RETICLE MANUAL

VECTOR OPTICS®

VET-10BDC

READ IT BEFORE USE!!!

READ AND UNDERSTAND THE CONTENTS OF YOUR RETICLE MANUAL.

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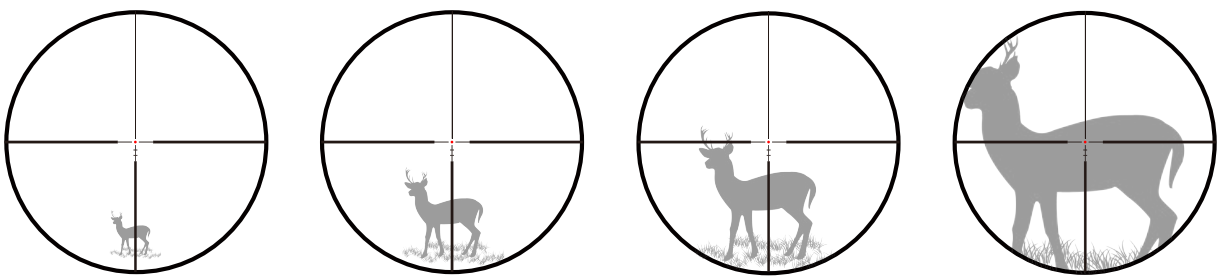
SECOND FOCAL PLANE RETICLES

The second focal plane (SFP) reticles are located near the scope's eyepiece behind the image erecting and magnifying lenses.

This style of reticle does not visually change in size when you change the magnification. The advantage of an SFP reticle is that it always maintains the same ideally-sized appearance.

When shooting with this SFP scope, be aware that the listed reticle subtensions used for estimating range, holdover, and wind drift correction are only accurate at the specified magnification.



2x 4x 6x 12x

MOA EXPLAINED

Minute of Angle (MOA) is a unit of angular measurement that is commonly used in shooting sports and ballistics. It is a unit of measurement that describes both accuracy and scope adjustments.

1 MOA is approximately 1 inch(1.047”) at 100 yards. This means that if a shooter can consistently hit a target with a group of shots that measures 1 MOA in size, they can expect to hit the same-sized target at any distance. For example, a group of shots that measures 2 MOA in size at 100 yards will measure 4 MOA at 200 yards, 6 MOA at 300 yards, and so on.

In addition to measuring shot groups, MOA is also used to describe the adjustments that need to be made to a rifle scope in order to compensate for bullet drop and windage. For example, if a shooter is shooting at a target 500 yards away and the bullet is hitting 4 inches low, they will need to adjust their scope by 4 MOA to hit the target.

Understanding MOA can help shooters improve their accuracy and make the necessary adjustments to hit targets at longer distances.

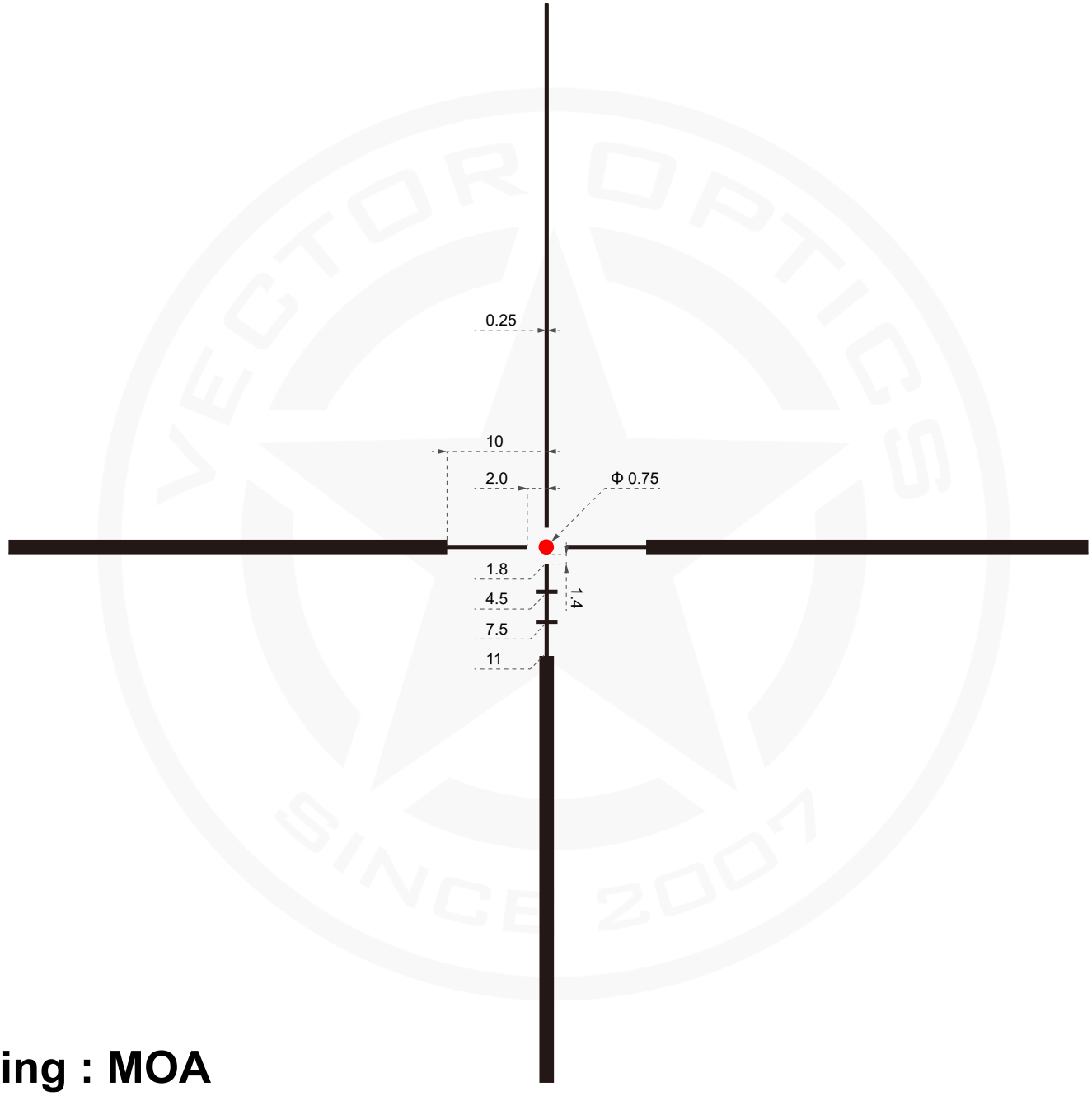
THE Vector Optics® VET-10BDC SFP MOA RETICLE

The **VET-10BDC** reticle is designed for hunting and long-range shooting. It features thicker outer lines on the left, right, and bottom, with thinner inner crosshairs and BDC hash marks. The thicker lines allow for easier target acquisition, while the thinner crosshairs provide for greater precision when aiming at smaller targets.

With the BDC hash marks, you can have bullet holdover at extended distances. Simply choose the appropriate hash mark and you'll have an accurate bullet-drop reference for any reasonable range. With the VET-10BDC reticle, shooters can confidently take aim and hit their target with speed and precision.

The center dot of the reticle is used to provide a point of aim, which can be especially useful when shooting at small targets or aiming at long ranges. The illumination feature of the reticle provides additional visibility in low-light conditions, making it easier to acquire targets and aim accurately.

★ For SCOM-15 model, the suspension is valid at 10x.



Setting : MOA

WIND DRIFT COMPENSATION

The VET-10BDC reticle is designed to help the shooter compensate for wind drift and range estimation. You can use the horizontal line width changes as reference points to complete wind drift compensation. To compensate for wind drift, first, estimate the wind's speed and direction. Then, using the line width changes, estimate the amount of holdover required to counteract the wind drift.

BULLET DROP COMPENSATION

The VET-10BDC reticle is designed for bullet drop compensation, shooters can estimate bullet holdover at long distances. The hash marks below the reticle center can offer bullet-drop reference for all distances. **The VET-10BDC reticle is designed to follow the trajectory of a .223 rifle bullet, with the gap increasing each time to better match fixed distances.**

There are various firearms that the VET-10BDC reticle can be used with, like high powered rifles, rimfire rifles, black powder rifles, slug shotguns and so on. The hash marks of this reticle can also be used as reference for bullet drift compensation in windy days or to estimate range.

RANGING WITH THE VET-10BDC RETICLE

The VET-10BDC reticle can also help the shooter estimate the range to a target. If the shooter knows the target object's size at shooting distance, then he can compare it to either the vertical or horizontal hash mark spacing and roughly estimate the range.

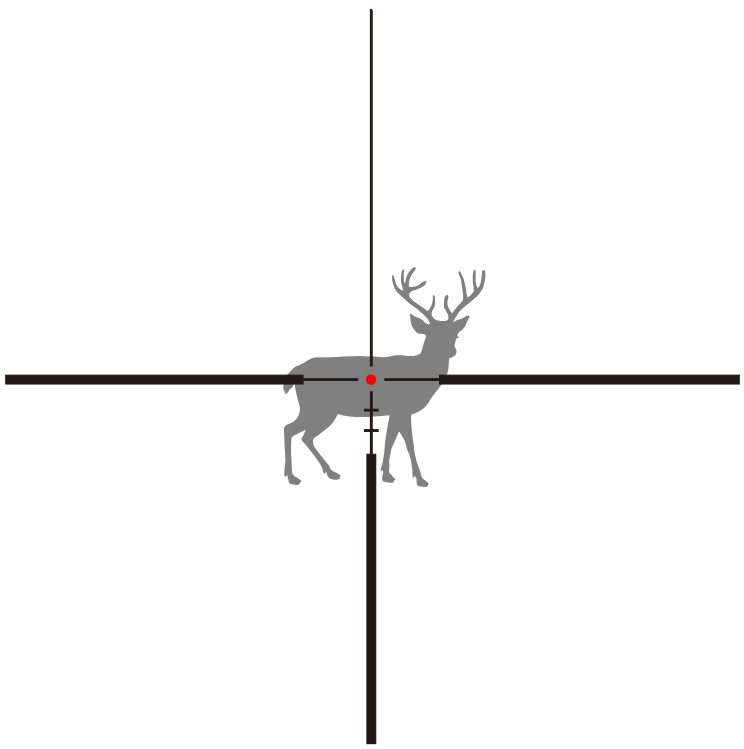
The formula for range estimation is as follows:

Range (yards) = Target Height or Width (inches) * 100 / Target Height or Width measured on reticle (MOA)

EXAMPLE —— Ranging with target's height

Reticle at 10X, If a shooter is looking at an elk, its back to bottom height is 18 inches, and it spans about 9MOAs on the vertical line. Using the formula above, the range to the elk is calculated as follows:

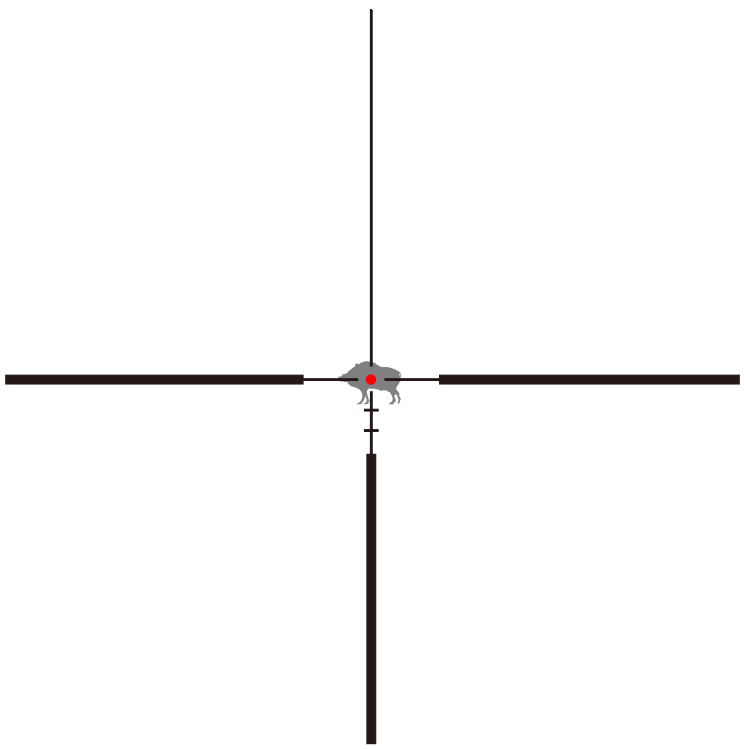
Range = 18inches * 100 / 9 MOAs = 200 yards



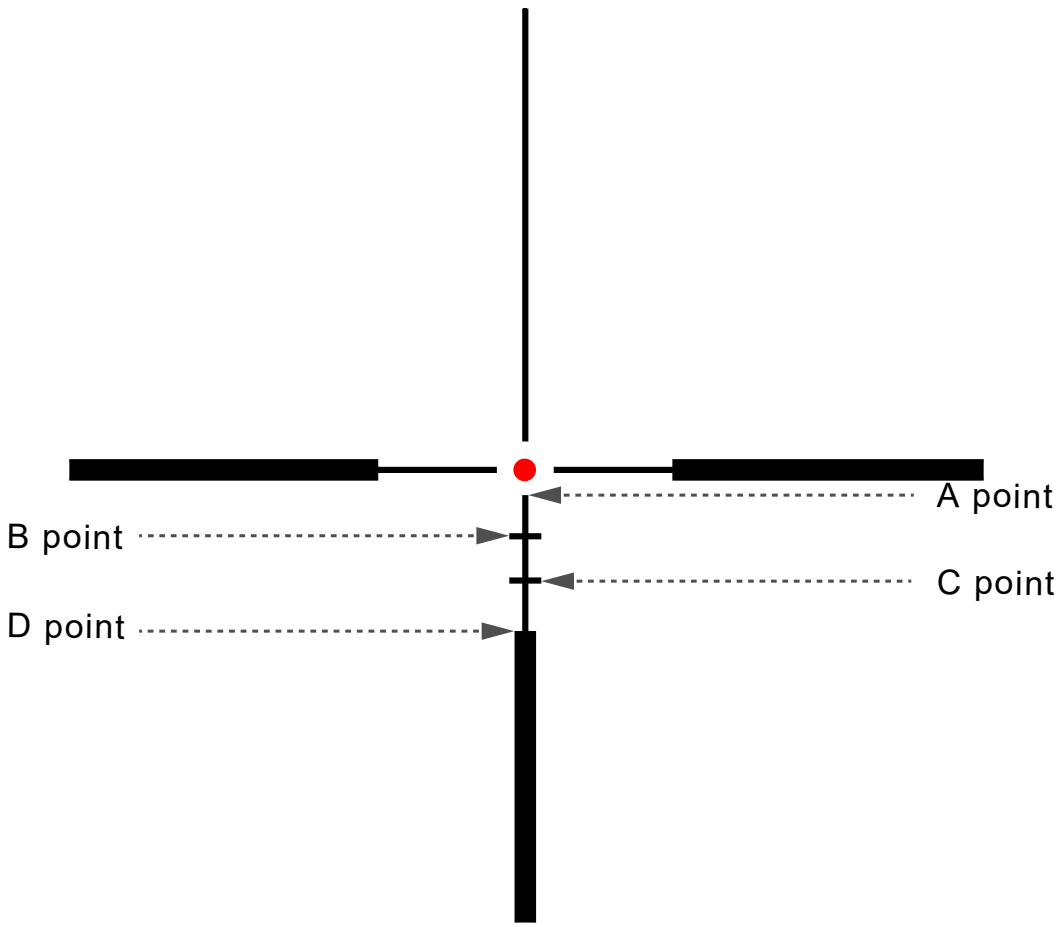
EXAMPLE —— Ranging with target's width

Reticle at 10X, If a shooter is looking at a 3 inches long coyote, and it spans about 10MOAs on the horizontal line. Using the formula above, the range to the coyote is calculated as follows:

Range = 3inches * 100 / 10 MOAs = 30 yards



USING THE RETICLE FOR BULLET DROP COMPENSATION



If you are using the VET-10BDC reticle for bullet-drop compensation, please first zero your rifle at 100 yards or other distances and set the magnification to 10x, then use the hash marks on the reticle to compensate for bullet drop. Here are two examples with different calibers:

Caliber: 30-06, .308, .270

High Power Big Game Rifle | Moderate Ranges (100–400 yds) Use 100 yd. zero on center dot.

Bullet Drop:

A point: 200yds | 4'' drop

B point: 300yds | 13.5'' drop

C point: 400yds | 30'' drop

D point: 500yds | 55'' drop

Caliber: .223, 5.56

High Velocity, Small Caliber Varmint Rifle | Extended Ranges (100–600 yds) Use 200 yd. zero on center dot.

Bullet Drop:

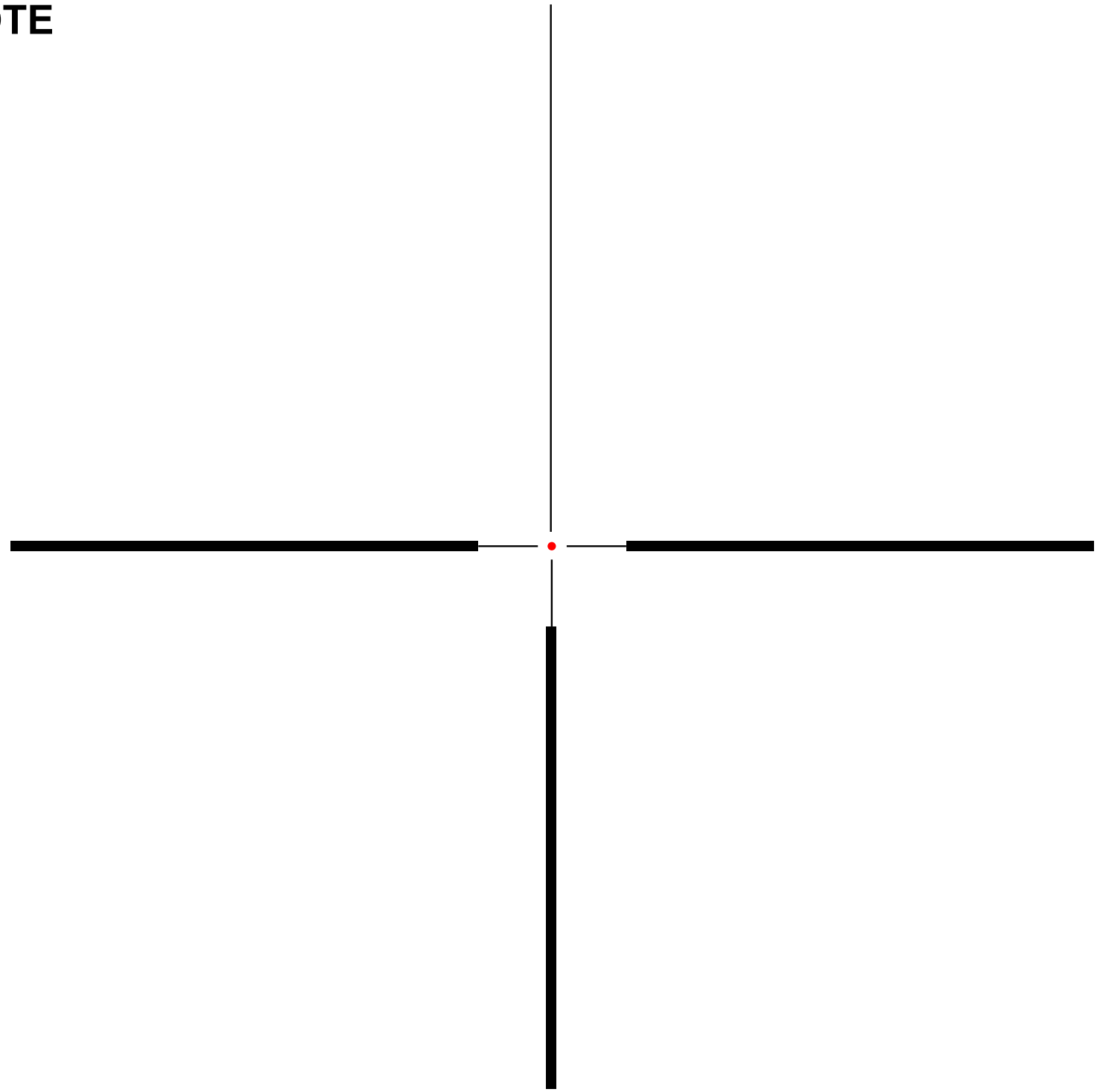
A point: 300 yds. | 6" drop

B point: 450 yds. | 18" drop

C point: 550 yds. | 37.5" drop

D point: 650 yds. | 66" drop

NOTE



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VCT-BNW

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