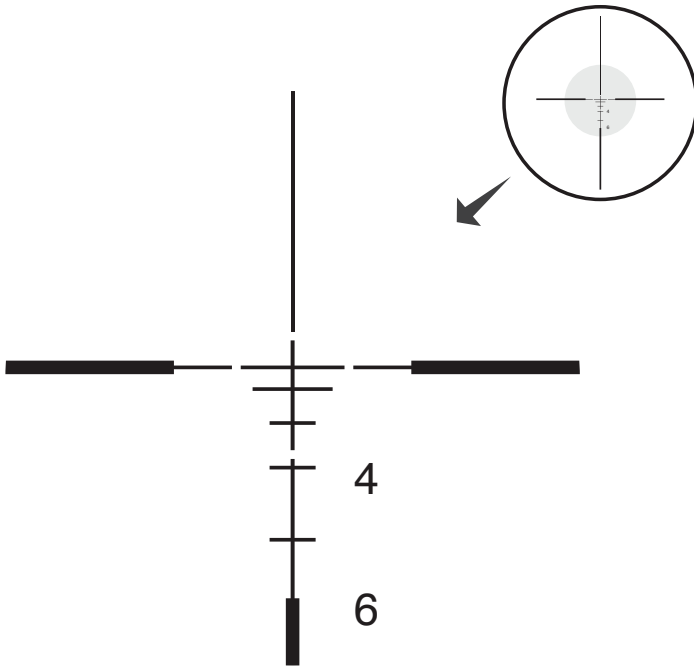


CAUTION BE SURE THAT YOUR FIREARM IS UNLOADED AND ALWAYS POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION. Always practice safe and proper firearm handling procedures.

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.

RANGEFINDER RETICLE SPECS. (FIGURE 1)



PROPER USE AND APPLICATION

The Trinity Force T-BDC reticle is designed to help the shooter quickly acquire targets at multiple ranges with rifles shooting common factory .223, 5.56, .308, and 7.62 loads. The reticle is equipped with descending horizontal cross marks that correspond to (approx.) one minute-of-angle drops in elevation all the way out to 600 yards.

Using this reticle effectively will allow you to maximize your rifle's accuracy potential.

To effectively use this reticle, the shooter must first take into account the caliber and load of the rifle.

STANDARD BULLET DROP FOR 5.56 MM / .223

For .223, 5.56 loads use the numbers provided to you on the reticle. Each number corresponds to how many minutes of angle the bullet is expected to drop. Only numbers 4 and 6 are marked, but each unmarked horizontal cross mark represents a number of MOA's in descending numerical order (See Figure 1)

If you already know the distance of your target, you can use this chart to quickly range in your rifle.

Main crosshair zeroed 50 yards, use from 20 to 200 yards

50-100 YARDS	1ST CROSS MARK
200 YARDS	2ND CROSS MARK
300 YARDS	3RD CROSS MARK
400 YARDS	4TH CROSS MARK
500 YARDS	5TH CROSS MARK
600 YARDS	6TH CROSS MARK

STANDARD BULLET DROP FOR 7.62 MM / .308

For .308, and 7.62 loads, some adjustments must be made, and the numbers provided to you on the reticle will no longer be accurate. However, you can still make compensations when shooting to properly acquire your target.

If you already know the distance of your target, you can use this chart to quickly range in your rifle.

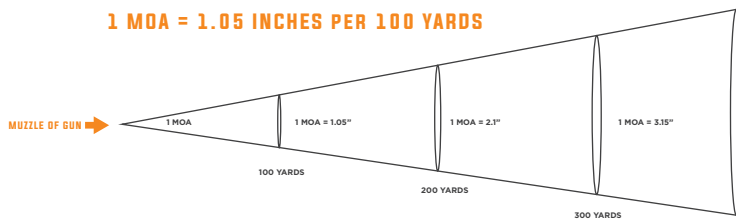
Main crosshair zeroed 50 yards, use from 50 to 150 yards

50-150 YARDS	1ST CROSS MARK
230 YARDS	3RD CROSS MARK
330 YARDS	4TH CROSS MARK
440 YARDS	5TH CROSS MARK
570 YARDS	6TH CROSS MARK

NOTES ON MINUTE OF ANGLE (MOA)

Bullets are very effective projectiles, but they are not laser accurate when fired. They are subjected 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.)

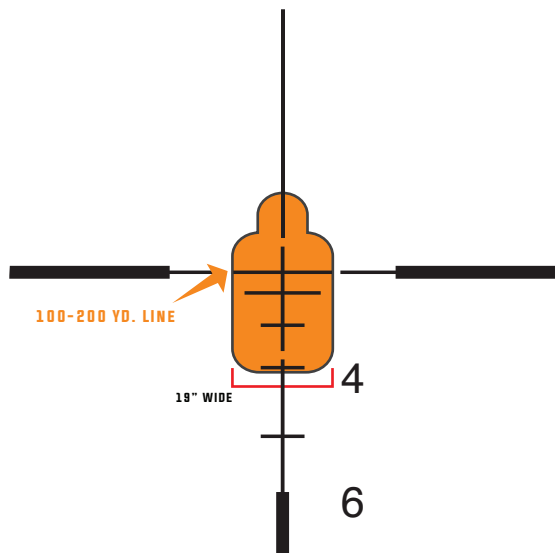
PRO TIPS FOR MAKING THE SHOT

An accurate assessment of distance will depend on how steady your hold of 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.

RANGEFINDER RETICLE SPECS. (FIGURE 2)



USING THE RANGEFINDER CHOKE

The T-BDC is also equipped with a range finding choke that is integrated with the reticle. (See Figure 2)

The range finding choke is calibrated for the lowest power zoom setting for all Trinity Force optics fitted with the T-BDC reticle. If your rifle features fixed magnification, you do not need to worry about magnification calibration. The range finding choke is the same series of horizontal cross marks that are used for MOA drops detailed in the previous section. The range finding choke is calibrated for the average human shoulder width (approx. 19 inches).

In order to use this reticle feature, you must have at least some knowledge of the size of the target you are aiming at. This is designed so that you will be able to quickly estimate ranges for human sized silhouettes or 19 inch wide targets.

Using this knowledge, you can also estimate the ranges of various other sized targets by calculating their respective size against a man-sized target. If you are shooting at a 19 inch wide target, you would bracket the edges of the target between the choke lines.

That choke line will also be the proper cross mark hold over to compensate for bullet drop. (See Figure 2)

EXAMPLE OF PROPER CHOKE USE

If you are shooting at a 19 inch wide target, you would bracket the edges of the target with a horizontal cross mark that is closest to meeting the edges of your target but not exceeding it. Find the closest horizontal line that would correspond to the width of the target to get a quick range estimation of your target.

