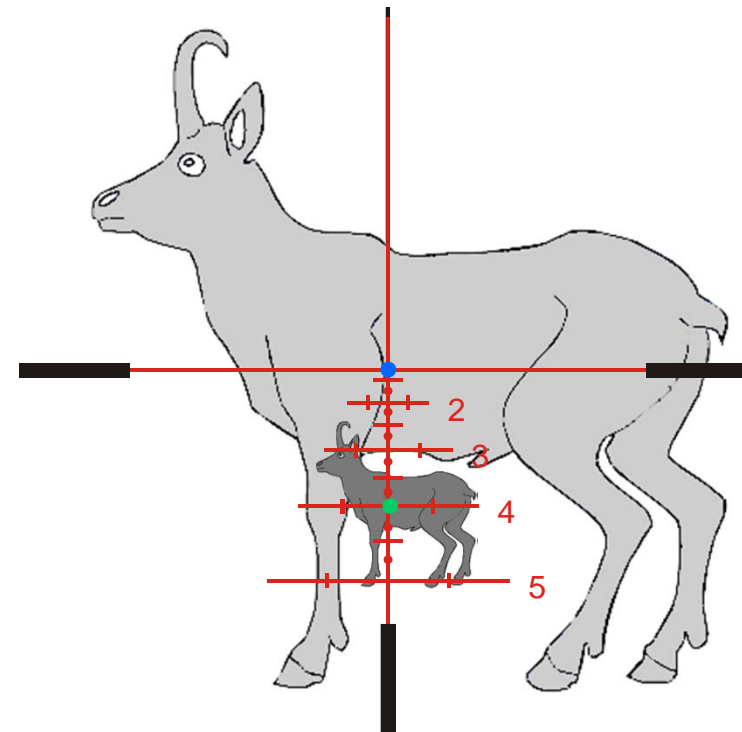
Rapid Z System - Select the Right Magnification

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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:

I. The ballistic data of your ammunition (or testshots) show the **bullet drop** from 100 m (target) and 300 m (= **BD13)**.

II. 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)

III. 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.

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

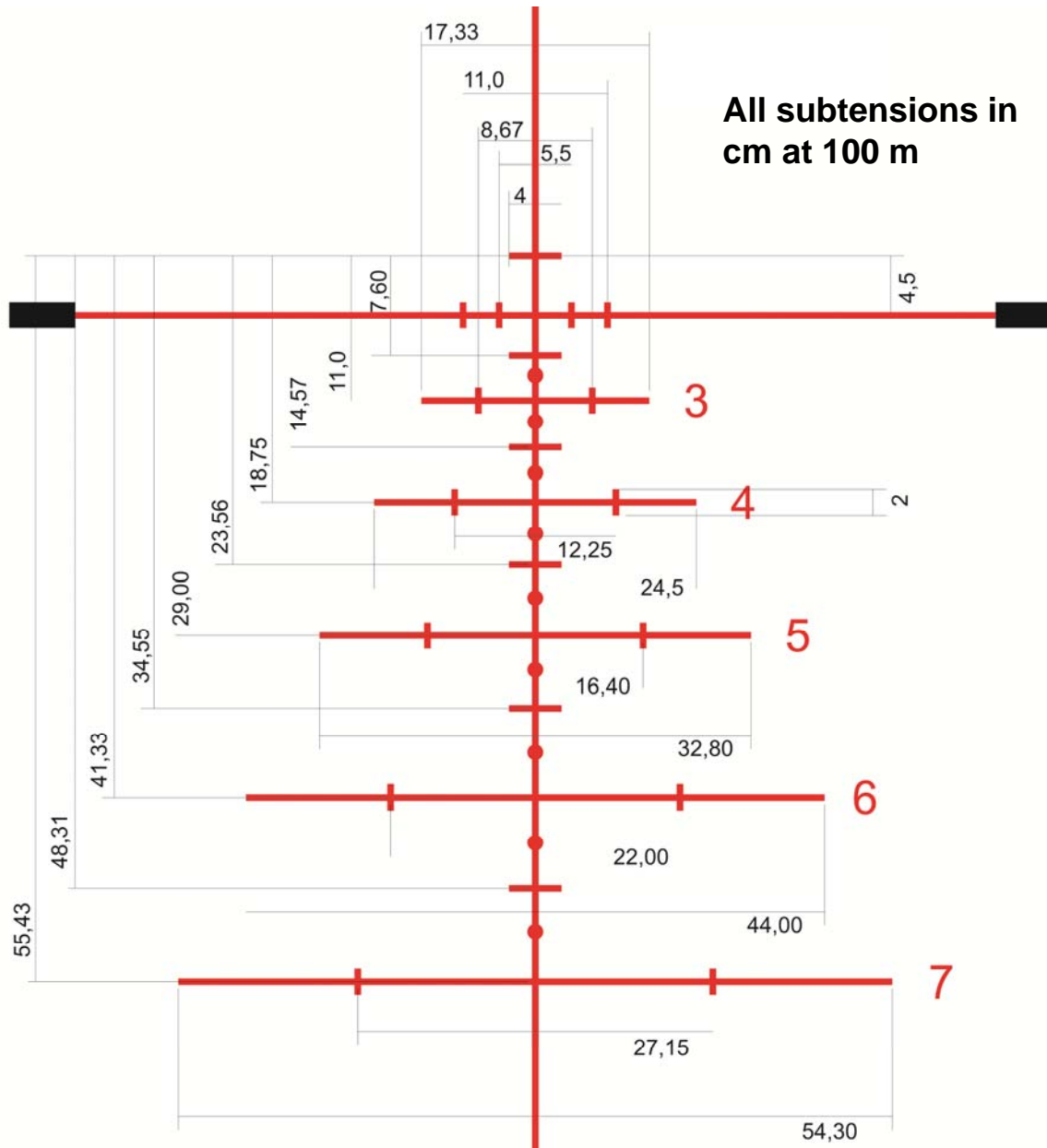100 m   with Rapid-Z5
200 m   with Rapid-Z7

Rapid-Z Detailed Subtensions

All subtensions in cm at 100 m

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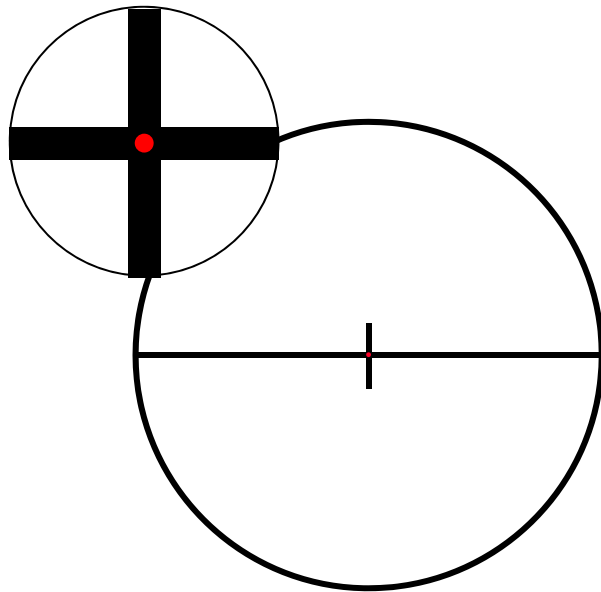Subtensions (until line 5) are for following riflescopes and magnification:

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

VICTORY HT: 54

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> **VICTORY HT**
>
> **1.1 - 4 x 24**
>
> **2. Image plane**

Reticle 54

Subtensions in cm at 100 m:

	1.1 x	4 x
Diameter dot	6	1,6
Line	13	3,6
Vertical line	200	55

**Diameter dot at 100 m
= 6.6 cm / magnification**

VICTORY HT: 60

VICTORY HT

1.1 - 4 x 24
1.5 - 6 x 42
2.5 - 10 x 50
3 - 12 x 56

2. Image plane

Reticle 60

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

Opening:	140 cm
Bars:	7.2 cm
Lines:	1.6 cm
Diameter dot	1.1 cm

Subtensions with other magnifications
can be calculated:

S (M) = S x 6 / M

Diameter dot at 100 m
= 6.6 cm / magnification
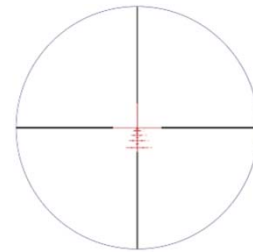
Example:
Diameter dot with 12 x
= 0.55 cm / 100 m
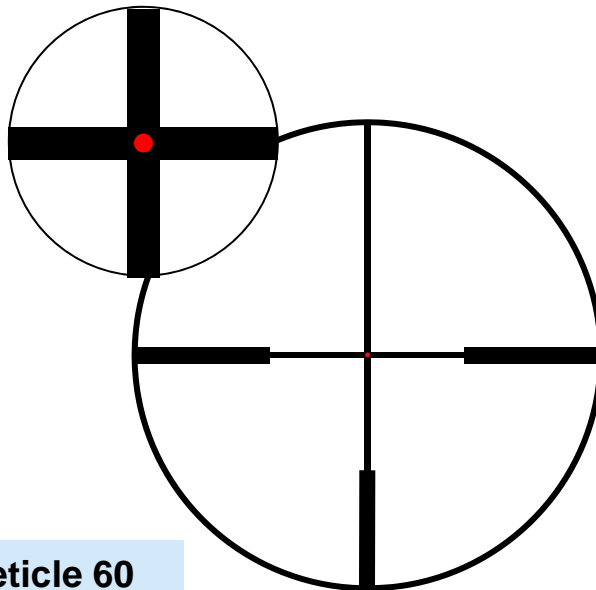
VICTORY HT: 76 (Rapid Z5)

VICTORY HT

2.5 - 10 x 50
3 - 12 x 56

2. Image plane

Rapid Z5
(76)

Subtensions S
with **M = 10 x (2.5-10x50)**
with **M = 12 x (3-12x56)**
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
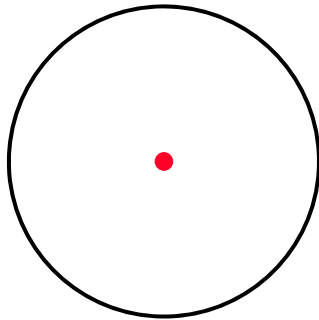5 m / sec = 18 km / h.
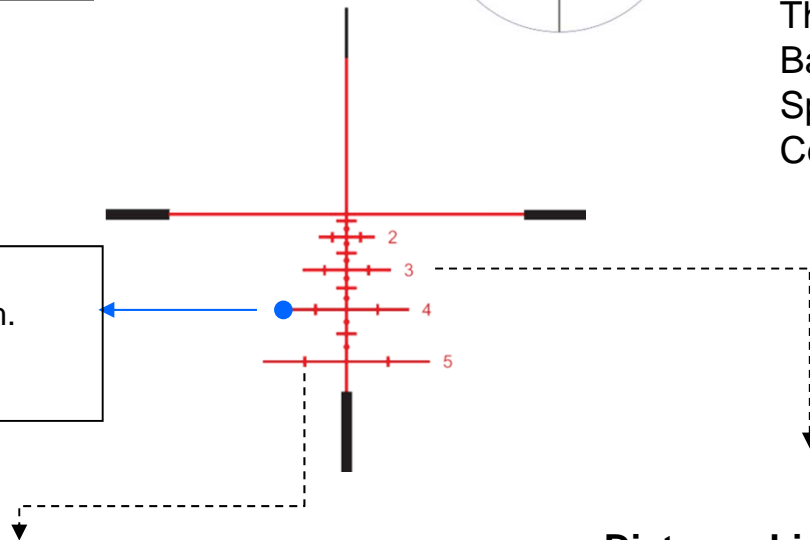
Markings for cross wind compensation.
Wind speed 2.5 m / sec and 5 m / sec.

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.
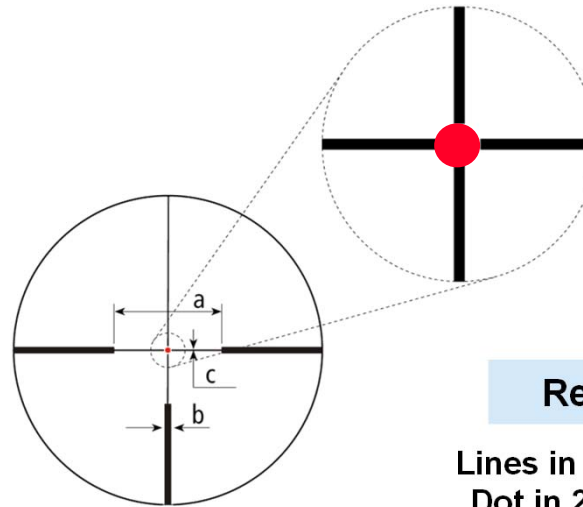
Victory Varipoint iC: 0 - 60

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:

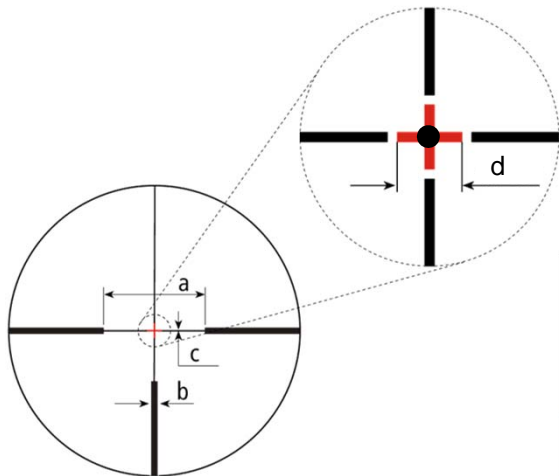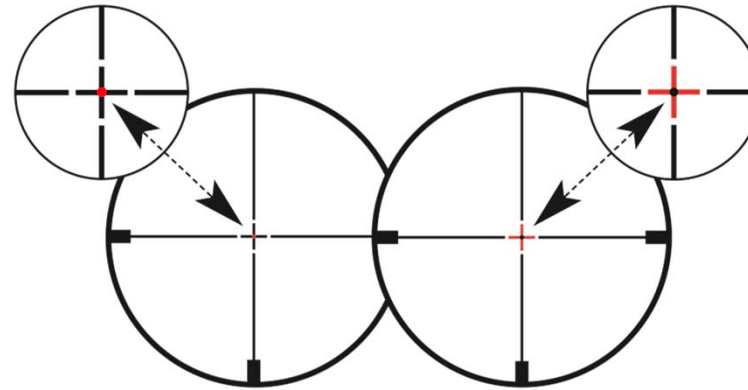| Victory Varipoint iC	1.1 - 4 x 24			1.5 - 6 x 42 2.5 - 10 x 42 2.5 - 10 x 50 3 - 12 x 56		
	a	b	c	a	b	c
60	210	11,25	3	140	7,5	2

Victory Varipoint iC: 69

Reticle V69

Victory Varipoint iC

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.

Subtensions
in cm at 100 m:

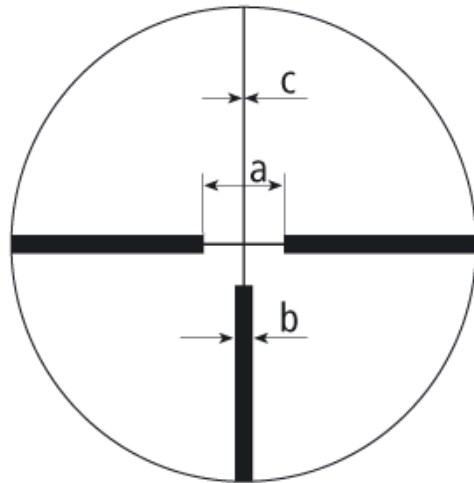| Victory Varipoint	2.5 - 10 x 50 3 - 12 x 56			
	a	b	c	d
69	140	7,5	1	15

Diameter red dot at 100 m
= 22 cm / magnification

Victory Diavari: 4

Reticle 4

Victory Diavari

1.5 – 6 x 42 T*
2.5 – 10 x 50 T*
3 – 12 x 56 T*

Subtensions in cm at 100 m:

	a	b	c
4	70	15	1,5

Victory Diavari: 20 (Z-Plex)

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Victory Diavari

3 - 12 x 56 T*

(without rail)
2. Image plane
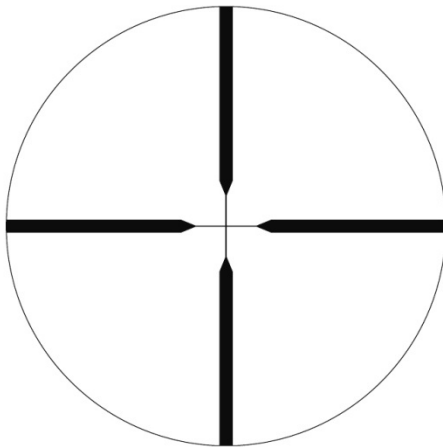
Reticle 20
(Z-Plex)

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
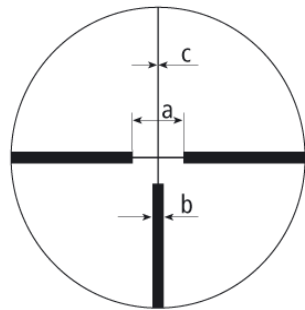can be calculated as
(cm at 100 m):

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

Double magnification
= half the subtensions!
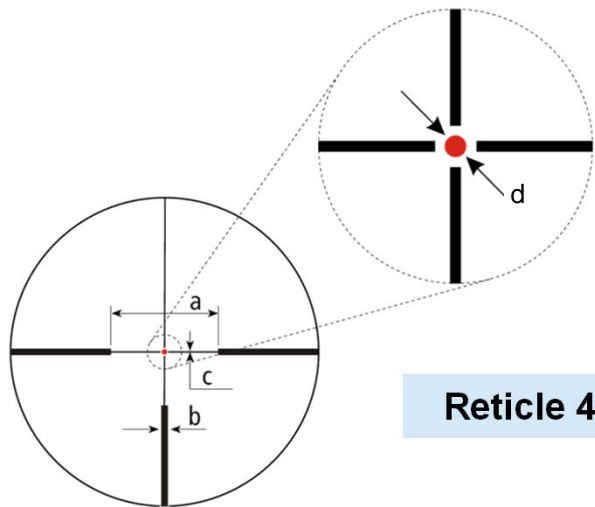
Classic Diavari: 4 - 40 - 60

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Reticle 4

Classic Diavari

1.5 – 6 x 42 T*
2.5 – 10 x 50 T*
3 - 12 x 56 T*

1. Image plane
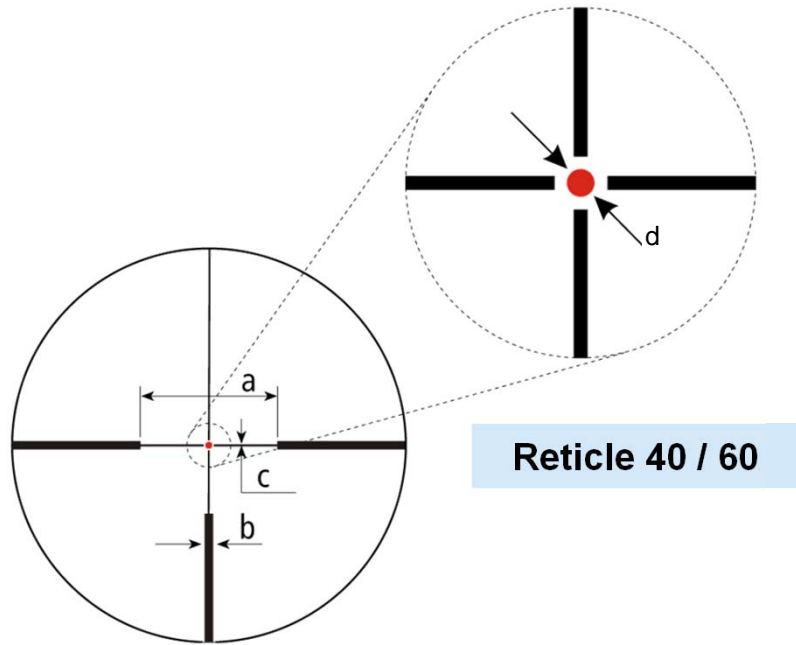

Reticle 40 / 60

	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 Diatal: 40 - 60

Reticle 40 / 60

Classic Diatal

7 x 50 T*
8 x 56 T*

	a	b	c	d
40	70	15	1,5	3
60	140	7,5	1,5	3

Subtensions in cm at 100 m

Duralyt: 60

Duralyt

1.2 - 5 x 36
2 - 8 x 42
3 - 12 x 50

2. Image plane

Reticle 60

Subtension S with 6x
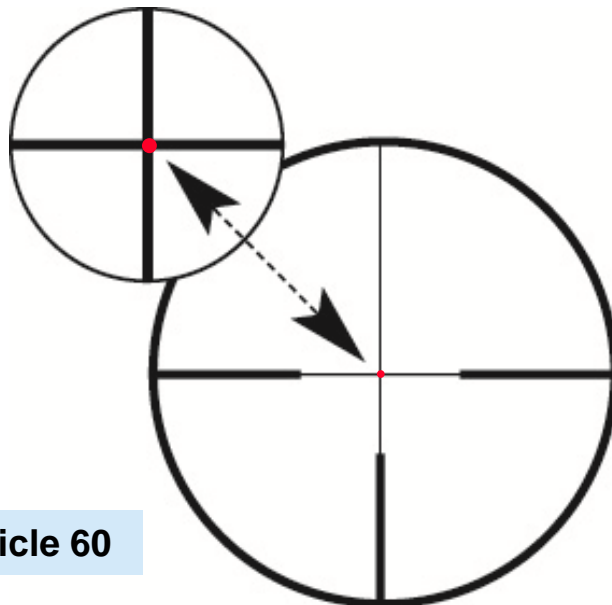in cm at 100 m**:**

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 x 6 / M

Diameter dot at 100 m
= 9.6 cm / magnification

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

Duralyt: 6

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Duralyt

1.2 - 5 x 36
2 - 8 x 42
3 - 12 x 50

2. Image plane
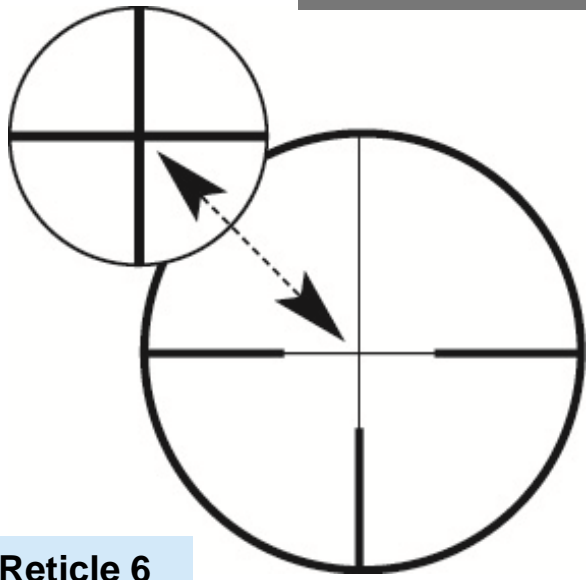
Reticle 6

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 x 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