Fast-Track Instructions – "Yards"*

Here's how to get your DTR on target quickly...

The DTR is the fastest, most precise field aiming reticle ever designed. Its features allow you to execute your shot faster. These features encompass considerations for atmospheric changes (density altitude), spin drift, boundary layers of air flow, crosswind jump, dissimilar wind drift, and all with walking and running leads.

Level your DTR scope to your natural position. The Horizontal stadia lines will indicate the scope has been leveled. Hopefully you also have a level bubble and confirm its setting at the same time. A "bubblevel" is a requirement for accurate long range shooting.

Sight your rifle in at 200 yards in a NO wind condition OR use the appropriate DTR wind dot for your hold point when Zeroing. The dot on the horizontal line is your 200 yard zero. Why is it best for No Wind sight in? Because there is a vertical component to a crosswind (your bullet will hit higher or lower depending on wind direction).

Chronograph your rifle (if no access to a chronograph use velocity estimation portion of *Quick Start* card included with scope).

Pick a Nominal Assignment Value (NAV) based off of your rifle's velocity. NAV#'s are engraved on one of the scope caps. Example: the DTR v1 with a 308/175gr/2600fps = 3 NAV#

If conditions are 3KDA you shoot the DTR according to the yard lines and hold the 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 mph wind dots according to wind velocity/direction. If shot is 725 yards and 7.5 MPH wind from the right then hold between 700 and 750 for elevation and between the 5 and 10 MPH left-side wind dots.

If the current Density Altitude is not a 3KDA condition then you need to determine your current Factor #. The Factor # is the difference between your Nominal Assignment Value (NAV) and the current Density Altitude.

The formula is NAV minus Current = Gun#. So if current air density is 4KDA then determining the Factor number becomes 3-8=-5 (minus 5). PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION to whether the Factor number is POSITIVE or NEGATIVE. Negative means hold closer because the air is less dense (thinner). Positive means hold further because the air is more dense (thicker). So we currently have a Factor# of -5. Difference between Gun# and current KDA.

Look at the DTR reticle down the left side. Starting at the 400 yard mark you will see a sideways (turned 90 degrees) Lazy# at each yard line. This is your Air Density Correction # (ADC). The ADC# represents your point of impact change in yards for each 1KDA change. Remember Negative (-) equals a closer hold and Positive (+) equals a farther hold point. Multiply the Factor# x ADC# to determine the correct elevation hold.

So we have a NAV# of 3 and a current air density of 8 so the Factor # is -5. (3-8=-5) The shot is 700 yards away and the corresponding ADC # is 6. -5 x 6 = -30 So the hold is 30 yards closer to the target (670 yards). Using this hold the DTR is then synchronized to correct for your bullet's movement from the effects of Spin Drift, Crosswind Jump (CJ), Dissimilar Wind Drift (DWD), and Boundary Layers of air flow.

Call the wind in MPH and determine your hold value based on the wind's direction. Choose appropriate MPH correction (hold center set of dots into the wind). Each wind dot left or right of the central aiming dot is +5MPH.

IF the target is uphill or downhill: AIM at the target and refer to Angle Firing Template (AFS) lines etched into both sides of the scope bell. Determine which line is level (if between lines then interpolate) and subtract the Hold Closer Distance as indicated on the Angle Firing Template. Example: -20 YDS

Locate the appropriate hold point. Is your BUBBLEVEL? SQUEEZE THE TRIGGER…

*** Depending on if your scope is YARDS or METERS. This instruction set is for scopes designated YARDS**

DYNAMIC TARGETING RETICLE

DTR™

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