

RETICLEMLR™



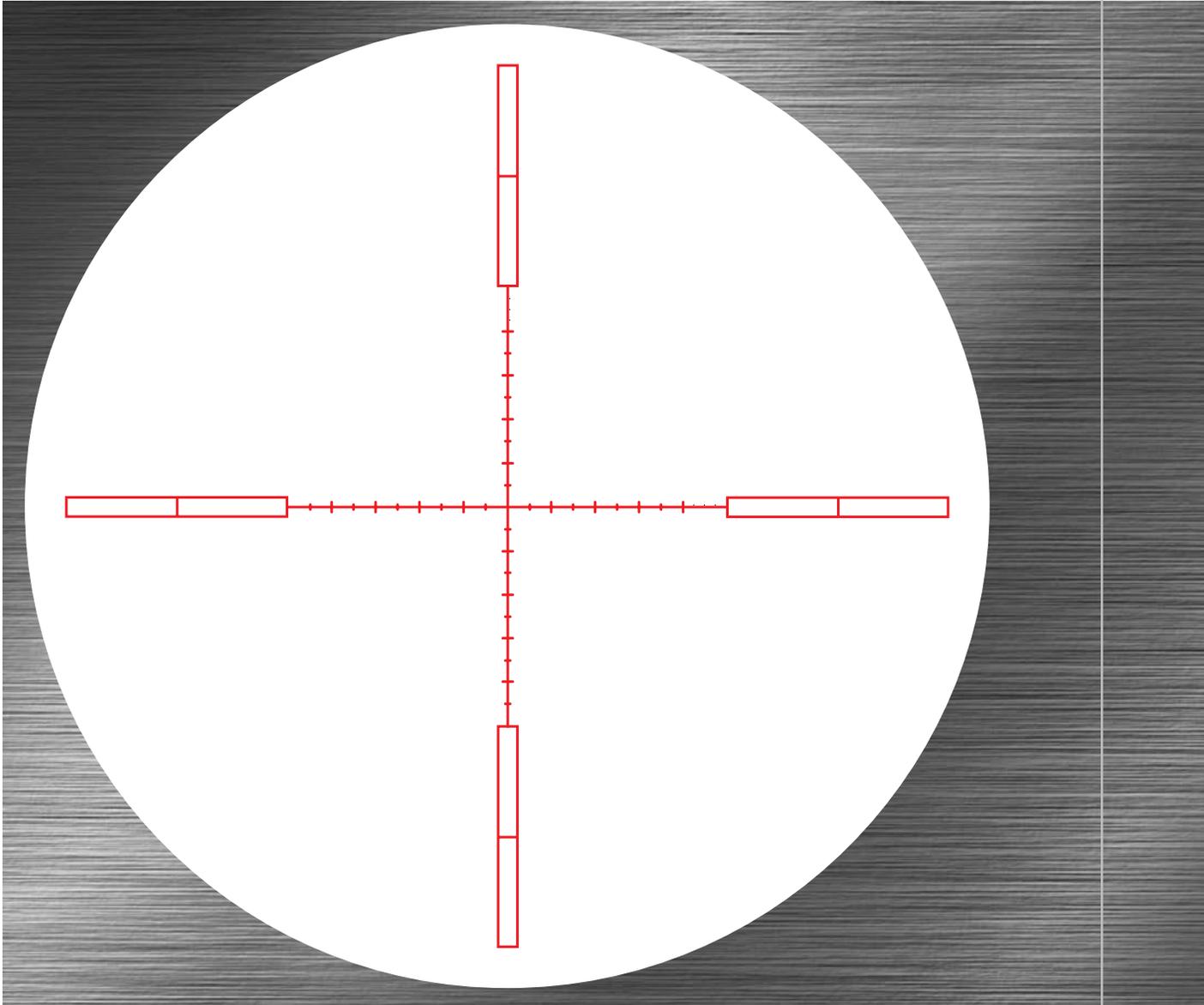
NIGHTFORCE®

Available in:

Nightforce 3.5-15X, 5.5-22X, 8-32X and 12-42X NXS riflescopes

Allows for multiple zeroes, holdover, holdunder and windage adjustments without touching elevation or windage knobs

Excellent for range estimation



Applications:

Field tactical
Long-range hunting

Above: John Whidden, 2x winner of the Long Range Highpower National Championships and the Canadian Cup. He's also been a member of the winning Herrick Trophy team at Camp Perry. No wonder John's smiling.

RETICLEMLR™

Exceptionally well suited for field tactical and long-range applications, the MLR™ reticle is marked in .5 and 1 mil divisions. This allows the shooter to utilize multiple zero points, holdover and holdunder settings, and windage compensation without changing the elevation or windage knobs on the scope.

There are also .25 mil marks at the 12:00 and 3:00 positions to aid in more precise range estimation.

The MLR reticle is an ideal complement to Nightforce Milradian adjustment turrets.

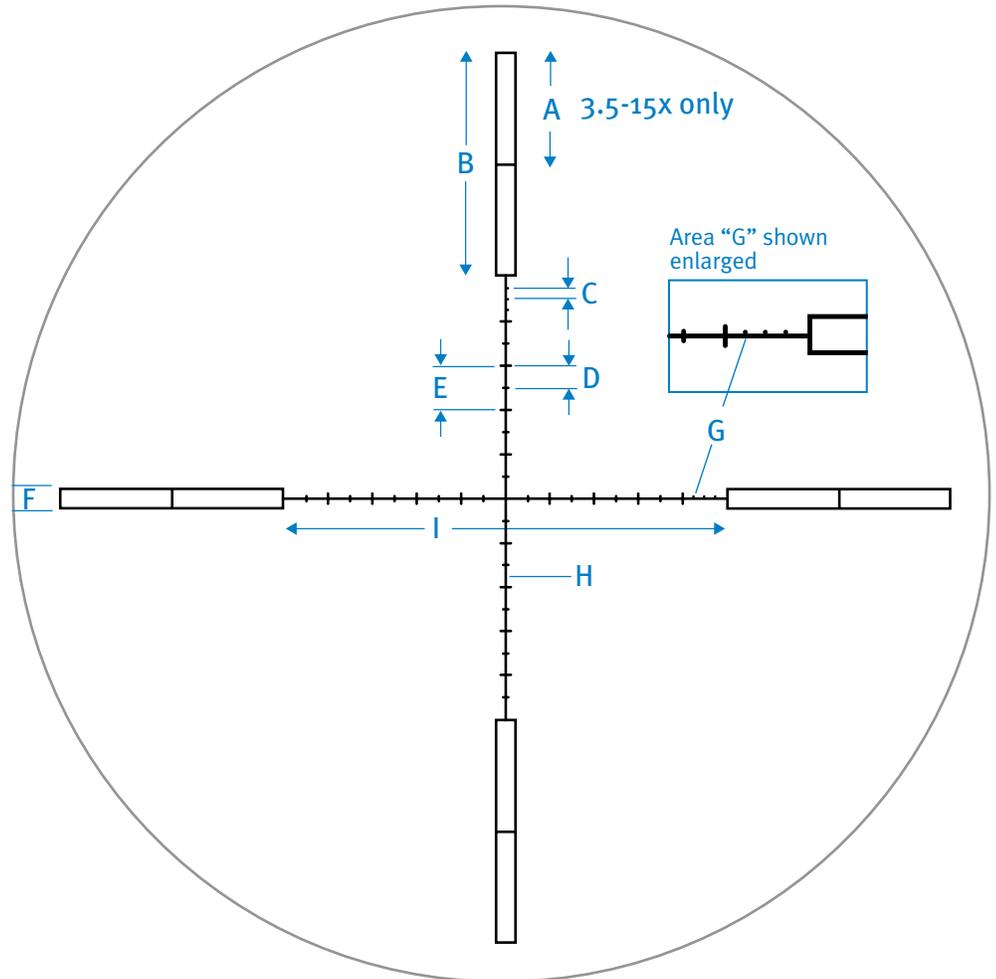
- .5 mil and 1 mil divisions
- Allows multiple zeroes, holdovers/unders, windage adjustments and target leads without touching adjustment knobs
- Excellent for range estimation
- Illumination standard

Reticle substensions	
A	2.5 MILRADIANT @ 15X (3.5-15X NXS only)
B	5 MILRADIANT @ 15X, 2.5 MILRADIANT @ 22X
C	.25 MILRADIANT
D	.5 MILRADIANT
E	1 MILRADIANT
F	.5 MILRADIANT
G	LINE SIZE: @ 15x and 22x = 1/16 mil long with a 1/16 mil gap spacing between them and the main reticle line, for a total space of 1/8 mil.
H	LINE THICKNESS: .13 MOA @ 15X, .093 MOA @ 22X
I	10 MILS (inside edge to inside edge)

Ranging usage	
Riflescope	Power setting
3.5-15X	15X
5.5-22X	22X
8-32X	22X*
12-42X	22X*

* Signified by an "R" on power zoom ring

Please note that accurate rangefinding with the MLR reticle can only be accomplished at the power settings shown above, relative to the specific model of Nightforce rifle scope.



Range estimation

The Nightforce MLR™ reticle can provide an accurate estimate of range, when the target size is known, by utilizing the following mil relation formula:

$$\text{Target Size (in)} \div \text{Object Size (mils)} \times 27.77 = \text{Range in Yards}$$

$$\text{Target Size (in)} \div \text{Object Size (mils)} \times 25.4 = \text{Range in Meters}$$

$$\text{Target Size (cm)} \div \text{Object Size (mils)} \times 1.093 = \text{Range In Yards}$$

$$\text{Target Size (cm)} \div \text{Object Size (mils)} \times 10 = \text{Range In Meters}$$

The formulas above are shown to provide the range to the target in both yards and meters for target sizes known in both inches and centimeters.

For example, a U.S. "stop" sign is known to be 30 inches in height and 30 inches in width. Knowing the size of the target and applying the proper formula as shown above will provide a range to the target. Please note, that your ability to accurately measure the object in your reticle, is directly related to the accuracy of the calculated range. This does take some practice to become accurate.

For example, measure the 30" stop sign in your MLR reticle at 2.5 mils. Divide 30 by 2.5 and get 12. Multiply 12 times your constant of 27.77 and your range to the target is 333 yards.

$$30 \div 2.5 \times 27.77 = 333.24$$



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