# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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### Optics and optical instruments — Specifications for telescopic sights —

Part 1: General-purpose instruments

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SPartie 1 Instruments pour usage général

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#### Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14135-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Telescopic systems*.

ISO 14135 consists of the following parts, under the general title Optics and optical instruments – Specifications for telescopic sights (standards.iteh.ai)

- Part 1: General-purpose instruments ISO 14135-1:2003
- Part 2: High-performance instruments td40edfc048f/iso-14135-1-2003

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# Optics and optical instruments — Specifications for telescopic sights —

# Part 1: General-purpose instruments

#### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 14135 applies to general-purpose telescopic sights, used on hand-held firearms and airguns. It contains a classification to the usage of telescopic sights and specifies interfaces, minimum requirements and tolerances to their performances.

High-performance telescopic sights are specified in part 2 of ISO 14135.

### 2 Normative references STANDARD PREVIEW

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.14135-1:2003

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e53baab0-74b7-492a-b3af-ISO 10109-4:2001, Optics and optical instruments 35-1-2 Environmental requirements — Part 4: Test requirements for telescopic systems

ISO 14132-1:2002, Optics and optical instruments — Vocabulary for telescopic systems — Part 1: General terms and alphabetical indexes of terms in ISO 14132

ISO 14132-3:2002, Optics and optical instruments — Vocabulary for telescopic systems — Part 3: Terms for telescopic sights

ISO 14490-1:—<sup>1)</sup>, Optics and optical instruments — Test methods for telescopic systems — Part 1: Test methods for basic characteristics

ISO 14490-3:—<sup>1)</sup>, Optics and optical instruments — Test methods for telescopic systems — Part 3: Test methods for telescopic sights

ISO 14490-5:—<sup>1)</sup>, Optics and optical instruments — Test methods for telescopic systems — Part 5: Test methods for transmittance

ISO 14490-7:—<sup>1)</sup>, Optics and optical instruments — Test methods for telescopic systems — Part 7: Test methods for limit of resolution

<sup>1)</sup> To be published.

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the terms and definitions given in ISO 14132-1 and ISO 14132-3 apply.

#### 4 Classification

Due to different requirements, telescopic sights shall be classified according to their end use thus:

- telescopic sights for airguns;
- telescopic sights for pistols (e.g. handgun scopes);
- telescopic sights for rifles (e.g. hunting telescopic sights).

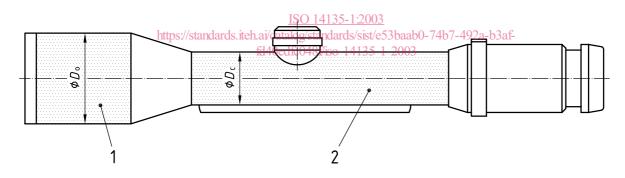
#### 5 Interfaces

Telescopic sights shall have interfaces to mounting systems for interconnection with firearms.

The interface areas shall be the central tube and – if of different size – the objective tube.

The interface areas shall be cylindrical in shape. Alternatively, the central tube may have a dovetail at the item side.

Recommended interface dimensions are given in Annex A. (standards.iteh.ai)



#### Key

 $D_{\rm o}$  Diameter of objective tube

- D<sub>c</sub> Diameter of central tube
- 1 objective tube
- 2 central tube

Figure 1 — Interface areas (schematic)

#### 6 Fundamental requirements

Fundamental requirements are defined by minimum values or tolerances for the important characteristics of telescopic sights.

Tolerances specify maximum deviations between measured and nominal values. Nominal values shall be laid down by the manufacturing or trading company.

Telescopic sights shall comply with the environmental requirements relative to the respective instrument type, as appropriate. These environmental requirements are specified in ISO 10109-4.

Compliance of the telescopic sight with the requirements given in Tables 1 and 2 shall be tested according to the test methods specified in ISO 14490-1, ISO 14490-3, ISO 14490-5 and ISO 14490-7.

Characteristics	Type of telescopic sight	Minimum value/requirement		
Eye relief, in millimetres	for airguns	50		
	for pistols	250		
	for rifles	70		
Resolution, in arc seconds (exit pupil ≼ 4,5 mm)	all	centre ≼ 400/ <i>D</i> ª		
iTeh STA	for airguns RD PREV	$\leq 2 \times 60/\Gamma^{b}$		
Resolution, in arc seconds (exit pupil > 4,5 mm) (sta	for pistols	$\leqslant$ 1,5 $ imes$ 60/ $\varGamma$		
	for rifles	$\leqslant$ 1,5 × 60/ $\Gamma$		
Dioptre adjustment range (total), in dioptres	for pistols of rifles03 atalog/standards/sist/c53baab0-74	3 07-492a-b3af-		
Total reticle adjustment range <sup>c</sup> , fd4 in arc minutes	edfc048f/iso-14135-1-2003 for rifles or pistols	30		
Transmission	all	Each glass-to-air surface shall be antireflection-coated.		
<sup>a</sup> <i>D</i> is the entrance pupil diameter, in millimetres, in accordance with ISO 14132-1.				
<sup>b</sup> $\Gamma$ is the magnification in accordance with ISO 14132-1.				
<sup>c</sup> Independent for both elevation and windage adjustment.				

Table 1 — Minimum values for characteristics of general purpose telescopic sights

Characteristics	Type of telescopic sight	Maximum deviation			
Magnification	all	<i>Γ</i> ≤ <b>3</b>	Г>3	Zoom	
		± 10 %	± 5 %	± 10 %	
Field of view	all	± 5 %			
Entrance pupil diameter <sup>a</sup>	for airguns	± 5 %			
	for rifles or pistols	± 3 %			
Zero setting of dioptre scale <sup>b</sup> , in dioptres	all	<i>Γ</i> ≤ <b>2</b>		Γ> <b>2</b>	
		not require	ed	$\pm$ 0,5	
Parallax of reticle <sup>c</sup> , in arc minutes		Г<6		Г≥6	
	for airguns	6/Г		—	
	for pistols	4,5/ <i>Г</i>		_	
	for rifles	3/Г		0,5	
Centre of reticle <sup>d</sup> , in relation to	for airguns	± 1,5 %			
total field of view	for rifles or pistols	± 1,5 %			
Reticle tilt, in degrees	all	± 2			
Reticle tracking, in degrees iTe	for rifles or pistols A	RD PREVIE <sup>3</sup> W			
Line of sight shift due to zooming <sup>c</sup> ,	reticle in 1st image plane	inuarus.iten.ar) –			
in arc minutes	reticle in 2nd image plane ISO 1413	<u>5-1:2003</u> rds/sist/e53baab0	<b>2</b>	£	
<sup>a</sup> At maximum magnification on zoom	-telescopic_sights_048f/isc	-14135-1-2003	, 107 17 <u>Da</u> 0 <del>0</del> a	2	
<sup>b</sup> This tolerance includes focus shift due to zooming.					
<sup>c</sup> Angular deviation in object space.					
d In relation to centre of field of view.					

#### Table 2 — Tolerances for characteristics of general-purpose telescopic sights

#### 7 Consumer information

#### 7.1 Marking

For identification and operation, telescopic sights shall have, as a minimum, the markings listed in Table 3.

Characteristics	Ma	Marking		
Characteristics	required	recommended		
Magnification or range of magnification <sup>a</sup>	×			
Entrance pupil diameter <sup>a</sup>	×			
Name of manufacturer or registered trade mark	×			
Product name or identification		×		
Country of origin		×		
Serial number		×		
Position for zero dioptre		×		
Value of reticle adjustment per click		×		
Direction of adjustment for point of impact		×		
<sup>a</sup> Basic designation is given by the combination of magnification ar $3 - 10 \times 50$ .	d diameter of entrance	pupil, e.g. $6 \times 42$ or		

#### Table 3 — Marking

#### 7.2 Information brochures

brochures <u>ISO 14135-1:2003</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e53baab0-74b7-492a-b3af-

Product catalogues, user manuals and other technical information brochures for telescopic sights shall provide complete information at least on the technical characteristics given in Table 4.

#### 7.3 Compliance

Products complying with the requirements given in this part of ISO 14135 may be designated as "General-purpose instruments in accordance with this International Standard, i.e. ISO 14135-1."

NOTE Products complying with the requirements given in ISO 14135-2 may be designated as *"High-performance instruments in accordance with ISO 14135-2."*