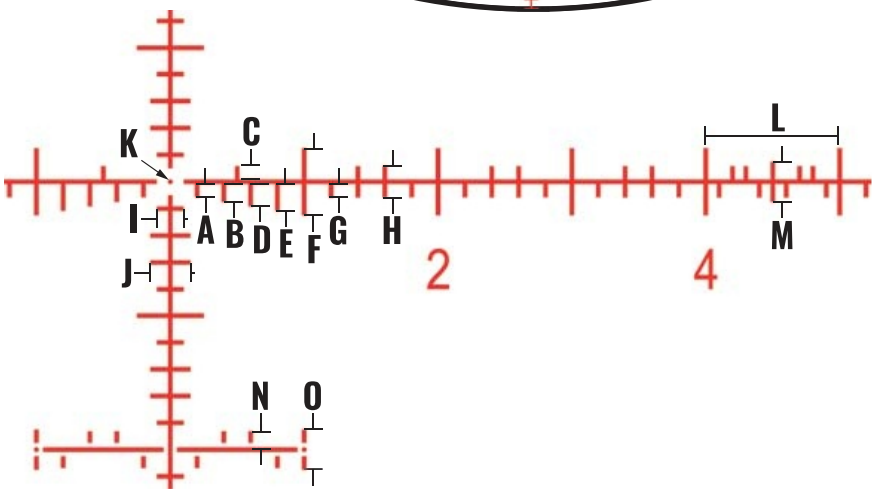
MPCT 2



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
MIL	0,1	0,133	0,1	0,167	0,2	0,5	0,1	0,234	0,2	0,3	0,034	1,0	0,3	0,12	0,3

supporting your precision

This Reticle Use Guide will give you the detailed information on the specific reticle your product has and how to make the best use of it.

Every **ZCO** product places the reticle in the First Focal Plane of the optical system. This means that the reticle stays the same size in relation to the target no matter the magnification setting.

Whether you are using a mil radian (MIL) or Minute of Angle (MOA) reticle, it is important to remember this is simply an angular unit of measure. This angle is the same no matter the distance; 1 MIL at 100 yards is also 1 MIL at 500 yards and 1 MOA at 100 yards is also 1 MOA at 500 yards.

This is important for making corrections to the elevation or windage turrets through observed impact of the bullet down range, no matter the distance, as well as for range estimation with the reticle.
Follow the desired formula below to determine your target distance.

MIL
1. Target size in inches x 27.77 / Target size in MIL = Target distance in Yards.
2. Target size in inches x 25.4 / Target size in MIL = Target distance in Meters.
3. Target size in cm x 10.93 / Target size in MIL = Target distance in Yards.
4. Target size in cm x 10 / Target size in MIL = Target distance in Meters.

MOA
1. Target size in inches x 95.5 / Target size in MOA = Target distance in Yards
2. Target size in inches x 87.3 / Target size in MOA = Target distance in Meters.
3. Target size in cm x 37.60 / Target size in MOA = Target distance in Yards.
4. Target size in cm X 34.38 / Target size in MOA = Target distance in Meters.

Follow this example:

You know a steel target down range measures 18” x 24” and a mil reading with the reticle in your scope gives 1.00 MIL and 1.33 MIL respectively, and you want the distance to be in “Yards.”

$\frac{18 \times 27.77}{1.00\ \text{MIL}} = 499.86\ \text{Yards}$ $\qquad$ $\frac{24 \times 27.77}{1.33\ \text{MIL}} = 501.11\ \text{Yards}$

In this example, we could figure for a 500 yard target distance. Obtaining accurate mil readings through the scope takes practice, and the more accurate the reading, the more accurate the calculated distance.

Since the reticle is in the First Focal Plane (FFP) and we know that mils or MOA is an angular unit of measure, we can make fast and accurate corrections to the elevation or windage turrets on the scope when we observe bullet impact down range that is not where we want it to be. The reticle now essentially becomes a magnified ruler and is accurate no matter the distance.

Place the crosshairs where you want the bullet to impact, then observe where the bullet actually went. Read the reticle for both vertical and horizontal displacement (MIL or MOA depending on the reticle) based on actual bullet impact. If the group needs to come up and left for example, dial the exact amount on the elevation turret in the UP direction and LEFT on the windage turret as measured with the reticle.

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