

DRITM INSTRUCTION GUIDE

DISTANCE REDUCTION INDICATOR PATENT PENDING

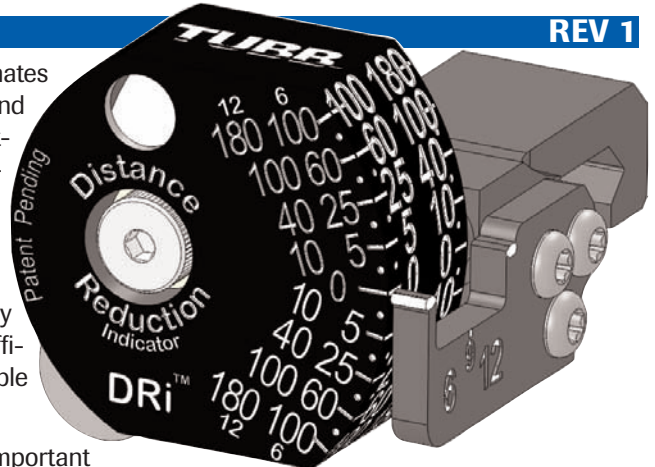
REV 1

The DRI is the ultimate mechanical angle-firing solutions tool. The DRI eliminates the need for cosines as well as angle measurement. It mounts to the rifle and allows the user to quickly determine the correct holding point or sight adjustment to successfully make any downhill or uphill shot. The "hold-closer" distance is the same for downhill or uphill. The DRI is compact and rugged. It's engineered and constructed to be low-profile and able to withstand the rigors of field use. Equally effective with ANY style reticle! From the DTR on down.

The DRI fits a Picatinny rail. We recommend positioning the DRI so it is easily visible using the off-eye (left eye for a right-handed shooter). This improves efficiency in reading the DRI and reacquiring the scope. Since the dial is readable from the front and the side, a spotter can also read the value.

Make sure that the DRI is mounted level - level to the barrel bore. This is important to ensure accurate angle readings. To level the DRI, loosen the three screws on the plate and move the plate until the dial reads "0." The DRI can accommodate scope rails up to 100 MOA.

To attach the DRI to the rail, rotate the drum on the DRI unit to access the base mounting screws through the hole in the DRI.



THE "6" "9" "12" MARKS ON THE BASE (INSIDE THE CIRCLE ON THIS ILLUSTRATION) INDICATE DISTANCE TO TARGET

THE NUMBERS ON THE DIAL INDICATE THE CORRESPONDING HOLD-CLOSER DISTANCE

NOTE THAT THE NUMBERS ON THE DIAL ARE THE "HOLD CLOSER" DISTANCES IN YARDS OR METERS, NOT DEGREES!

COUNT THE NUMBER OF MARKS (LINES AND DOTS) FROM "0" ON THE SCALE TO DETERMINE THE ANGLE, IF DESIRED. EACH MARK EQUALS 5°. NOTE THAT 20° IN THIS EXAMPLE IS 4 MARKS (AREA INDICATED INSIDE THE CIRCLE ON THIS ILLUSTRATION)

WATCH INSTALLATION VIDEO

UNDERSTANDING THE DRI

Accurate values begin with knowing the straight-line distance to the target. There are various devices and means to ascertain this distance.

The DRI BASE is marked with "6" "9" and "12." These numbers correspond with 600, 900, 1200 yards or meters. The DRI is equally accurate using yards or meters.

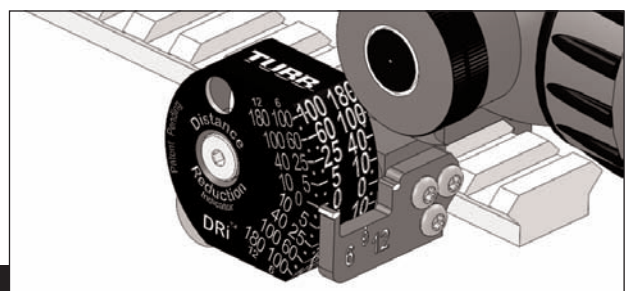
The DRI DIAL has markings that correspond with the Distance Reduction markings on the base. The "6" and "12" have numeric values, the "9" splits the 6 and 12 values and is used to average/interpolate. **The large numbers on the dial indicate the hold-closer distance in yards or meters.**

DRI ACCURATELY DETERMINES HOLD CLOSER DISTANCE FOR UPHILL OR DOWNHILL SHOTS.

Whether the shot is uphill or downhill, the solution is the same. You will hold closer by the same amount for each.

To determine the effective hold point (EHP), follow these steps:

- Determine the straight-line distance to the target.
- Aim the rifle at the target (this step engages the DRI to provide a read).
- Determine EHP by subtracting the Hold Closer number for the distance.
- When you have determined the correct EHP, locate the appropriate aiming dot within the scope, or adjust the scope knobs.



EXAMPLES FOLLOW ON THE NEXT 3 PAGES

DRITM USAGE EXAMPLES

DISTANCE REDUCTION INDICATOR PATENT PENDING **REV 1**

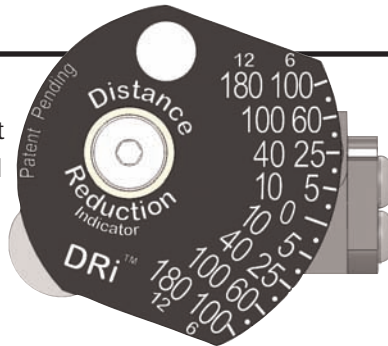
DRI @ 20°

COUNT THE MARKS (LINES AND DOTS) FROM "0" ON THE SCALE TO DETERMINE THE ANGLE, IF DESIRED. NOTE THAT 20° IN THIS EXAMPLE IS 4 MARKS.

Example 1 Target at 600 yds. DRi shows at 600 yds to reduce the elevation by 25 yds. **Effective Hold Point (EHP) = 600-25 = 575**

Example 2 Target at 900 yds. DRi shows at 600 yds to reduce elevation by 25 yds, and at 1200 yds to reduce it by 40 yds. Average the 25 and the 40 to get 33 yds.

EHP = 900-33 = 867



Example 3 Target at 870 yds. 870 is very close to 900. Determine EHP for 900 yds and subtract the value from 870 yds. The DRi shows at 600 yards to reduce the elevation by 25 yards, and at 1200 yards to reduce the elevation by 40 yards. Average the 25 and the 40 to get 33 yards.

EHP = 870-33 = 837

Example 4 Target at 800 yds. DRi shows that at 600 yds to reduce elevation by 25 yds, and at 1200 yds to reduce it by 40 yds. Interpolate between the 25 and 40 and determine 30 yds. 800 is approximately 10% closer than 900.

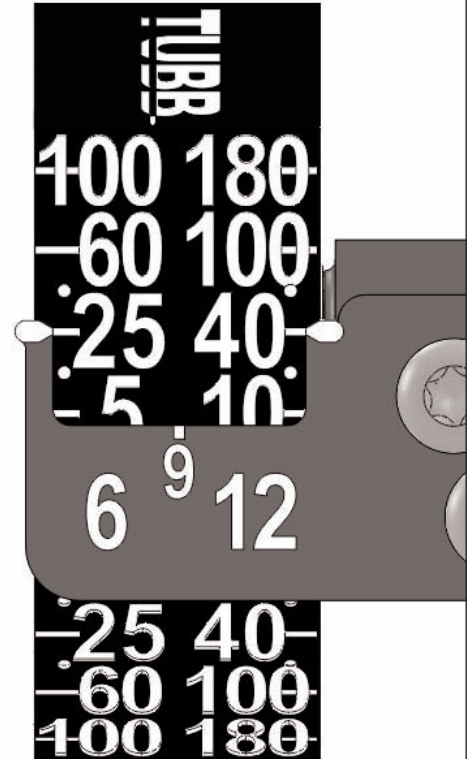
EHP = 800-30 = 770

*(Using an EHP of 33 would be accurate for most shooting situations, because a 3 yd difference is less than 1/4 MOA correction.) **True interpolation value = [(800-600)*(40-25)]/(1200-600)+25 = 30 yds***

Example 5 Target at 300 yds. **(Note: At a distance of 0 yards, the elevation reduction is 0 yards.)** DRi shows at 600 yds to reduce the elevation by 25 yds. Average the 0 and the 25 to get 13 yards (round up). **EHP = 300-13 = 287**

Example 6 Target at 1500 yds. First look at the nearest number, 1200 yds. The DRi shows at 1200 yds to reduce elevation by 40 yds. Determine the 900 yd value (the value that splits the 600 and 1200) by averaging the 25 and 40 to get 33 yards. Determine the difference between the 1200 and 900 yd values to get 7 (40-33 = 7). Add the 7 to the 1200 yard value of 40 (7+40) = 47.

EHP = 1500-47 = 1453



EXAMPLES CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE...

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DISTANCE REDUCTION INDICATOR

PATENT PENDING

REV 1

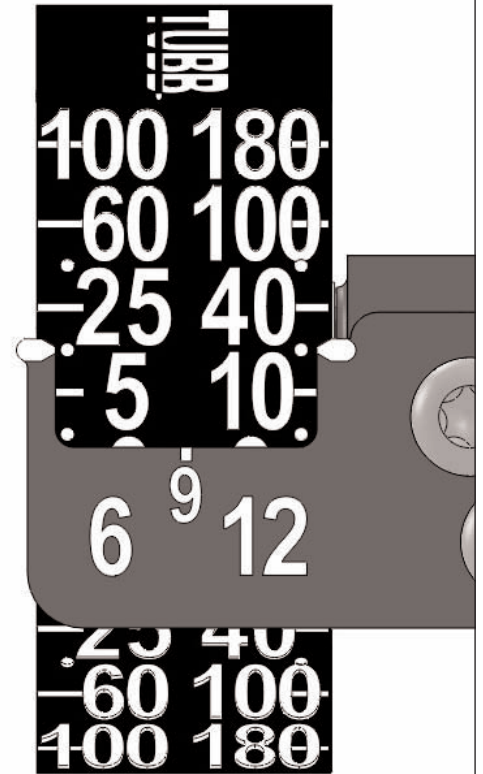
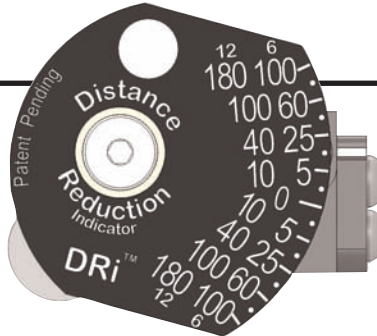
DRI @ 15°

COUNT THE MARKS (LINES AND DOTS) FROM "0" ON THE SCALE TO DETERMINE THE ANGLE, IF DESIRED. NOTE THAT 15° IN THIS EXAMPLE IS 3 MARKS.

Example 1 Target at 600 yds. The DRI shows at 600 yds to reduce elevation between 5 and 25 yds, average these two values to get 15 yds.

EHP = 600 - 15 = 585

Example 2 Target at 900 yds. The DRI shows at 600 yds to reduce the elevation by 15 yds, and at 1200 yds to reduce the elevation by 25 yds. Average the 15 and 25 to get 20 yards. **EHP = 900 - 20 = 880**



Example 3 Target at 870 yds. 870 is very close to 900. Determine EHP for 900 yds, and subtract the value from 870 yds. Determine 600 yd value by averaging 5 and 25 to get 15, then determine 1200 yd value by averaging 10 and 40 to get 25. Last, average the 15 and 25 to get 20 yds. **EHP = 870 - 20 = 850**

True interpolation value = $[(870-600)*(25-15)]/(1200-600)+15 = 19.5$ yds.

Example 4 Target at 800 yds. First determine 600 yd value by averaging 5 and 25 to get 15, next determine 1200 rd value by averaging 10 and 40 to get 25. Last, determine the 900 yd value by averaging the 15 and 25 to get 20 yds, but the target is about 10% closer than 900 yards, so subtract 10% for an 800 yd solution, 20 - 2 = 18.

EHP = 800 - 18 = 782

(Using an EHP of 20 would also be accurate for most shooting situations, because a 2 yd difference is less than 1/4 MOA correction.)

True interpolation value = $[(800-600)*(25-15)]/(1200-600)+15 = 18.3$ yds

Example 5 Target at 300 yards. **(Remember: At a distance of 0 yards, the elevation reduction is 0 yards).** The DRI shows at 600 yards to reduce the elevation by 15 yards.) Average the 0 and 15 to get 8 yds. **EHP = 300 - 8 = 292**

Example 6 Target at 1500 yds. **1)** Determine 600 yd value by averaging the 5 and 25 to get 15. **2)** Determine 1200 yd value by averaging the 10 and 40 to get 25. **3)** Determine the 900 yd value by averaging the 15 and 25 to get 20. **4)** Determine the difference between the 1200 and 900 yd value, 25 - 20 = 5. **5)** Add the 5 to the 1200 yd value of 25. 5 + 25 = 30. **EHP = 1500 - 30 = 1470**

EXAMPLES CONTINUE ON NEXT PAGE...

DRITM USAGE EXAMPLES

DISTANCE REDUCTION INDICATOR PATENT PENDING **REV 1**

DRI @ 40°

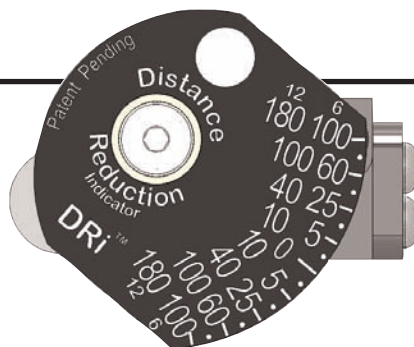
COUNT THE MARKS (LINES AND DOTS) FROM "0" ON THE SCALE TO DETERMINE THE ANGLE, IF DESIRED. NOTE THAT 40° IN THIS EXAMPLE IS 8 MARKS.

Example 1 Target at 600 yards. The DRI shows at 600 yds to reduce the elevation 100 yds.

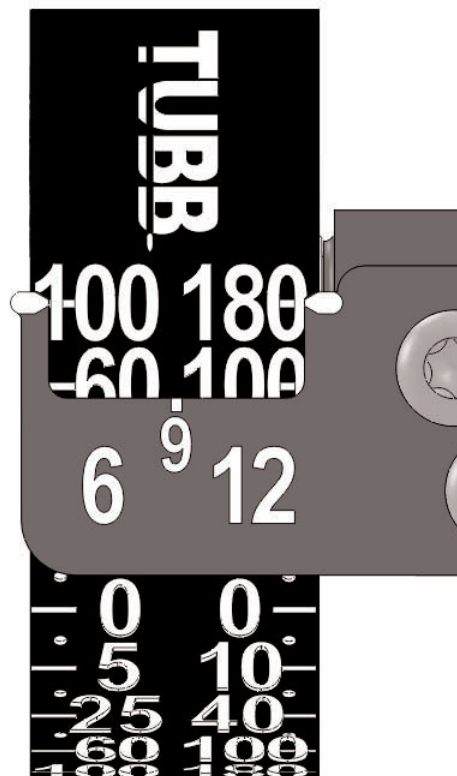
EHP = 600-100 = 500

Example 2 Target at 400 yds. The DRI shows at 600 yds to reduce the elevation 100 yards. 400 yds is 2/3 of 600 yards, so multiply 2/3 times 100 to get 67 yards.

EHP = 400-67 = 333



Example 3 Target at 200 yds. The DRI shows at 600 yds to reduce the elevation 100 yds. 200 yds is 1/3 of 600 yds, so multiply 1/3 times 100 (divide by 3) to get 33 yds. **EHP = 200-33 = 167**



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CORRELATIONS / INTERPOLATIONS

Reading the DRI is like reading the wind.

Half and quarter value increments are likewise held as half or quarter value.

For example, the user is firing at a 600 yard range with a wind is full-value from the right. Let's say that this wind speed indicated that a 6 MOA correction was necessary. If this same wind then dropped to half speed, the wind correction value would also be cut in half, so it would become 3 MOA. We can integrate this approach into the use of the DRI.

If the DRI indicates that the solution for a shot is to hold 25 yds closer at 600 yards, then the correction for 300 yds would be a half-value, or 12.5 yds (round up to 13). A quarter value, 150 yard range, would be approximately 6 yds.

The point is that the DRI can be used very quickly by keeping in mind how accurately the user can interpolate using this value system.

Keep it simple, because it is!

CORRECTION/INTERPOLATION ACCURACY

To avoid concern about the level of accuracy required for mental averaging using the DRI, here are the corresponding distance errors that represent 1/4 MOA for 6XC and 308.

DISTANCE ERROR EQUAL TO 1/4 MOA

YDS/M	(6XC/300WM)	308 (175@2600)
300	12 yd/m	7 yd/m
600	9 yd/m	6 yd/m
900	6 yd/m	4 yd/m
1200	4 yd/m	
1500	3 yd/m	

If your calculations are within +/- 4 yards of the exact DRI solution, for most long-range calibers, your error is less than a 1/4 MOA out to 1200 yards

visit
DavidTubb.com
for more information

Questions? Call (806) 323-9488 or email Info@DavidTubb.com