SLX® PROVEN RELIABILITY AND VALUE

SLX® FIRST FOCAL PLANE RETICLE MANUAL

ACSS® GRIFFIN™ X MIL RETICLE

For Patent Information go to https://goo.gl/2z62aS

PRIMARY ARMS

THE ACSS GRIFFIN X MIL RETICLE

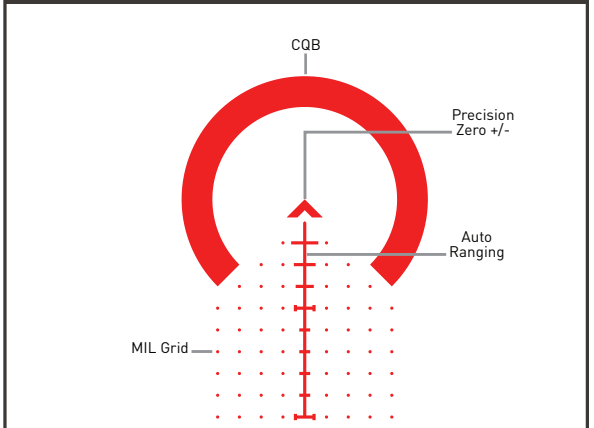
The ACSS Griffin X MIL reticle includes a center chevron aiming point, moving target lead dots, and a MIL / MRAD grid extending 10 MIL down and 4 MIL to each side of center. A thick CQB horseshoe surrounds the reticle to provide a bold point of aim that catches the eye instantly at low magnifications for quick reflexive shooting at close range.

CLOSE QUARTERS SHOOTING

In close quarters, sight acquisition speed is paramount. For targets which might appear suddenly at close range, maximize field of view by selecting a low magnification. Many shooters can shoot quickly and comfortably at close range with both eyes open using 1x magnification. At low magnifications, the finer reticle features will become impossible to discern quickly, and the thick CQB horseshoe will appear as a small ring. At very close range, place the ring in the center of the target and fire immediately for extremely fast hits. Targets out to 100 yards can be engaged with impressive speed and surprising accuracy at 1x by centering the target inside the ring. With a bit of practice, this method of aiming becomes instinctive. Activating reticle illumination can help make the reticle faster to acquire at 1x magnification.

If more precision is required and time allows, increase magnification and use the chevron tip as your point of aim. The chevron tip provides an infinitely small aiming point without obscuring the part of the target you want to hit, for a fast yet very precise sight picture.

ACSS GRIFFIN X MIL OVERVIEW

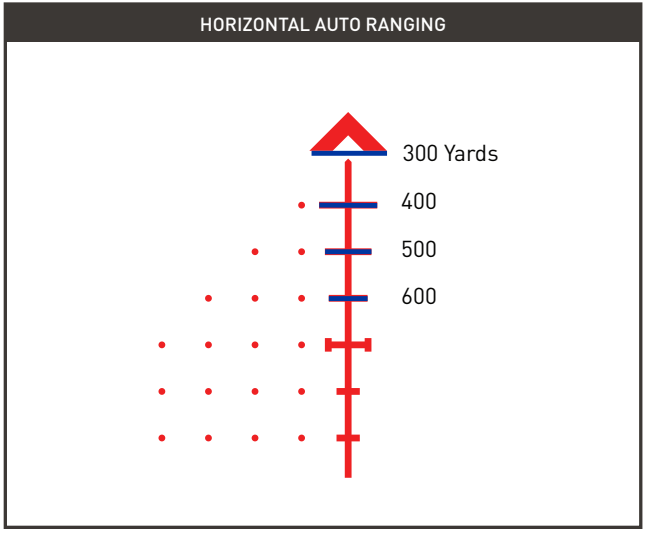


HOW TO RANGE ESTIMATE USING GRIFFIN MIL

Knowing the proper range to your target is crucial in order to use the right hold over on the reticle. Griffin MIL offers two methods of range estimation: horizontal auto-ranging, and MIL Grid ranging. Due to the first focal plane configuration of this scope, you can perform ranging at any magnification, but using high magnification usually gives the best results.

AUTO RANGING

Horizontal auto ranging is correlated with the legs of the chevron and first three horizontal hash marks. Ranging is calibrated for center mass on targets 18" wide, and predators or small game with an approximately 18" measurement from shoulder to hip. From edge to edge, the chevron's legs measure 300 yards distance. Horizontal auto ranging out to 600 yards is correlated with the BDC marks below. When using the MIL Grid to auto range while using 5.56 NATO, 5.45x39, .308 Win, or 6.5 Grendel, simply fit the target's width inside the MIL mark that matches it, and fire (unless wind must be accounted for). With alternate calibers, the method of ranging is still valid, but the bullet's drop may not line up with the same MIL marks.



THE MIL X GRID SYSTEM AND SHOOTING WITH HOLDOVERS

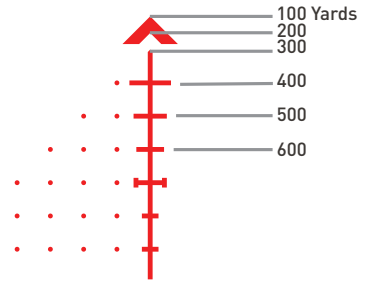
Griffin X MIL seamlessly incorporates the milliradian angular measurement system. To help with navigation, every 5.0 MIL the large hash marks are embellished with indicator bars on the ends, giving them a distinctive barbell shape. The full MIL Grid reaches 10 MIL down and 4 MIL left and right of center, with dots placed at 1.0 MIL intervals throughout.

The SLx 1-8x24 FFP Scope can be used as a traditional optic, where wind calls and range adjustments are "dialed in" using the adjustment knobs at 0.1 MIL per click, and the chevron tip always used as the point of aim. However, the Griffin MIL reticle offers a faster method, using the MIL grid as a precise holdover system to quickly adjust your point of aim without manually adjusting the scope at all. To shoot with high precision at medium range with any caliber, utilize a ballistic calculator program to calculate your bullet's drop in milliradians as distance to target increases. Phone apps like Strelok Pro or Ballistic AE allow calculations to be run out in the field. The JBM Trajectory calculator is free at http://www.jbmballistics.com/cgi-bin/jbmtraj-5.1.cgi. Shooters will often create a small chart of bullet drop values in MIL to reference, even attaching the chart to their rifle stock for easy reference.

For example, a theoretical target is located at 500 yards distance. A ballistic calculator estimates that a 5.56 NATO bullet will drop approximately 3.0 MIL at 500 yards as it travels to the target. An ordinary scope would require counting 30 clicks of elevation to adjust the crosshair's position physically. Using Griffin MIL, ignore the adjustment knobs and utilize the MIL Grid. Instead of aiming using the center chevron, count 3.0 MIL down to compensate for bullet drop and hold that point on the reticle over the target. That holdover point, 3.0 MIL down, becomes the new point of aim and the target can be hit without counting clicks at all. In this way the MIL Grid may be used like a bullet drop compensating reticle for any caliber. Ballistic calculator programs can also help calculate a custom "zero offset" that helps line up the bullet's drop with the MIL hash marks at longer ranges. To illustrate, 5.56 NATO and 5.45x39 calibers zeroed at 100 yards can generally use the first four MIL marks to compensate for bullet drop all the way to 600 yards. For .308 Win, zero .5" high at 100 yards and for 6.5 Grendel, zero .75" high at 100 yards to achieve the same correlation with the MIL Grid.

The MIL X Grid dots located left and right of center can be used in conjunction with the ballistic calculator to compensate for wind. For a wind pushing left to right, shift aim using the marks to the right of center. For a wind pushing right to left, shift aim using the marks to the left of center.

EXAMPLE MIL HOLDOVER CORRELATION



Common BZO or "Battle Zero"

5.56: Zero at 100 Yards
5.45: Zero at 100 Yards
.308: Dial in .5" High at 100 Yards
6.5 Grendel: Dial in at .75" High at 100 Yards

HOW TO RANGE ESTIMATE USING THE MIL GRID

Due to the first focal plane design of this scope, you can perform ranging at any magnification, but using high magnification usually gives the best results. To range estimate a target in yards using the milliradian system, take the following steps:

1. Know the target's height or width in inches. For example, this target is 18" wide.
2. Multiply the 18" target size by the MIL conversion number 27.78.

   18 x 27.78 = 500.04

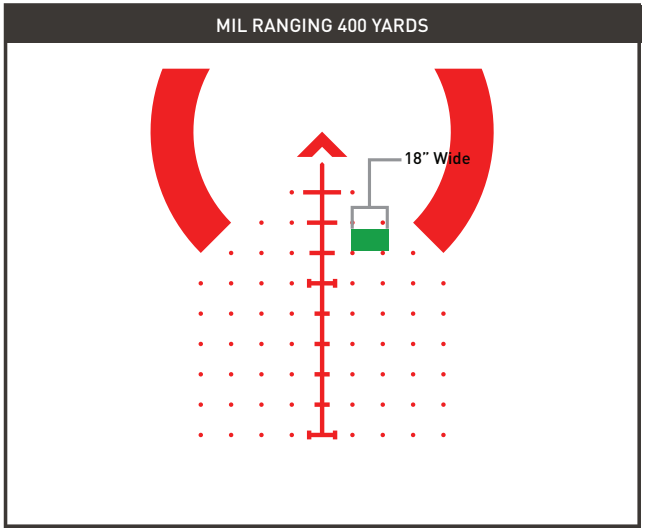
Therefore an 18 inch wide target, converted, equals approximately 500.

3. With the target downrange, look through the scope at high magnification and measure the target using the 0.5 MIL hash marks. In this example, the target measures 1.25 MIL wide.
4. Take the converted 18" target number (500), and divide it by the 1.25 MIL measurement observed through the scope.

   500 / 1.25 = 400

This target is 400 yards away. You can take any target's known size in inches and multiply it by the conversion number 27.78. Observe the target's measurement in MIL, and divide it by that measurement to determine range in yards. The general formula is:

(Target size in inches) x (27.78) / Target measurement in MIL = Distance in yards


MIL RANGING 400 YARDS
18" Wide

PRIMARY ARMS

LIFETIME WARRANTY

Your Primary Arms SLx 1-8x24 Rifle Scope is covered by the Primary Arms Lifetime Warranty. If a defect due to materials or workmanship, or even normal wear and tear has caused your product to malfunction, Primary Arms will either repair or replace your product. You can find more details about our lifetime warranty at www.primaryarmsoptics.com.

Email: info@primaryarmsoptics.com
Toll-free at 855-774-2767
www.primaryarmsoptics.com

For more information on these optics, go to:
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