

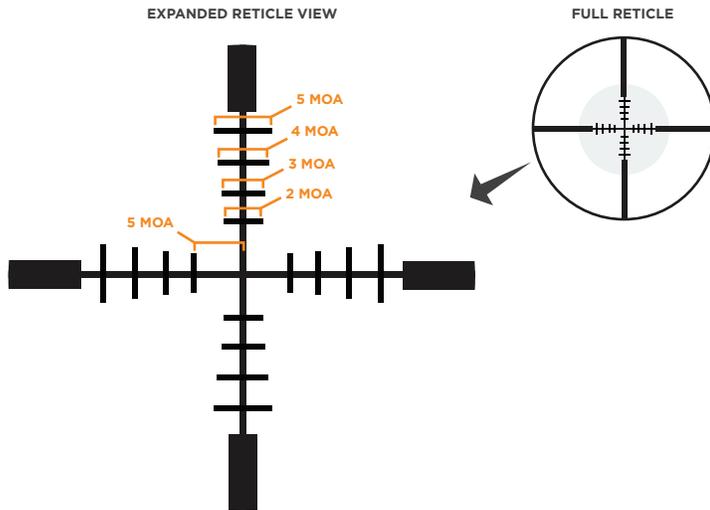
RETICLE MANUAL | P4 SNIPER

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CAUTION BE SURE THAT YOUR FIREARM IS UNLOADED AND ALWAYS POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. Always practice safe and proper firearm handling procedures.

WARNING READ CAREFULLY BEFORE USE. Read through the entire product manual before attempting to use this product. Always treat a firearm as if it were fully loaded.

P4 SNIPER RETICLE MOA INCREMENT SPECIFICATIONS



PROPER USE AND APPLICATION

The P4 Sniper Reticle can be used to augment long range effectiveness and assist the shooter when ranging targets.

The reticle is divided into 5 MOA (Minute of Angle) increments (see "Expanded Reticle View" to left). The thickness of the thin reticle line is 1 MOA.

1 MOA will correspond to 1.05 inches at a 100 yard distance, 2.1 inches at 200 yards, 3.15 inches at 300 yards, and so on.

The widths (elevation lines) and heights (windage lines) of the dividing lines are of varying MOA widths and heights. The first dividing line from the center of the reticle is 2 MOA, then 3 MOA, 4 MOA, and the last line furthest from the center of the reticle is 5 MOA (see "Expanded Reticle View" to left).

The lines are spaced in 5 MOA increments from each other. You can quickly use the spacing between multiple lines for large or close range targets (5 MOA, 10 MOA, 15 MOA, etc).

Any size target can easily be ranged using a simple mathematical formula:

$$\frac{\text{TARGET SIZE (IN INCHES)} \times 95.5}{\text{MEASURED MOA}} = \text{RANGE ESTIMATION IN YARDS}$$

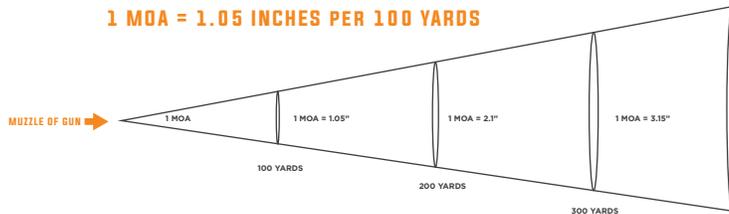
The reticle MOA lines or MOA spacing will assist you in determining the range of your target if you know (or can estimate) the size of your target (in inches).

To range an object in yards, first determine the target size in inches, divide that number by the target's MOA size measured from the reticle, then multiply this number by 100 (or simply move the decimal point two places to the right). This is the estimated range of your object in yards.

NOTES ON MINUTE OF ANGLE (MOA)

Bullets are very effective projectiles; however, they are not laser accurate when fired. They are subject to the laws of physics. This means that when they are fired from a gun, there will always be some deviation from the original point of aim. Whether it's gravity, wind, or something else, a bullet will almost never hit EXACTLY where you aim it.

The farther the bullet travels, any deviation by the bullet from the original point of aim will be compounded. Minutes of Angle (MOA) are a way to measure this deviation from the original point of aim. We could continue for another couple paragraphs describing how Minutes of Angle (MOA) interact with this deviation, but to simplify things, here's a visual aid to help explain.



As you can see, the area of possible impact points for the bullet increases as the target moves further away.

In order to compensate for this, the windage and elevation turrets on this Trinity Force scope use click values that adhere to the MOA system (see above section), so the shooter can make accurate adjustments to the scope. After the shooter assesses where the bullet is actually impacting in relation to the original point of aim, the scope can be adjusted and a more precise shot can be made.

(See the "SIGHTING-IN YOUR OPTIC" section in the product manual for more on this.)

PRO TIPS FOR MAKING THE SHOT

An accurate assessment of distance will depend on how steady your hold on the rifle is. We recommend the rifle be solidly braced using your preferred rest, bipod or sling when measuring. Once you have an accurate MOA reading, you can use the formula to calculate the distance.

To get the most benefit out of this reticle, Trinity Force recommends shooters memorize their bullet drop numbers and windage/lead corrections in MOAs rather than inches. If you can do this with your selected ammunition, then you will be able to calculate an accurate shot much faster.

Keep in mind that 1 MOA will correspond to 1.05 inches at a 100 yard distance, 2.1 inches at 200 yards, 3.15 inches at 300 yards, and so on.