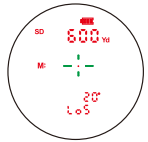


►LOS Mode

The Line of Sight (LOS) mode is suitable for riflemen who use a slope correction ballistic descent data card or ballistic solver to fire at distances exceeding 500 yards with a slope greater than 15 degrees.



The range displayed in LOS mode is the actual line-of-sight range, without trajectory slope correction. Most commonly used ballistic solvers can provide independent slope correction for bullet descent data and require the actual line-of-sight range to be input. Under these steep slope/long-range conditions, using LOS range to calculate bullet wind drift will be more accurate than using HCD range.

To use it, simply input the LOS range number into the ballistic solver and use the LOS range when referencing a trajectory descent card with slope correction.

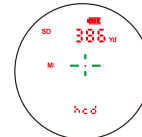
In LOS mode, an additional number is displayed below the range number, representing the slope in degrees.

Introduction to Target Modes

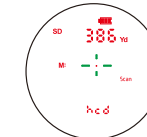
This product offers three target modes: normal target mode, first target mode, and last target mode.

Normal Target Mode (M1)

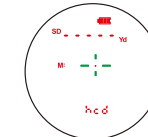
The device is preset to Normal Target Mode, which provides the maximum target range. A short press of the measurement button enables a single measurement; a long press enables continuous measurement, allowing for rapid acquisition of the target's real-time distance. The "Scan" indicator will flash during movement. Normal Target Mode is the recommended target mode in most situations.



Single Measurement



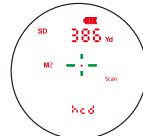
Continuous Measurement



Measurement Failed

First Target Mode (M2)

In this mode, press and hold the measurement button to lock and display the closest distance during panning and scanning. This mode is suitable for measuring the distance to smaller targets in front of larger or more reflective objects. Note: If unsure of the distance, simply release the measurement button and measure again.



Perform scanning and translation operations from left to right.



1.First, measure the trees behind the deer.



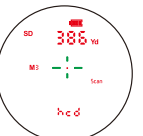
2.Then move the bullseye to the deer.



3. The bullseye was moved back to the trees behind the animal, and the measurement was focused on the deer that was closer.

Last Target Mode (M3)

In this mode, press and hold the measurement button to lock and display the furthest distance during panning and scanning. This mode is suitable for measuring the distance to a specific target behind a group of objects (such as bushes, trees, rocks, etc.). Note: If you are unsure of the distance, simply release the measurement button and measure again.



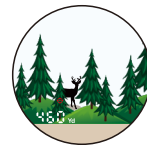
Perform scanning and translation operations from left to right.



1.First, measure the distance between the trees in front of the deer.



2.Then move the bullseye to the deer.



3.Then, the trees in front of the deer were scanned, and the measurements were focused on the deer at a greater distance.

Distance measuring working principle

This product uses a laser emitting tube to emit a narrow pulse of laser light to illuminate the target object. The light is reflected back to the receiving tube, where a photoelectric detection unit detects the echo pulse signal. By measuring the time difference between the laser emission and the echo signal, and the laser's velocity, the distance to the target object is obtained.

Ranging accuracy is affected by various factors, with the

characteristics of the target object being the primary factor.

*Snow, rain, fog, and air quality all affect ranging accuracy

*Ranging in clear weather improves laser performance more than in foggy weather

*Light-colored objects generally reflect light better than dark-colored objects

*Dull or textured surfaces reflect light less effectively than hard, smooth surfaces

* Solid objects (such as rocks) reflect light better than bushes

*Planes perpendicular to the laser reflect light better than curved or tilted surfaces

*Ranging over water may lead to misreading

*Large objects are easier to detect than small objects at long distances

*Using a tripod for stabilization significantly improves ranging accuracy for small targets at long distances.

*If ranging is difficult, try measuring other nearby objects, or use the scanning function to move back and forth to observe changes in the ranging accuracy.

Note: Solar load conditions are an important factor when detecting distant targets; under high solar load, you may have difficulty detecting distant targets, however, under cloudy or morning/evening conditions, you will be able to easily detect targets at extremely long distances.

Precautions

1. Do not touch the lens surface with your fingers during use to avoid damaging the lens coating;
2. The rangefinder telescope has been precisely calibrated by the instrument. Do not disassemble it at will. If damaged, it should be sent to a specialized repair shop.
3. When the exposed glass lens is soiled, gently wipe it clean with a lens cleaning cloth. Do not use other objects to wipe it, as this may damage the surface coating of the optical glass.
4. When carrying or using, avoid collisions or heavy pressure, and do not expose it to baking or corrosion.
5. When storing, pay attention to moisture prevention. It is advisable to store it in a dry, cool, and ventilated place, avoiding direct sunlight, dust, and sudden temperature changes.

Warning

1. Do not stare at the emission aperture while emitting the laser;
2. Do not look directly at the sun through this device, as this may cause permanent eye damage!
3. Do not point this device at the sun, as this may cause permanent damage to internal components;
4. Do not expose the eyepiece to direct sunlight;
5. Do not place this instrument in extreme temperature conditions beyond its storage temperature.

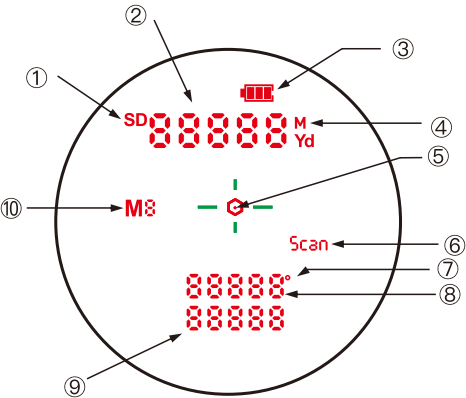
BH-HT102 Hunting Rangefinder User Manual



Product Appearance



Eyepiece markings



- 1. Distance symbol
- 2. Distance value
- 3. Battery level
- 4. Distance unit
- 5. Bullseye mark
- 6. Continuous measurement indicator "Scan"
- 7. Angle unit
- 8. Angle value
- 9. "HCD/LOS" indicator
- 10. Target mode indicator (M1, M2, M3)

Technical Parameters

Measurement Range:	Deer: 1400 yards (1189 meters) Trees: 1800 yards (1646 meters) Reflectors: 2000 yards (1829 meters)
Minimum Measurement Range:	5 yards(4.5 meters)
Distance Accuracy:	±1 yard (≤100 yards) ±2 yards (100-500 yards) ±3 yards (>500 yards)
Distance Unit:	m/Yd
Angle Measurement Range:	±70°
Magnification:	7X
Objective Lens Diameter:	24mm
Exit Pupil Distance:	16.7mm
Field of View:	6.5°
Battery:	CR2
Battery Life:	Number of measurements > 2000 (brightness level 3)
Liquid Field Angle:	OLED screen with a transmittance >60%
Brightness:	Level 5 (OLED screen display brightness)
Operating Temperature:	-20°C~60°C
Waterproof:	IP66

Volume:	114*82*42mm (L*H*W)
Weight:	Around 220g

Basic Operations

Battery installation and replacement

To replace the battery, first flip the finger-shaped latch on the top battery cover of the device and unscrew it counterclockwise to remove it. When inserting the CR2 battery, ensure that the positive (+) terminal is facing inward. Replace the battery cover during installation and ensure it is securely closed.



Power On

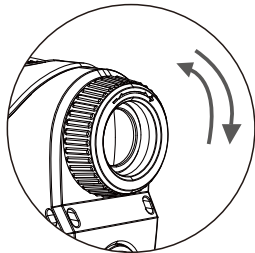
After installing the battery, the device is in a ready state (power off) and does not perform distance measurement. To start the device from the ready state, briefly press the measurement button; it will automatically shut down after 10 seconds of inactivity.

Low Battery Warning

When the battery indicator displays and flashes, please replace the battery.

Adjusting the diopter

Rotate the diopter lens clockwise or counterclockwise until the image is clear and in focus. Slight adjustments may be needed when viewing from different distances.

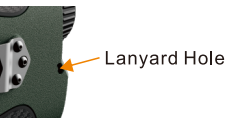


Clip position adjustment

If you need to change the position of the clip, you can unscrew the two hex screws on the left (do not remove the middle screw), remove the clip, then tighten the two hex screws on the left again, and then remove the two hex screws on the right (do not remove the middle screw), and reinstall the clip on the right side.

Lanyard Hole

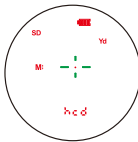
This device is equipped with a lanyard hole, allowing you to securely attach a lanyard to the rangefinder and make it easy to carry around.



Mode Selection

Mode Selection

Factory default settings
Product factory default mode M1 (normal target mode), horizontal component distance (HCD), unit Yd, screen brightness 3.

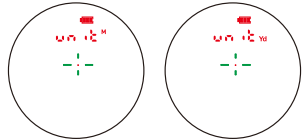


Parameter settings

Press the measurement button briefly to power on the device normally. Press and hold the MODE button for more than 2 seconds to enter the parameter setting interface. First, enter the unit switching interface (meters/yards). then press the MODE button again briefly to switch to the screen brightness selection interface (5 brightness levels). and then press the MODE button again

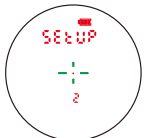
briefly to enter the distance measurement mode selection interface (HCD/LOS). Press the MODE button again briefly to return to the unit switching interface. Press and hold the MODE button to exit the parameter setting interface. The parameter settings will be automatically saved. If no operation is performed for 10 seconds in the parameter setting interface, the device will automatically power off.

(1)In the unit switching interface (meters/yards), press the measurement button briefly to switch the meter/yard unit.



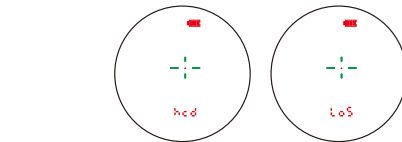
M/Y unit Selection

(2)In the screen brightness selection interface, short press the measurement button can set the screen brightness, which can be set to 5 levels.



Screen Brightness Setting

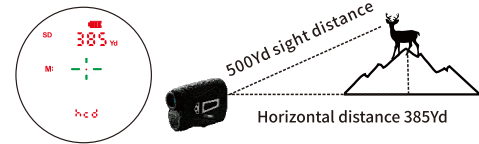
(3)In the Distance Measurement mode selection interface, short press the measurement button can set the HCD or LOS mode.



Distance Measurement Mode Selection

HCD Mode:

Horizontal Component Distance (HCD) display is the primary mode, used in most rifle and bow shooting scenarios.



Use HCD Mode in the following situations:

- ★All archery shooting;
- ★Rifle shooting at any distance on flat ground;
- ★Rifle shooting at 800 yards on a slight incline (less than 15 degrees);
- ★Rifle shooting at 400 yards on a moderate incline (15 to 30 degrees).

Note: To properly account for the effects of wind, you need to know the distance from your line of sight to the target, as this is based on the distance the bullet travels to the target. This can be achieved by using LOS mode.