

## Reticle Provides Multiple Benefits

**B**y now, many users have seen or used the EOTech sight and the unique reticle design that has made it so popular. But still, several do not know the technical aspects and properties behind this reticle design.

The A65/1 reticle pattern is composed of three parts. First, the large outer ring has an outside diameter of 65 minutes of angle (MOA). This circle is about 10 inches in diameter at 15 yards. At this distance, the circle covers about 65% of the body of an average sized adult making this ideal for close quarter combat situations. The large circular reticle is very easy for the operator to see and it can be locked onto the target very rapidly. It also provides a natural centering aid to the aiming dot.

Second, the reticle design incorporates quadrant ticks extending off the outside diameter of the reticle circle. These 4 MOA ticks also assist in rapid target acquisition and provide additional leveling information to the operator.

Lastly, the reticle consists of a precise aiming dot. This aiming dot is a true point source, so the actual size of the dot is beyond the resolution of the human eye. 1 MOA is the acuity limit of a human eye with 20/20 vision. The dot provides the highest level of accuracy possible with a 1X sight and can be very effective out to 200+m because the small targets are not covered or occluded. Also, being a true point source, the dot does not magnify at the same rate as an environment or target. For example, using the HWS with a 4X magnifier in tandem, will only produce a 1.6"

aiming dot at 600m, creating a highly lethal long range optic.

Finally, the A65/1 reticle can be useful not only for lighting fast target acquisition, but for range estimation as well. Figure 4 illustrates how to determine estimated ranges out to 400 yards.

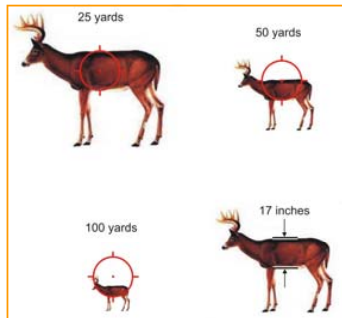


Figure 5: Example of how to determine range

The average adult male stands 5'9" in height, about the size of the outer diameter of the 65MOA ring at 100 yards. Moving out to 200 yards, that same male adult will occupy half of this outer ring diameter. A third of the diameter represents this adult at 300 yards, and 1/4 at 400 yards. This could prove very useful in surveillance work or perimeter coverage situations.

Similar estimation can be done in hunting situations as well. The girth of a whitetail deer is roughly 16-18 inches. At 25 yards, the distance from belly to spine occupies the entire 65 MOA ring (see figure 5). At 50 yards, the girth will occupy half of the circle, starting from the bottom to the 1 MOA center aiming dot and at 100 yards, the girth represents roughly 1/4 of the diameter. This can really come in handy for a still hunter or stalker that has a bit more time to calculate the proper shot placement.

Using a shotgun to hunt whitetail is common across the

country and is an ideal application for the HWS. The sight will mount directly to most cantilever slug barrels and offer the hunter immediate acquisition for deer on the move. Pushing or driving the woods often jumps deer, but more than likely they are carrying the mail. Two eyes open shooting and the large circle reticle locks onto this high speed animal instantly. With a magnified scope it takes too much time to position your head correctly to see the cross hairs and then place them on the vitals. With only precious seconds available, this range assistance will provide more accurate shot placement and the ability to lock on and pull the trigger before the trophy disappears.

In conclusion, the A65/1 reticle of the HWS provides multiple benefits to the operator. It is much faster to acquire in

do or die situations than the largest dot offered from any red-dot competitor. At the same time, the 1 MOA aiming dot is more precise than any competitor offering superior medium range sharpshooting. This, as well as the range estimating utility, makes our standard reticle the optimal pattern for CQB small arms and environments because neither speed nor accuracy is compromised, both critical components for the operator.

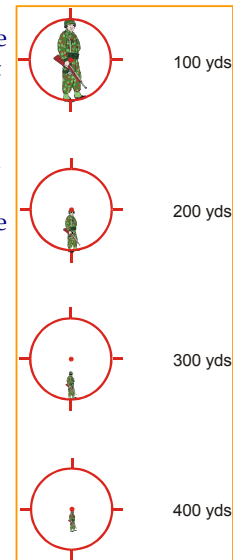


Figure 4: Range estimation to 400 yds.