

# Procedure for Zero'ing the SL1

Rotating the SL1 front sightpost by one turn will give the same elevation adjustment as one turn of the equivalent milstd front sight mounted at the same place on the rail. That's because they both have 36 threads per inch.

The main difference between the SL1 procedure and the milstd is the cross clamp to lock the sightpost in place rather than the milstd click mechanism. The SL1 choice was dictated by the lack of headroom for the sightpost above the CR123 battery. The benefits of the SL1 mechanism is the sightpost turns much more easily than the milstd version and you can adjust the SL1 elevation to a precise fraction of an inch on the target if you want to take the trouble.

Before turning the sightpost, you must loosen the cross clamp with a 5/32" hex key. Loosen it only enough to allow the sightpost to turn with a slight amount of drag, as you prefer. Remember to lock the clamp after zeroing. You can add thread locker to the nut before tightening if you want more insurance against coming loose.

Use the provided sightpost tool to turn the sightpost. It is made of brass so it will strip before harming the sightpost if you try to turn it without loosening the cross clamp first.

Here's a table that lists the fractional amount to turn the sightpost to achieve 1" of elevation change at the target at 25, 50 and 100 yards for 3 different sight radius cases.

sightpost turns per inch of elevation at target				
Yards to target -->		25	50	100
	M4	0.58	0.29	0.15
	M16	0.79	0.40	0.20
	Typ mid-length	0.68	0.34	0.17

In other words, if you're shooting a mid-length setup and the group vertical error on your target at 50 yards is 3" high, you want to adjust the post upward by  $3" \times 0.34 \text{ turns}/"$  which is approximately 1 full turn.

If you want to be more precise then measure the sight radius of your particular setup in inches (B).

Measure the distance to the target in yards (R).

Measure the group vertical error on the target in inches (E).

Turn the sightpost by  $E \times B / R$  turns.

Example: Sight radius (B) = 16.2", target range (R) = 50 yards and elevation error (E) = 2.5" low. You want to turn the sightpost clockwise (down) by  $2.5 \times 16.2 / 50 = 0.81$  turns. You should be able to estimate approx .8 turns and get very close to the bullseye in one adjustment with this procedure.