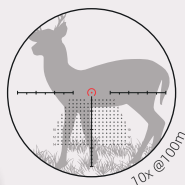
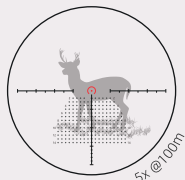
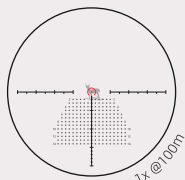


VS10-1 MIL SFP RETICLE

The VS10-1 MIL reticle offers a highly versatile tool for both precision shooting and tactical applications, specifically tailored for a 1-10x24 Second Focal Plane (SFP) Low Power Variable Optic. The 0.08 MIL center dot is used for precise aiming, allowing for minimal target obstruction. The open circle around the center dot helps in fast target acquisition without blocking too much of the field of view, and the diameter of the open circle is 1 MIL.

The vertical line below the center point is 20 MIL long, with 1 MIL gaps. The points below the horizontal line have a 0.04 MIL diameter. These dots allow shooters to make precise windage and elevation adjustments.

For VS10-1 MIL reticle, the subtension is valid at 10x.



Applicable products:

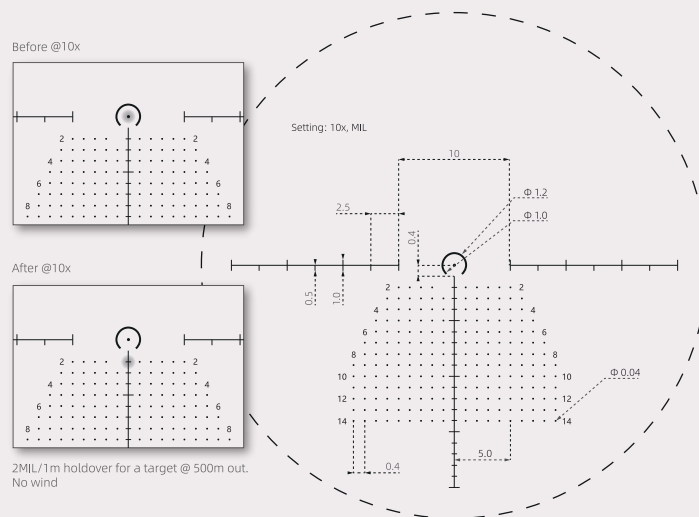
VI S10 - 1-10x24

Red indicated illuminated portion of the reticle

COMPENSATION BULLET DROP

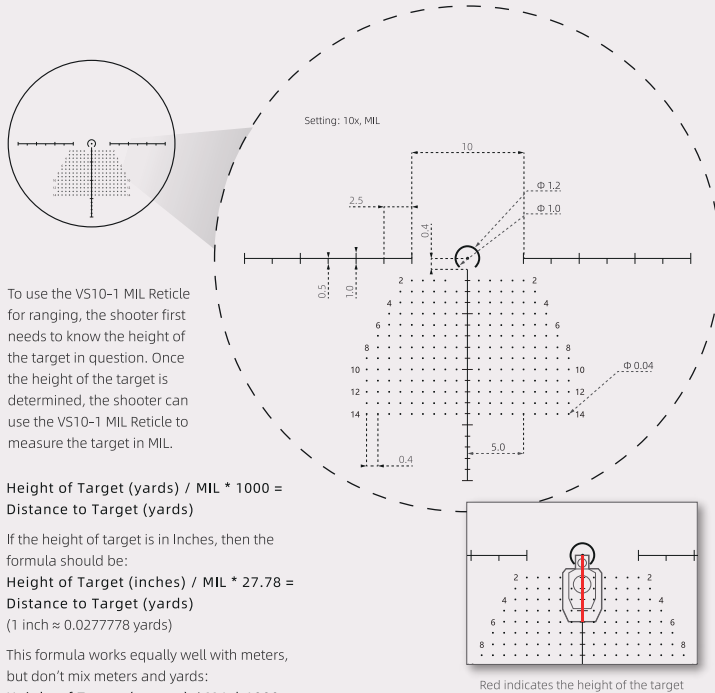
Holdover refers to the technique of adjusting the aim of a firearm to compensate for the effect of gravity on the bullet's trajectory. Bullet drop is the decrease in bullet height as it travels through the air. The shooter can use the MIL markings on the reticle to calculate the bullet drop. The MIL markings on the vertical axis represent the distance in MIL between each hash mark. The horizontal axis represents the windage adjustment.

For example, under no wind condition, after zeroing your scope at 100m, if you know your target is at 500m and your ammo has a 1m bullet drop at that distance, you will need to use 2MIL holdover point. Here is how you get the 2MIL: since 1MIL equals 10cm at 100m, 50cm at 500m, and then 2MIL equals $2 \times 50\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$ at 500m, you need to hold the 2MIL drop point to compensate for the 1m bullet drop, thus bring the aim point to line up with the bullet's point of impact.



When it comes to wind correction in shooting, there are three key factors to keep in mind: the flying time of the bullet, the velocity and direction of the wind, and the ballistics coefficient (BC) of the bullet. By taking into account these three factors, a shooter can make the necessary adjustments to account for wind drift and achieve accurate shots even in challenging conditions.

HOW TO MEASURE TARGET HEIGHT



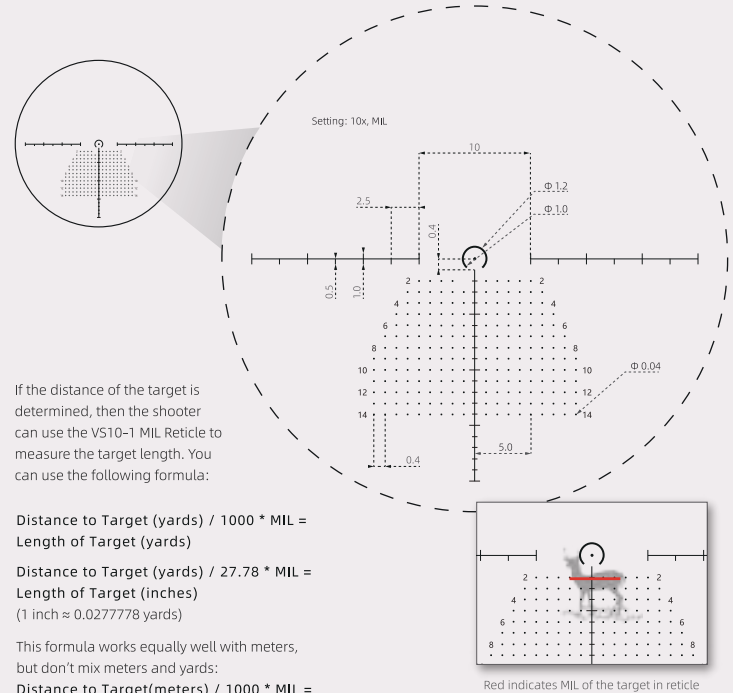
Measure the object in yards to find the distance in yards, and use meters to yield distances in meters.

If the height of an adult male is 5.91ft, and measures 5MIL across the reticle, that is:

Distance to Target (yards) / 27.78 * MIL = Height of Target (inches)

5.91ft = 70.9 inches
 70.9 (inches) / 5 mil x 27.78 = 394 (yards)
 2.0 (yards) / 5 MIL x 1000 = 394 (yards)
 1.8 (meters) / 5 MIL x 1000 = 360 (meters)

HOW TO MEASURE TARGET LENGTH



Measure the object in yards to find the distance in yards, and use meters to yield distances in meters.

If the Distance to Target is 400m, and the target measures 4.5MIL across the reticle, then the target length is:

400 (meters) / 1000 * 4.5 MIL = 1.8 (meters)
 437 (yards) / 1000 * 4.5 MIL = 2.0 (yards)
 437 (yards) / 27.78 * 4.5 MIL = 70 (inches)