

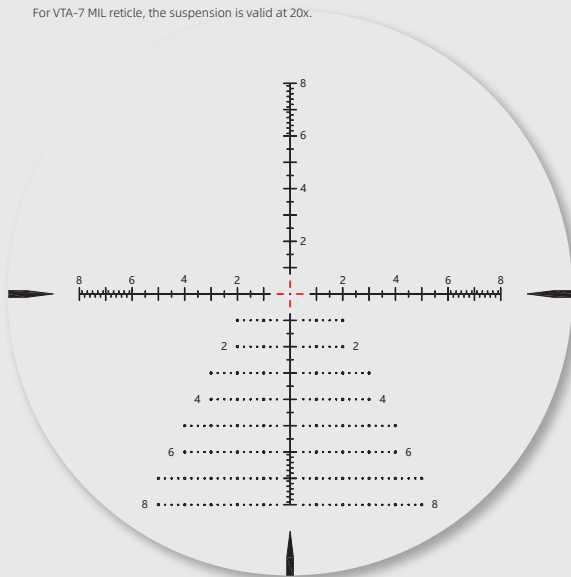
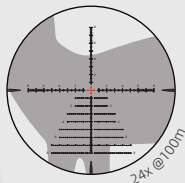
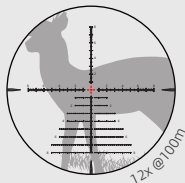
# VTA-7 MIL SFP RETICLE

The VTA-7 MIL reticle is versatile and precise, designed for both close-range and long-distance shooting. It is suitable for tactical shooting, hunting, and long-range precision shooting scenario.

The center point is the primary aiming point for precision targeting, and it has a diameter of 0.04 MIL. The gap between two marks on the horizontal and vertical lines is 0.5 MIL. Each side of the horizontal and vertical lines is 8 MIL in total length. From 6 MIL to 8 MIL on the horizontal and vertical lines, each small gap represents 0.2 MIL. The gap between the end of the horizontal line and the stadia line is 1 MIL.

The diameter of large points below the horizontal line is 0.09 MIL, while the diameter of smaller points is 0.05 MIL. Shooters can use the horizontal and vertical lines for accurate adjustments.

For VTA-7 MIL reticle, the suspension is valid at 20x.

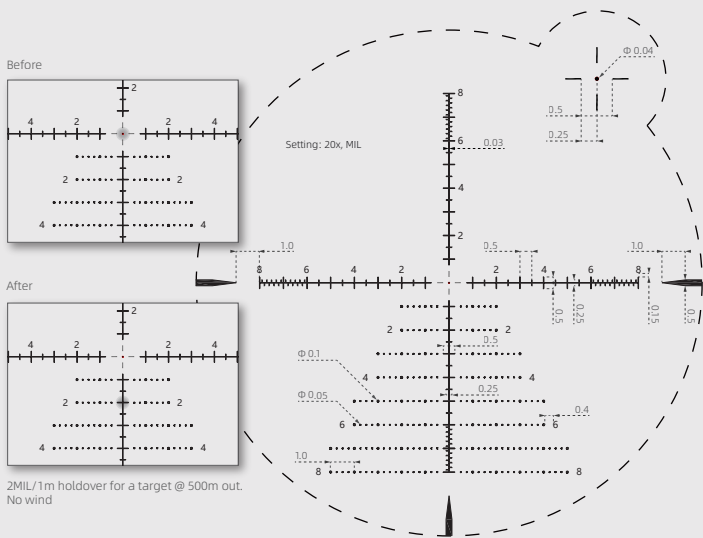


Red indicated illuminated portion of the reticle

# COMPENSATION BULLET DROP

Holdover refers to the technique of adjusting the aim of a firearm to compensate for the effect of gravity on the bullet's trajectory. Bullet drop is the decrease in bullet height as it travels through the air. The shooter can use the MIL markings on the reticle to calculate the bullet drop. The MIL markings on the vertical axis represent the distance in MILs between each hash mark. The horizontal axis represents the windage adjustment.

For example, under no wind condition, after zeroing your scope at 100m, if you know your target is at 500m and your ammo has a 1m bullet drop at that distance, you will need to use 2MIL holdover point. Here is how you get the 2MIL: since 1MIL equals 10cm at 100m, 50cm at 500m, and then 2MIL equals  $2 \times 50\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$  at 500m, you need to hold the 2MIL drop point to compensate for the 1m bullet drop, thus bring the aim point to line up with the bullet's point of impact.



When it comes to wind correction in shooting, there are three key factors to keep in mind: the flying time of the bullet, the velocity and direction of the wind, and the ballistics coefficient (BC) of the bullet. By taking into account these three factors, a shooter can make the necessary adjustments to account for wind drift and achieve accurate shots even in challenging conditions.



