

LYNX NATO graticule instruction supplement

Revision 1.1

Range finding graticule:

The circled numbers (5) to (9) on the graticule diagram facilitate easy range determination.

The following figures apply for the NATO graticule at 6x for a target distance of 200 metres.

- (1) Target is 4 metres wide
- (2) Target is 2 metres wide
- (3) Target is 0.5 metres wide
- (4) Target is 0.8 metres high

- (5) Target is 1 metre high
- (6) Target is half of (5) i.e. 0.5 metre
- (7) Target is one third of (5) i.e. 0.33 metre
- (8) Target is one quarter of (5) i.e. 0.25 metre
- (9) Target is one fifth of (5) i.e. 0.2 metre

The range finding graticule allows you to easily determine the distance of an object of known height; for example if an object 1 metre tall fills the space marked (5) it is 200 metres away, if the same object fills the space marked (6) it is 400 metres away, if the same object fills the space marked (7) it is 600 metres away. The distance chart and graticule diagram on page 2 indicate some more examples.

Please note

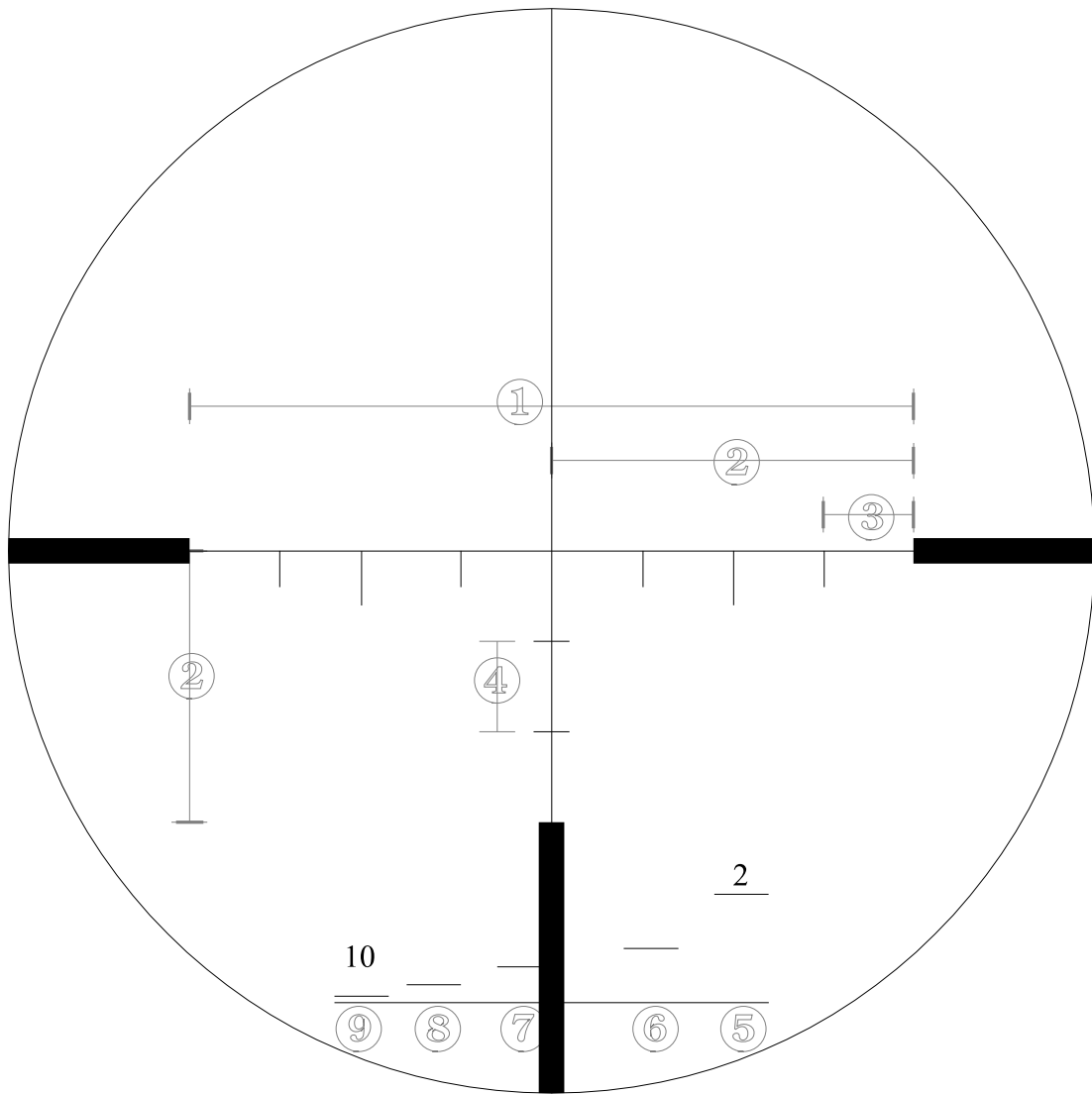
All figures quoted on these pages are given for a scope set to 6x magnification. In order to convert these range figures to another power, apply a divisor of $(6 \div X)$ to the given range (where X is the scope's power at the time of the reading).

For examples 1 and 2 below we assume a target 1000mm tall fills the space marked (5) on the graticule diagram overleaf. Taking this 1000mm target through a scope set at...

- 1. 6x magnification: $6 \div 6 = 1$
The target would be (distance at 6x) \div 1 times the distance of the same target read at 6x magnification (i.e. $200\text{m} \div 1 = 200\text{m}$).
- 2. 9x magnification: $6 \div 9 = 0.667$.
The target would be (distance at 6x) \div 0.667 times the distance of the same target read at 6x magnification (i.e. $200\text{m} \div 0.667 = 300\text{m}$).
- 3. 3x magnification: $(6 \div 3) = 2$.
The target would be (distance at 6x) \div 2 times the distance of the same target read at 6x magnification (i.e. $200\text{m} \div 2 = 100\text{m}$).
- 4. 4x Magnification $6 \div 4 = 1.5$
If a target known to be 900mm tall fills space marked (7) on the diagram overleaf, the target would be (distance at 6x) \div 1.5 times the distance of the same target read at 6x magnification. (i.e. $540\text{m} \div 1.5 = 360\text{m}$).

If you are using a variable power riflescope

If the target does not fit precisely between any of the range determining lines on the graticule, vary the magnification up or down until it does and read the scope's magnification setting on the power change ring. Apply this magnification figure to the formula above.



Size of object in millimetres	Distance of object in metres with each graticule marking				
	(5) marking	(6) marking	(7) marking	(8) marking	(9) marking
100mm	20m	40m	60m	80m	100m
200mm	40m	80m	120m	160m	200m
300mm	60m	120m	180m	240m	300m
400mm	80m	160m	240m	320m	400m
500mm	100m	200m	300m	400m	500m
600mm	120m	240m	360m	480m	600m
700mm	140m	280m	420m	560m	700m
800mm	160m	320m	480m	640m	800m
900mm	180m	360m	540m	720m	900m
1000mm	200m	400m	600m	800m	1000m
1500mm	300m	600m	900m	1200m	1500m
2000mm	400m	800m	1200m	1600m	2000m