

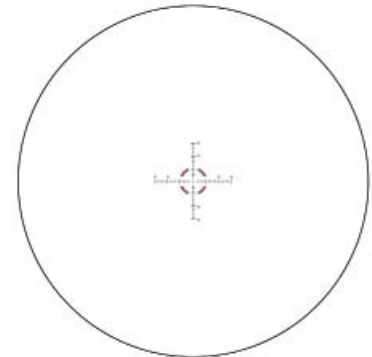
VORTEX®
VIPER® PST PRECISION
SHOOTING
TACTICAL

SECOND FOCAL PLANE

TMCQ MOA Manual
1—4x24 Rifle Scope



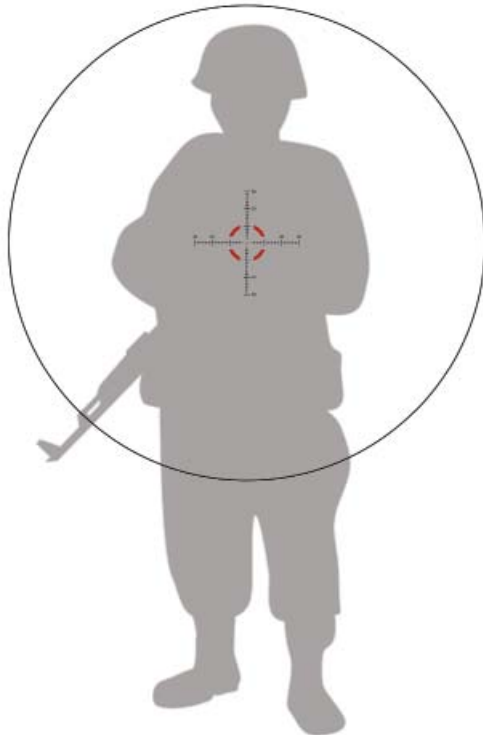
Designed to maximize the performance of the Viper PST 1—4x24 in close and mid-range shooting situations, the TMCQ MOA reticle can also be used to effectively determine ranges, holdovers, windage corrections and moving target leads.



Once the Viper PST 1—4x24 rifle scope has been sighted-in and the turret caps indexed (see the Viper PST rifle scope owner's manual), it is ready to be used in the field. The following suggestions are based on using the TMCQ MOA reticle on an AR15 style rifle chambered in most popular 5.56mm loads and sighted in at 100 yards. If you are using a different rifle and ammunition, your results will differ somewhat, but the basic information will still apply.

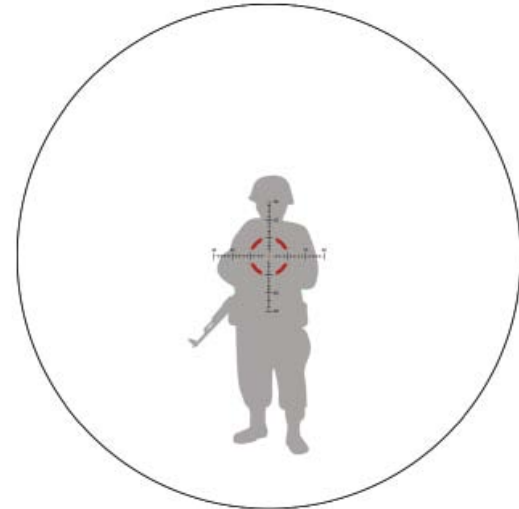
Using at Close Ranges

At short range distances inside of 25 yards, maximum performance will come from using the PST 1–4x24 riflescope set down to lowest 1x magnification and shooting with both eyes open using the heavy outer circle and illuminated center crosshair dot to quickly center the target. On most centerfire applications, actual point-of-impact will be just below the crosshair intersection—typically 1–2 inches low from 0–25 yards.



Using at Intermediate Ranges

For distances of 50–175 yards, more magnification may be used if desired and main crosshairs should still be used in a dead-on hold. On most centerfire applications, point-of-impact will typically be .2 inches below the crosshair intersection at 50 yards, dead on at 100 yards and 2.4 inches below crosshair intersection by 175 yards.



Using at Long Ranges

Once distances approach 200 yards and beyond, the reticle subtension lines can be utilized to compensate for bullet drop. If necessary, reticle subtensions can also be used to help estimate range.

Note: When used in the second focal plane PST 1–4x24 rifle scope, the MOA subtensions listed in the diagram are *only* valid at the 4x magnification. On these riflescopes, all ranging and holdover corrections using the reticle subtensions should be done at 4x.

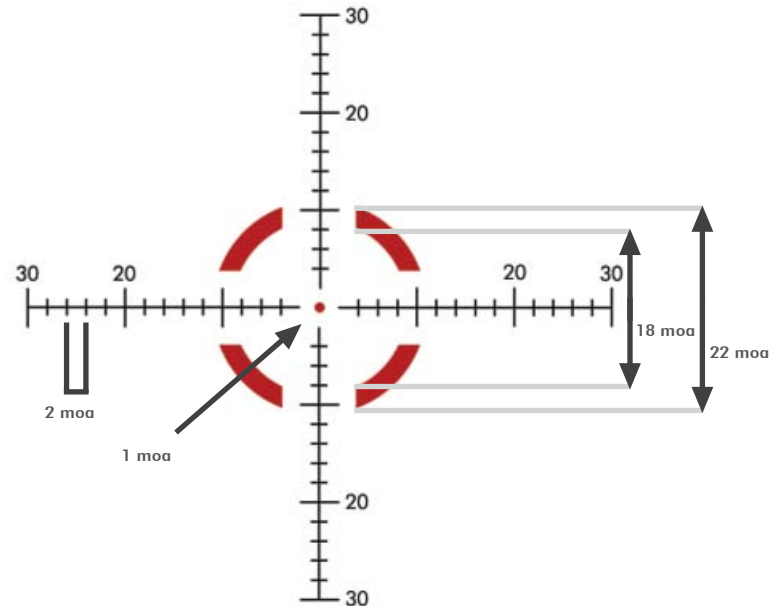
MOA Adjustments

The TMCQ MOA reticle is based on minute-of-angle (MOA) subtensions. Many shooters are very familiar with the MOA system used in hunting riflescopes. MOA measurements are based on degrees and minutes (360 degrees in a circle and 60 minutes in a degree for a total of 21,600). These angular measurements are used to estimate range and correct for bullet trajectory drop in riflescopes. 1 MOA will correspond to 1.05 inches at a 100 yard distance, 2.1 inches at 200 yards, 3.15 inches at 300 yards, and so on. The Viper PST 1–4x uses 1/2 MOA clicks which subtend .52 inches at 100 yards.

TMCQ Reticle MOA Subtensions

Numbers refer to MOAs.

Crosshair thickness subtends .2 moa.



Ranging

The TMCQ MOA reticle can be used for approximate range estimations using a simple formula. To use this formula, it will be necessary to know the size of the target or a nearby object in inches.

Begin by turning the 1–4x24 rifle scope to a magnification of 4x. Using the inner crosshair with listed MOA dimensions (see subtension diagram), match up to target object and estimate the number of MOAs spanned by the object (see example).

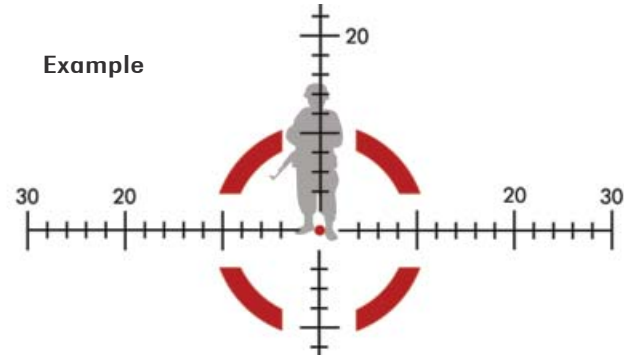
Maximum accuracy in ranging will be obtained by calculating MOA measurements as closely as possible and will depend on a very steady hold. The rifle should be solidly braced using a rest, bipod or sling when measuring.

MOA Ranging Formula

$$\frac{\text{Target Size (Inches)} \times 100}{\text{MOAs Measured}} = \text{Range (Yards)}$$

Note: In the above MOA ranging formula, 100 has been substituted for the technically correct 95.5 in the interest of speedier calculations. Be aware that this will produce a five percent over-estimation error of the yardage distance obtained. If maximum ranging accuracy is preferred, use 95.5 instead of 100 in the formula.

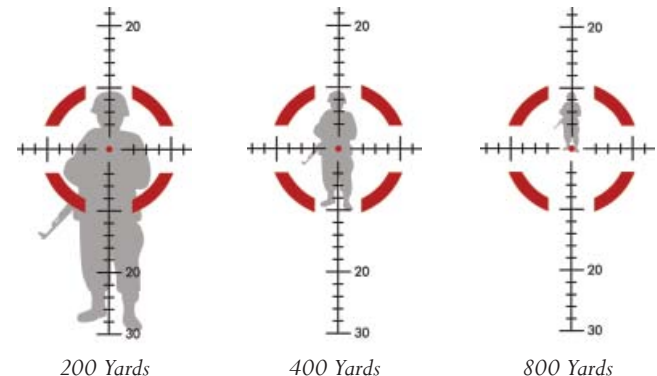
Example



Ranging a 6-foot man (72 inches) at 15 MOAs yields 480 yards.

$$\frac{72 \times 100}{15 \text{ MOA}} = 480 \text{ Yards}$$

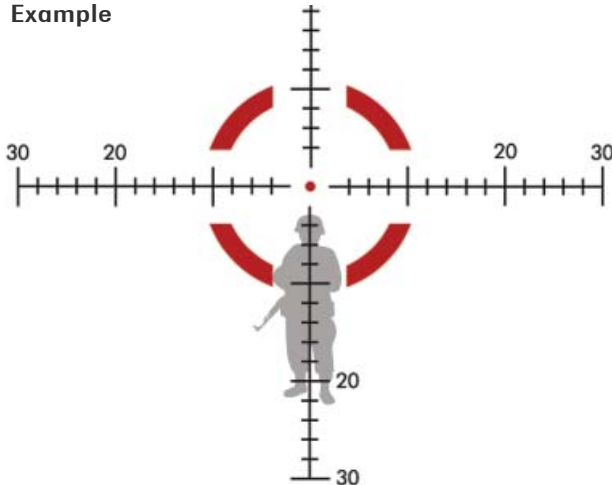
The inner heavy circle can also be used as a quick ranging reference. If the inner heavy circle spans half a 6-foot man's height, he will be approximately 200 yards away. If the standing man completely spans the inside of the circle, he will be approximately 400 yards away. If the man only fits inside half of the inner circle, he will be approximately 800 yards away.



Holdovers

Once the distance has been calculated using the TMCQ MOA reticle or a laser rangefinder, the TMCQ MOA can be used for rapid holdover correction for bullet drop of the cartridge being used. To get the most benefit out of the TMCQ MOA equipped riflescope, Vortex Optics highly recommends shooters learn their bullet drop numbers in MOAs rather than inches. Since the TMCQ MOA reticle is scaled in 2 MOA increments, it is an easy job to quickly select the correct drop reference line once the shooter knows their bullet drops in MOAs. If the shooter prefers to dial their *come ups* for bullet drop using the elevation knob, knowing bullet drops in MOAs rather than inches will allow for much faster adjustments as the MOAs can be quickly read on the elevation knob.

Example



8 MOA holdover for 5.56mm at 400 yards.

Example of a Custom MOA Drop Chart for 5.56mm with 55 gr. FMJBT Bullets at 3000 fps MV

Note: Other cartridges and loads will vary. Charts like this are easily generated on many ballistics websites.

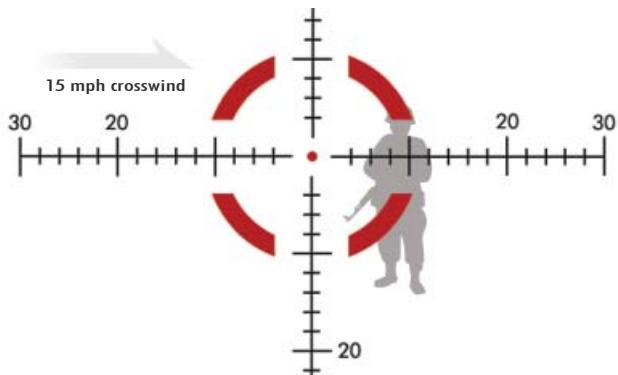
| Range (Yards) | Drop (MOA) |
|---------------|------------|
| 25 | -2.8 |
| 50 | -0.4 |
| 75 | 0.1 |
| 100 | -0.0 |
| 125 | -0.3 |
| 150 | -0.7 |
| 175 | -1.2 |
| 200 | -1.7 |
| 225 | -2.3 |
| 250 | -3.0 |
| 275 | -3.7 |
| 300 | -4.4 |
| 325 | -5.2 |
| 350 | -6.1 |
| 375 | -7.0 |
| 400 | -8.0 |
| 425 | -9.1 |
| 450 | -10.2 |
| 475 | -11.4 |
| 500 | -12.7 |
| 525 | -14.1 |
| 550 | -15.5 |
| 575 | -17.1 |
| 600 | -18.7 |
| 625 | -20.5 |
| 650 | -22.4 |
| 675 | -24.4 |
| 700 | -26.5 |
| 725 | -28.7 |
| 750 | -31.0 |
| 775 | -33.5 |
| 800 | -36.1 |

Windage and Moving Targets

The TMCQ MOA reticle can also be used for wind and moving target leads. Using the reticle for effective windage and moving target leads will require thorough knowledge of your weapons system's ballistic performance under varying conditions and experience in reading wind strengths and target speeds. As in bullet drops, it is important for the shooter to learn their particular weapon's windage/moving target corrections in MOAs rather than inches.

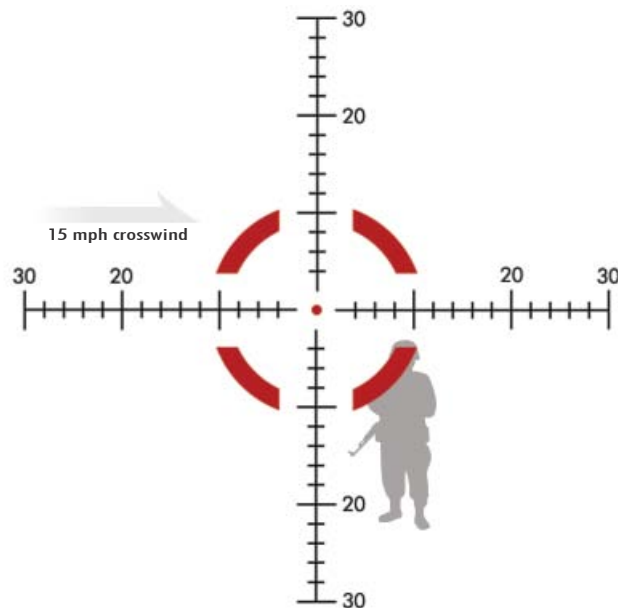
Whether dialing elevation *come ups* or using the reticle subtensions for holdover, the center horizontal crosshair can be used for windage or moving lead corrections. MOA marks on the horizontal crosshair are graduated in 2 MOA increments.

Example when Dialing Elevation Correction



*9 MOA windage correction for 5.56mm in 15 mph crosswind at 400 yards.
Elevation correction dialed into turret.*

Example when Using Reticle Holdover



8 MOA holdover and 9 MOA windage correction for 5.56mm in 15 mph crosswind at 400 yards.



Vortex Service and Repair Policy

Unconditional Lifetime Warranty

Vortex Optics wants you to shoot and use your Viper PST rifle scope under any conditions with complete confidence—that's why our warranty is straightforward and simple:

- Fully transferable
- No warranty card needed
- No receipt needed

Rest assured, if this rifle scope should ever require repair, all you need to do is contact Vortex for absolutely free service. Call 800-426-0048 or e-mail service@vortexoptics.com.

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Patent Pending

Dual Use: Shooting Tactical / Hunting



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Manual #R-14ST-A