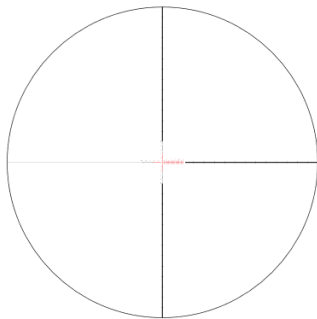


WIPER[®] PST

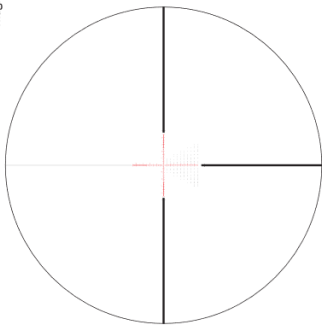
EBR FFP MRAD RETICLES





2-10 X 32 EBR-4 MRAD

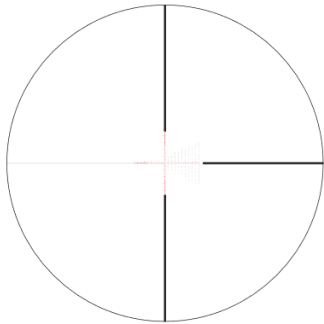
Shown at minimum magnification



3-15 X 44 EBR-2C MRAD

VORTEX[®] FIRST FOCAL PLANE EBR MRAD RETICLES

Designed to maximize long-distance shooting and ranging abilities, the EBR MRAD reticles can be used to effectively determine ranges, holdovers, windage corrections and moving target leads. Ultra-precision laser etching on the glass reticle ensures that MRAD specifications are kept to the tightest tolerances possible. The fine center crosshair subtensions on the EBR MRAD reticle were carefully chosen to provide the optimum balance between precision aiming and low light visibility. Includes windage reference dots on drop lines.



5-25 X 50 EBR 2C MRAD

The reticle images shown in this manual are for representation only—images vary between scope models depending on magnification and reticle plane.

RANGING

MRAD reticles are effective for ranging using simple formulas:

MRAD Ranging Formulas

$$\frac{\text{Target Size (Yards)} \times 1000}{\text{MRADs Read}} = \text{Range (Yards)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Target Size (Meters)} \times 1000}{\text{MRADs Read}} = \text{Range (Meters)}$$

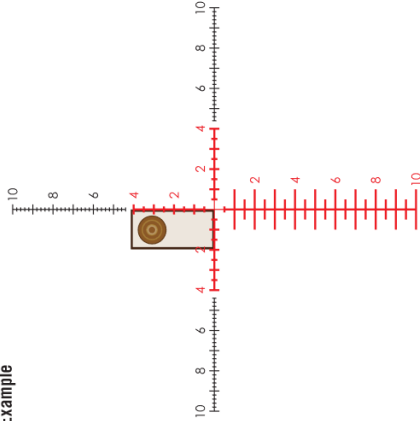
$$\frac{\text{Target Size (Inches)} \times 27,8}{\text{MRADs Read}} = \text{Range (Yards)}$$

To use these formulas, you will need to know the measured size of the target or a nearby object. Using either the vertical or horizontal MRAD scale, place the reticle on the target of known measurement and read the number of MRADs spanned.

Accurate measuring will depend on a very steady hold—the rifle should be solidly braced using a rest, bipod or sling. Once you have an accurate MRAD reading, use any of the listed ranging formulas to calculate distance.

Maximum accuracy in ranging will be obtained by calculating exact MRAD measurements—MRADs should be estimated in tenths if possible.

Example



Ranging a 6-foot target (2 yards) at 4 MRADs yields 500 yards. This illustration is using the EBR-4 reticle.

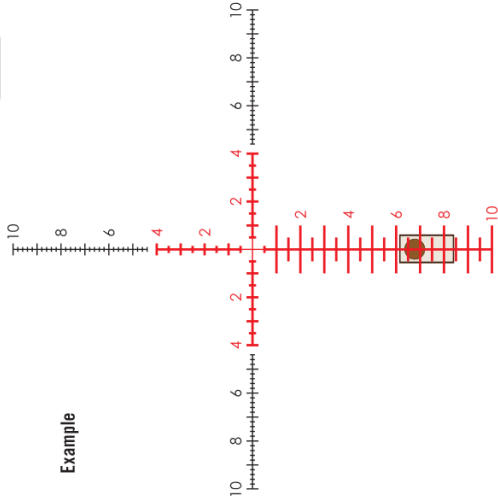
$$\frac{2 \times 1000}{4 \text{ MRADs}} = 500 \text{ Yards}$$

ELEVATION HOLDOVERS

Once the distance has been calculated using the EBR MRAD reticle or a laser rangefinder, the reticle can be used for rapid holdover correction for bullet drop of the cartridge being used. To get the most benefit out of the EBR reticle equipped riflescope, Vortex Optics highly recommends shooters learn their bullet drop numbers in MRADs rather than inches or MOAs. (Remember that 1 mrad equals 3.44 MOA or 3.6 inches per 100 yards.)

Since these reticles are scaled in MRADs, it is an easy job to quickly select the correct drop reference line once the shooter knows their bullet drops and windage/lead corrections in MRADs. If the shooter prefers to dial come ups for bullet drop using the elevation knob, knowing bullet drops in MRADs will allow for much faster adjustments as the MRADs can be quickly read on the elevation knob.

Example



6.7 MRAD correction for 800-yard shot. No wind. This illustration is using the 2-10 X 32 EBR-4 reticle.

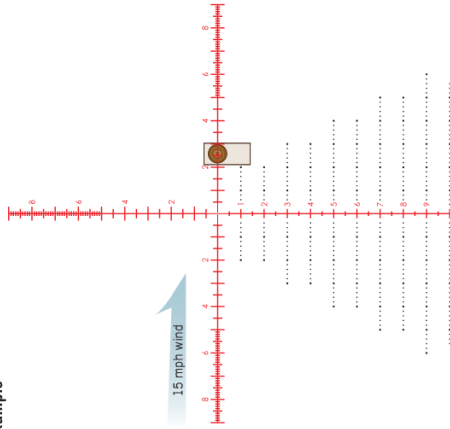
WINDAGE AND MOVING TARGETS

The EBR reticle is effective when used for wind and moving target leads. Using the reticle for windage and moving leads will require thorough knowledge of your weapon system's ballistic performance under varying conditions and experience in reading wind strengths and target speeds. As in bullet drops, it is imperative the shooter learn the particular weapon's windage/moving target corrections in MRADs.

Basic windage correction on center crosshair

When dialing elevation come ups, the center horizontal crosshair will be used for windage or moving lead corrections.

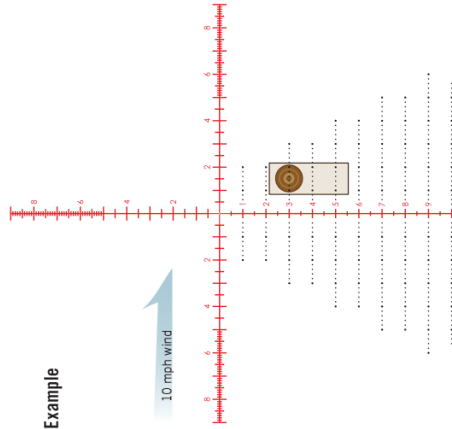
Example



2.6 MRAD correction for 15 mph wind at 700 yards. Elevation already dialed into turret. This illustration is using the 3-15- X 44 EBR-2C reticle.

Basic windage correction using drop line on reticle

When using the reticle for elevation correction rather than dialing, the MRAD marks on the center horizontal crosshair can still be used to help visually reference windage corrections.



Example

10 mph wind

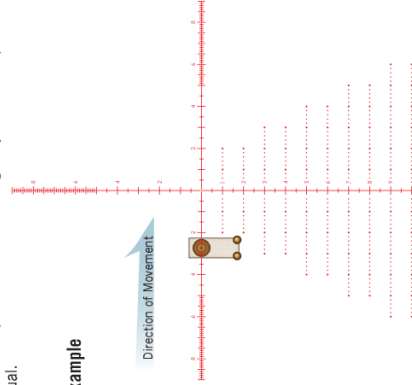
Basic moving lead correction

When estimating moving target leads, the MRAD marks on the center horizontal crosshair can be used. Estimating moving leads will require knowing yardage distance, wind speed, moving target speed and total bullet flight times including rifle lock time. Bullet flight times can be roughly calculated based on fps velocities or a ballistic calculator.

Correctly estimating moving leads is very difficult and requires considerable practice and knowledge beyond the scope of this manual.

Example

Direction of Movement



Using 3 MRAD drop line at 500 yards, 1.5 MRAD correction for 10 mph wind. This illustration is using the 3-15- X 44 EBR-2C reticle.

2.74 MRAD correction for a target moving at 3 mph at 800 yards. No wind. This illustration is using the 3-15- X 44 EBR-2C reticle.



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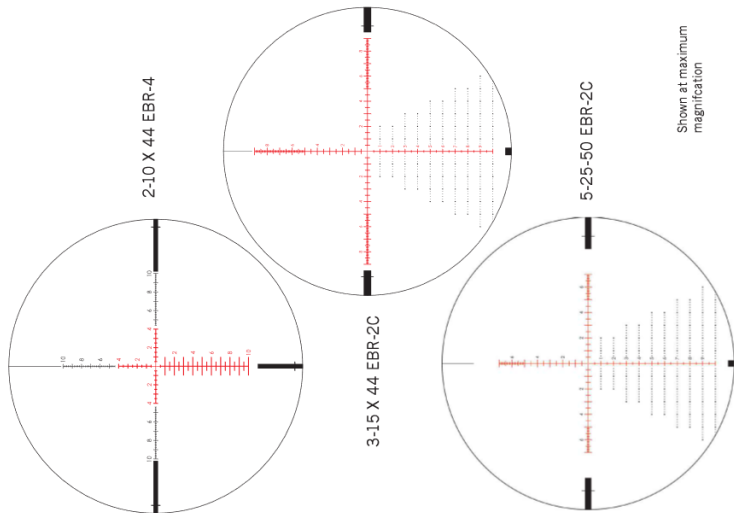
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Shown at maximum magnification

