



# **VIRTUAL RANGE TARGETING™**

The Long Distance Training Solution target has two options for the grid in either MilRadian (MRAD or MIL) or Minute Of Angle (MOA). Each “cell” in the grid is measured at .1 MIL or .36 inches square for MIL and .25 inches square for MOA. Each RED line represents a full MIL (or full MOA), colored red for easier readability when counting MILS and MOA. Additionally, black hash marks are placed at the .5 MIL locations on the MIL grid (only), again, for quicker acquisition of elevation and/or windage adjustments.

## **TARGET SCALING**

### Description:

Lane 2 is comprised of a series of different sized bullseyes stacked vertically on the page. They are labelled as S1 through S9. Each bullseye and gray background square represents a 10 inch plate at the stated yardages underneath each target, when viewed from 100 yards away. In other words, if you are sighting in at S1, for instance, that square is exactly what you would see if a 10 inch plate were sitting out at 200 yards. Another example is to sight S6. This is how big a 10 inch plate will look like at 700 yards.

We used a 10” plate size as our standard on this targeting system for two reasons:

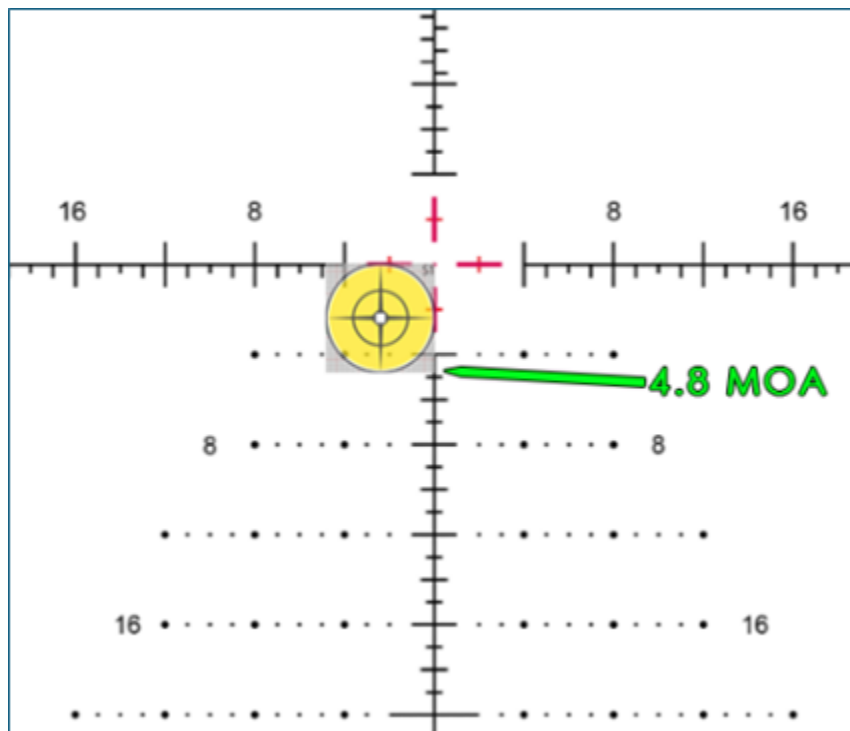
1. It represents a 1 MOA target at 1000 yards
2. It allowed use to simulate nearly 1000 yards on the RED and BLUE sections. If we used a larger size, we would have run out of available yardage much sooner.

Lane 2 has the distinction of NOT having a Point of AIM target. The purpose of this lane is different from the rest in several ways.

First, it is an accurate representation of distance. If you want to see if you can hit a 10 inch plate at 500 yards, by all means, shoot at S4. When you can hit S4 consistently, move on to S5, and so forth.

Second, it teaches you how to range a known sized target by allowing you to measure using your scope reticle, and plugging that measurement into a calculation. There is a calculation for each of MOA and MIL reticles. There are also Ballistic Calculators that have this ranging calculator in their feature set. Simply measure the target in MIL or MOA, and plug that number into the appropriate calculator.

To demonstrate this, consider viewing the S1 target through your MOA reticle. It will look like this:



The target measures about 4.8 MOA. If you plug this into the formula:

Target SIZE (which we have given you as 10"), multiplied by 95.5, divided by the MOA measurement, or

$$10'' \text{ Target} \times 95.5 / 4.8 \text{ MOA}$$

That equals approximately 200 yards.

Third, it simply gives you a lot of targets to shoot at, extending the life of this target to several range visits. This statement rings true for the target in general.