

Wndsn XPD MIL/MOA Range Calculator

HOW TO SET IT UP

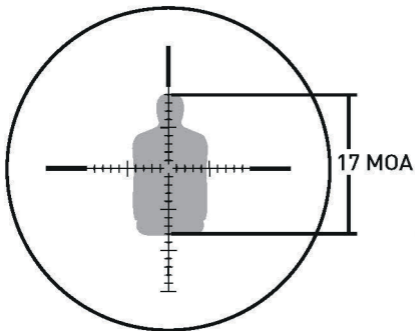
To install, knot the string through the provided hole. You can make a knot at the end or a loop to hold onto the string and keep it taut across the scales.

ACCURACY

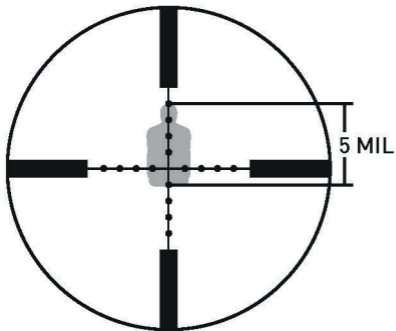
Accuracy is determined by the reading of the scale and approximation of the corresponding mark, and the estimation of the height of the measured object. For training and reference purposes, you may want to create a table of the exact height of common objects.

OPERATION 1

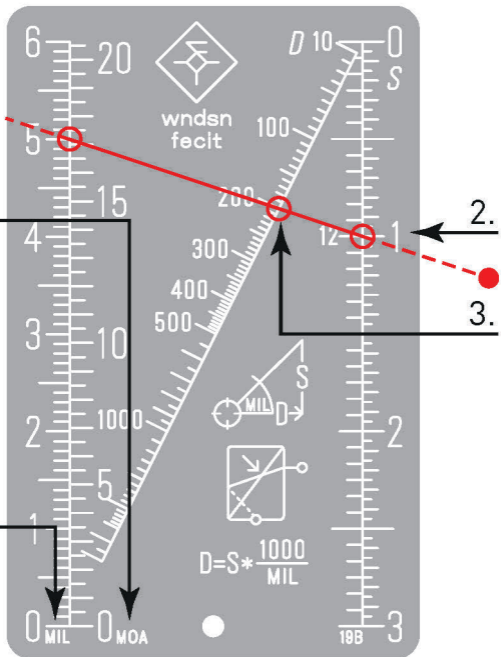
1. On the MIL scale, align the string to the number of MIL you have measured in your reticle.
1. Alternatively on the MOA scale, align the string to the number of MOA you have measured in your reticle.



1.



1.



OPERATION 2

2. On the S scale, align the free end of the string to the known height of the target in the unit of your choosing.
3. On the D scale, read the distance to the target where the string crosses the scale (in the same unit you chose on the S scale).

Example: The target measured is 5 MIL or 17 MOA high; the known height of the torso is 1 m; we read on the D scale a distance of 200 m.

For high-precision calculations, use: tycho.wndsn.com

UNITS

Note that you can measure in any unit (cm, in, ft) or system (metric, imperial, custom), the factors are always the same and return your distance in the same unit you used to approximate the object size.

EXAMPLE:

1. Torso height: 1 m; we read on the D scale a distance of 200 m.
2. Torso height: 1 yd; we read on the D scale a distance of 200 yd.
3. Torso height: 3 ft; we read on the D scale a distance of 600 ft.

SCALE JUMPS

For measurements that are off the scales or to make use of the finer ranges of the logarithmic center scale, it is sometimes necessary to shift decimal points or jump the scales for more precise measurements. This means, if the input value is off the S scale, divide by an arbitrary value to fit the scale and multiply the result by that same value; if the value is off the MIL/MOA scale, divide both.

If the target size is in inches, we use the inner S scale, which is graduated as 3 ft divided in 12 in. Inputting inches this way, the resulting value on the D scale is in feet (divided by 3, we have yards).