



LEUPOLD®

COMPLETE LONG-RANGE SHOOTING SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMPLETE LONG-RANGE SHOOTING SYSTEM

From locating animals at any distance all the way to recovering downed game, we've got you covered.

SPOT BINOCULAR

A wide range of magnification options and performance features help you tackle any environment on any budget.

IDENTIFY SPOTTING SCOPE

Rugged, high-magnification optics ensure you know exactly what you're going after in any terrain.

RANGE RANGEFINDER

Lightning-fast ranging engines combined with advanced ballistic calculations deliver the industry's most accurate distances.

DIAL CDS

Our game-changing Custom Dial System eliminates the need for holdovers, making longer-range shots easier than ever.

SHOOT SCOPE

Our rugged and reliable riflescopes are waterproof, fogproof, and guaranteed to perform for life.

USING AN RX SERIES RANGEFINDER TO DETERMINE RANGE

The RX Series TBR Rangefinder will provide the range to the target that compensates for up and down hill angles in either MOA adjustments or TBR corrected distance.

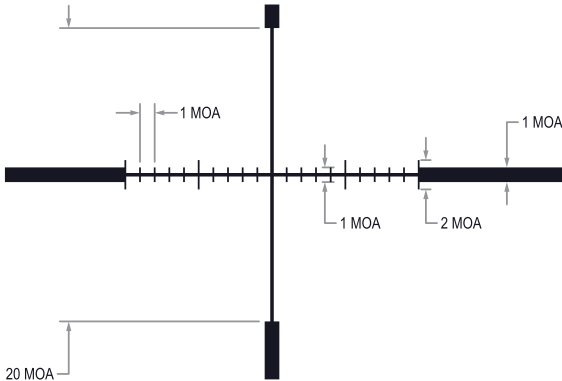
DIAL ELEVATION, HOLD FOR WIND: CDS & WIND-PLEX OR TMOA RETICLES

The elevation click adjustment that is installed on your CDS riflescope from the factory is marked in ¼-MOA increments. If you set your RX series TBR rangefinder to MOA, you can go shoot right away while you wait for your free Custom CDS Dial. The MOA corrections provided by the rangefinder tell you how much to dial your elevation in order to hit the target at the acquired distance. You may also need to compensate for crosswind.

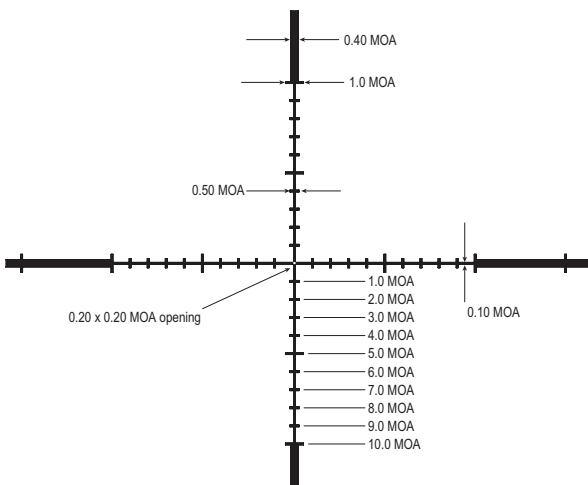
Once you install your CDS dial, simply set your RX series TBR rangefinder to your TBR group and acquire the range to your target. Adjust the CDS dial to the range indicated and hold your target at the center of the reticle.

WIND-PLEX RETICLE

TMOA RETICLE

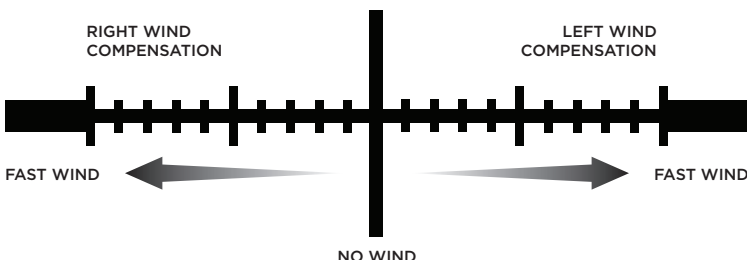


The Wind-Plex and TMOA reticles aid in compensating for crosswind.



Once the elevation dial is set for the range, you can use the MOA hash marks to compensate for wind speed and direction in your situation. Remember to hold into the wind. For example, if the wind is coming from your left, move your point of aim left and use the right side of the reticle to compensate.

If the wind is not blowing at a 90° angle to your line of sight, the



influence on bullet travel is less. A 45° angle wind has half the value as a 90° wind and a head or tail wind has virtually no effect on bullet path.

DETERMINING WIND SPEED

Accurately determining wind speed can be very challenging. If you are shooting targets, the simplest method is to simply fire a test shot. First acquire the range to the target and adjust the CDS dial appropriately, then fire. Note where the bullet impacts in relation to the target. Reposition the aiming point on the target after recoil and identify which hash mark aligns with the bullet point of impact. Then use this hash mark as your new aiming point.

When shooting in situations where test shots are not practical, the best method to determine wind speed is the use of an anemometer, or wind gauge. Wind speeds and directions may vary between you and the target, but the wind closest to the target has the most effect on the bullet path.

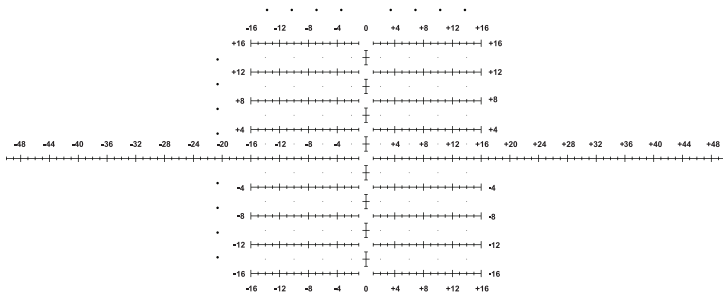
WIND CORRECTION

For long-distance shooting, it is recommended that you obtain a wind chart for your ballistics to ensure accurate wind compensation. For shots at 400 yards or less, some simple rules of thumb will be reasonably close. Heavier, faster bullets are less susceptible to wind than lighter, slower bullets.

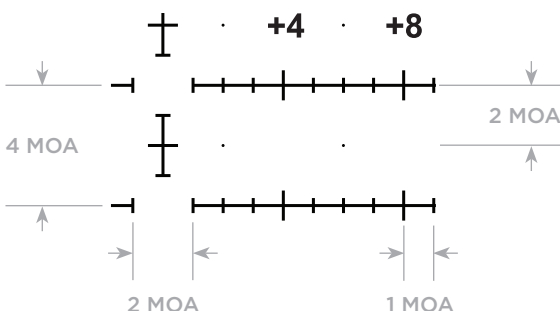
USING THE GOLD RING SPOTTING SCOPE IMPACT RETICLE FOR SHOT CORRECTIONS

A Leupold Spotting Scope with an Impact Reticle is the ideal tool for quickly guiding a shooter to hit the target. While spotting shots for the shooter, you can quickly determine how far off a shot is and provide aiming correction information to the shooter. Align the Impact grid to the target, selecting a location that allows for potential high or low shots as well as windage errors.

When the shooter fires, observe where the bullet hits within the grid and count the grid squares from the target center to the impact point. If the bullet hits 4 MOA low and 6 MOA right, for example, the shooter will adjust the scope 4 MOA up and 6 MOA left. Since the reticle is located in the front focal plane of the optical system, the subtension of the reticle features never change, no matter what magnification is used. The impact grid is located low in the field of view to avoid target obstruction when glassing or watching wildlife. If more of the grid needs to be visible, turn the magnification down from full power until the desired amount of the grid is visible. The grid was designed so as not to obstruct the spotter's view of the target, target area, and the ability to spot trace and splash. This allows for a highly effective measuring tool for spotting as well as a wide open field of view through the optic.



IMPACT RETICLE DETAIL VIEW



LEUPOLD

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