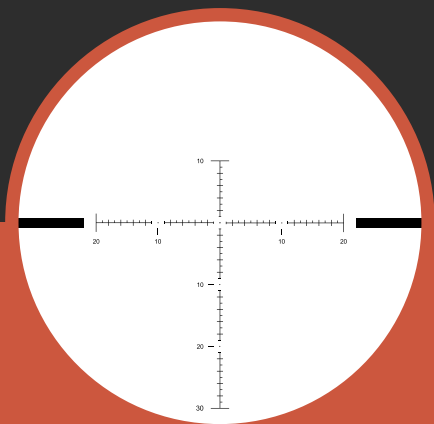


ATHLON
RIDICULOUSLY GOOD OPTICS

AAGR2 SFP MOA

Heras SPR Riflescope

SECOND FOCAL PLANE

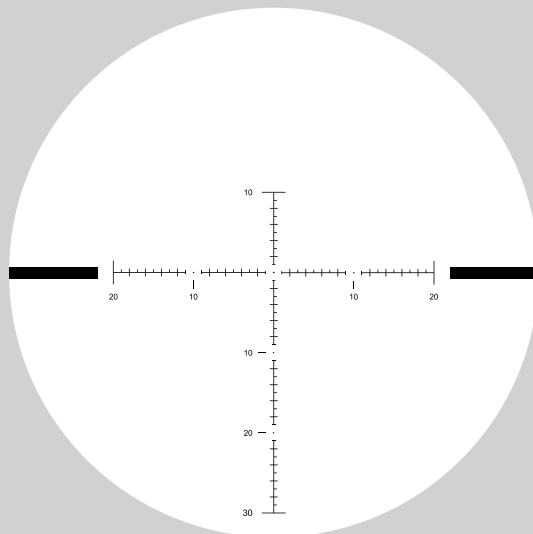


RETICLE MANUAL

THE ATHLON® AAGR2 SFP MOA RETICLE

AAGR2 SFP MOA reticle has a 0.2 moa floating center dot and 1 moa increment hash marks, which help you quickly lock in your target. The unique design of having floating dots at every 10 moa and 1 moa increment hash marks offers the shooter great reference points on the reticle with little to none view obstruction and helps set any holdover points within a blink of an eye.

Application: Precision Mid and Long Range Shooting for both Tactical and Hunting



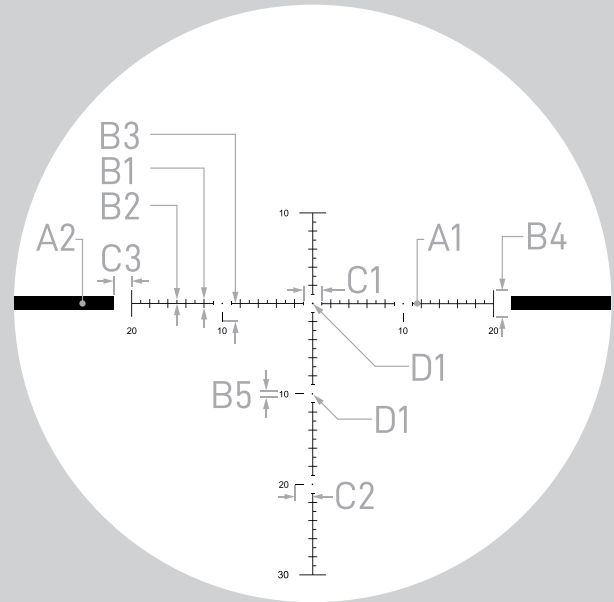
Reticle subtensions are valid @ 20x

RETICLE SUBTENSIONS

The AAGR2 SFP MOA reticle is based on the minute of angle, a unit of angular measurement, usually shortened to moa. A "moa" is defined as "one minute of an angle". As a full circle has 360 degrees, and each degree is composed of 60 minutes (60'), thus there are 360 (degrees) x 60 (minutes) = 21,600 minutes in a circle. Since there are 360 degree in a circle, we can get $360 \text{ degree} / 21600 \text{ minutes} = 0.016667 \text{ degrees/minute}$. If the target is 100 yards (3600 inches) away, we can use a formula, $3600 * \text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(0.016667))$, to get 1.047 inches which means 1 moa equals to 1.047 inches at 100 yards. Many people just round down the 1.047 inches to 1 inch @100 yards. If you are using metric system, formula $100000\text{mm} * \text{TAN}(\text{RADIANS}(0.01667))$ gets you that 1 moa equals to 29.1 mm @100 meters.

The AAGR2 SFP MOA reticle is located at the second plane which stays in between erector tube and ocular lens. The size or the appearance of a second focal plane reticle does not change when you try to zoom in or zoom out, however the relative ratio between reticle and your target changes all the time because your target appears bigger or smaller when the magnification changes.

The subtensions of a second focal plain reticle and ranging capability are only accurate at certain magnification and due to this nature, the subtensions of the reticle are only valid at 20x for 4-20x50 scope.



SUBTENSIONS IN MOA

A1	A2	B1	B2	B3	B4
0.12	1.5	1	0.4	2	3
B5	C1	C2	C3	D1	D2
0.7	2	1	2	0.2	

DISTANCE RANGING

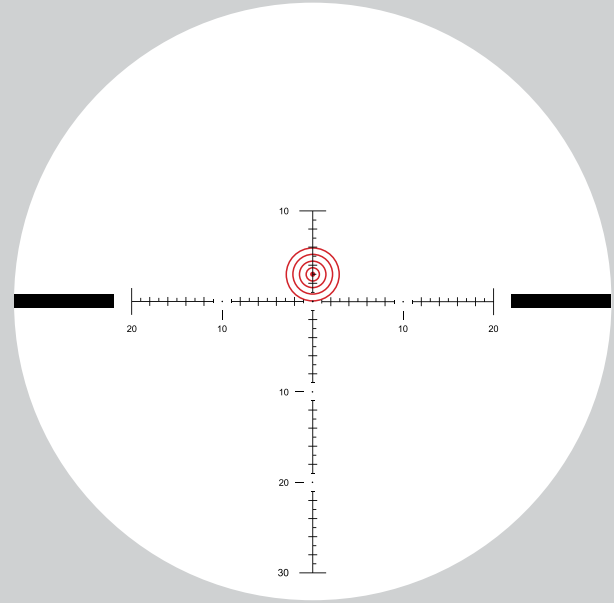
Equations for ranging distance to a target using moa

$$\frac{\text{Height of Target (Inches)} \times 100}{\text{MOA Reading on Reticle}} = \text{Distance to Target (Yards)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Height of Target (CM)} \times 34.4}{\text{MOA Reading on Reticle}} = \text{Distance to Target (Meters)}$$

As the height of target and moa reading on the reticle are two key variables in this equation, you have to get an accurate value for those two as much as possible. First all you want to put your rifle on a steady rest so you can get an accurate reading of the target height on the reticle. If needed using the smallest measurement on the reticle to get the most accurate readings. Second use your best knowledge on the height of the target, such as 72 inch high fence or 45 inch shoulder high of white tail deer, to give a value of the target height. Once you got the reading on reticle and your estimate of the target height, you can just simply use above equations to calculate the distance to your target.

EXAMPLE



Reading a 3-foot target (36 inches) at 6 moa gives 600 yards

$$\frac{36 \text{ inches} \times 100}{6 \text{ moas}} = 600 \text{ yards}$$

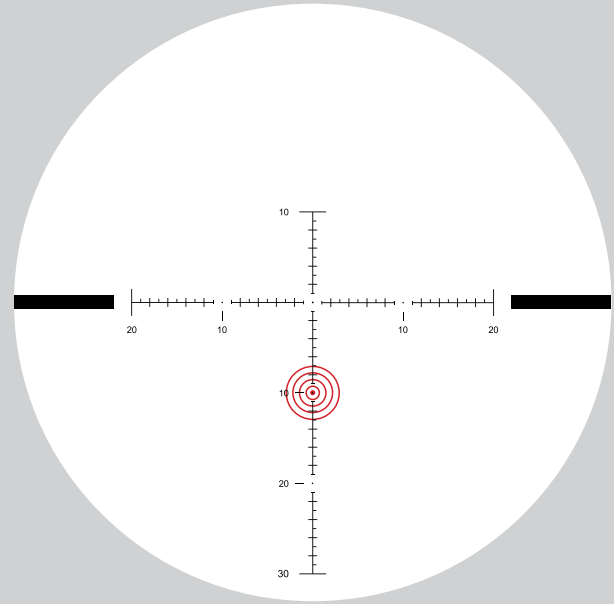
HOLDOVER FOR COMPENSATING BULLET DROP

To be able to use the elevation holdovers effectively, you have to know the distance to your target and bullet trajectory (bullet drop in inches or moa). Since many bullet ballistic charts highlight bullet drops in inches and 1moa equals to 1.047 (rounded up to 1 inch) at 100 yards, 2 inches at 200 yards, and 10 inches at 1000 yards, etc, we can use those to calculate the holdover position in moa on this reticle.

For example, under no wind condition, if you knew your target is at 600 yards and your ammo has a 60 inch bullet drop at that distance, you want to use 10 moa holdover point. Here is how you got the 10 moa: since 1 moa equals to 1 inch x 6 =6 inches at 600 yards, and then 10 moa equal to 10 x 6 inches =60 inches at 600 yards, you want to hold the 10 moa drop point to compensate the 60 inch bullet drop.

To achieve ultimate precision, it is always a better idea to develop your own D.O.P.E (Data of Previous Engagement)chart so that you can refer back to it for specific bullet drop compensation under different ambient environment and weather condition.

EXAMPLE



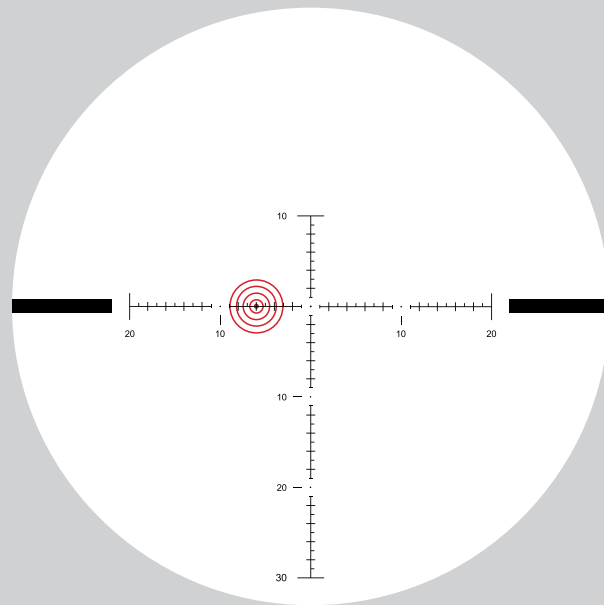
10 moa /60 inch holdover for a target @ 600 yards out. No wind.

HOLDOVER FOR WIND CORRECTION AND MOVING TARGET

The AAGR2 SFP MOA reticle has 1 moa markings increment both vertically and horizontally from the 0.2 moa center dot which can help you set your holdover positions to compensate wind correction and hold the lead for a moving target.

The flying time of a bullet, the velocity and direction of the wind and the "slippery-ness" of the bullet expressed in BC (Ballistic Coefficient) determine your holdover for wind correction. Once again you have to understand the impact of those three factors on your bullet's flying path in terms of inches or moa and calculate how much holdover you have to hold, and then finding the corresponding holdover position on the reticle is a much easier task to accomplish.

EXAMPLE

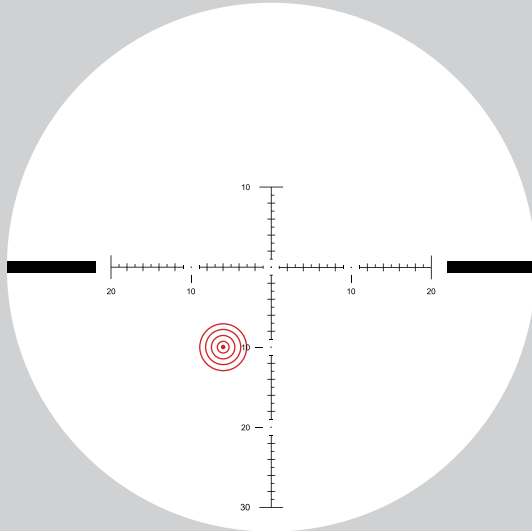


6 moa wind correction for 10 mph wind from right to left @ 600 yards. Elevation turret has been dialed up to compensate bullet drop, just simply use center horizontal cross line to holdover for wind correction

USE VISUAL CROSS POINT FOR WIND CORRECTION AND BULLET DROP

As an alternative, you can use a virtual cross point formed by hash marks on both horizontal and vertical cross lines to holdover bullet drop and wind correction.

EXAMPLE

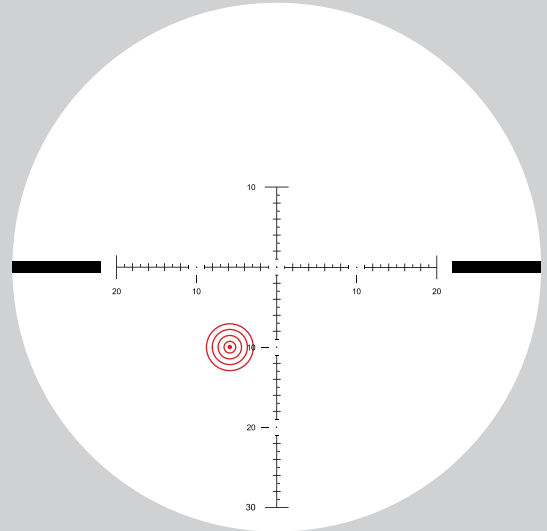


Use 10 moa for 60 inch bullet drop for a target @ 600 yards, 6 moa wind correction for 10 mph wind from right to left.

HOLD LEAD CORRECTION FOR A MOVING TARGET

Distance to your target, moving speed of your target, bullet flying time, wind direction are the key factors that determine how much holdover you need to hold for a moving target. As a rule of thumb, you always hold the lead for the net distance of your target moved (add or subtract holdover for wind correction) during the time span your bullet traveled.

EXAMPLE



5.9 moa lead holdover for a moving target traveling at 2 mph from left to right at 600 yards. Bullet flight time is 1 second during which the target traveled 2.94 feet. No wind.

THE ATHLON GOLD MEDAL LIFETIME WARRANTY*

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