

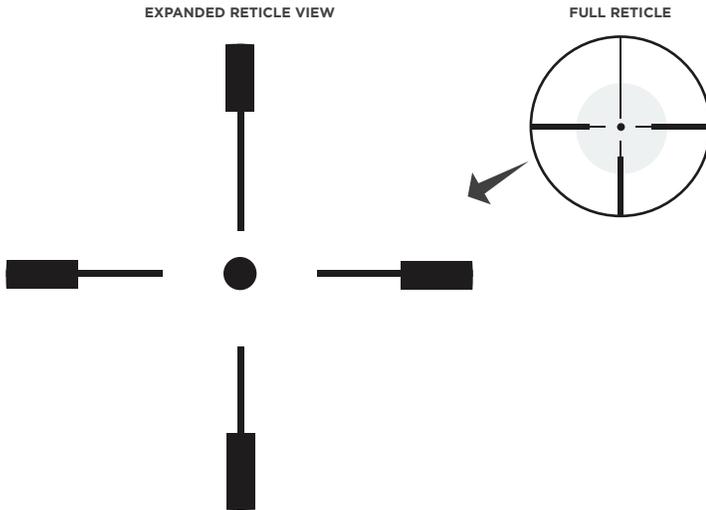
RETICLE MANUAL | SMALL DOT

TRINITY FORCE CORPORATION OPTICS & PARTS MFG. EST. 2014
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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.

SMALL DOT RETICLE SPECS. (FIGURE 1)



PROPER USE AND APPLICATION

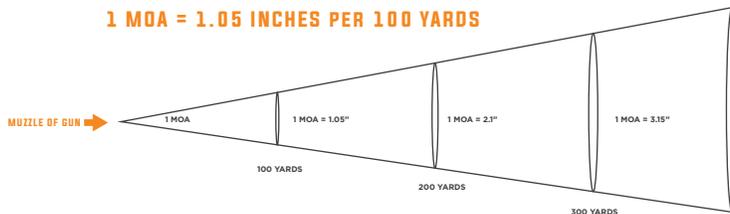
The Trinity Force Small Dot reticle is designed as a multi-purpose reticle with no built-in calculation markings. However, understanding bullet drop, minutes of angle, and environmental effects on bullet trajectory, can greatly improve your accuracy as a shooter by allowing you to estimate proper reticle placement after the first shot is taken.

Depending on the model of your scope, the center portion of your reticle may also be illuminated. Illumination will allow for improved visibility in low-light scenarios and reduce target acquisition times for primary and follow-up shots.

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 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.