

# Rackulator™



The Rackulator calculates the final score in any of the major scoring systems – typical or non-typical, antlered or horned – by simply rolling the electronic wheel and using the electronic tape measure.

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Assembled in USA  
 (North Dakota) by  
 www.awielectronics.com



Patented

**Cable & Software Included**

## Big Game Scoring Tool

On a mounted head, the ears may be in a position that the main beam cannot be measured with the wheel. In this case use the electronic tape. The hinge at the end of the tape should be held at the burr (*Illustration 1*). Run the tape along the middle of the main beam to the tip, putting the Rackulator where the tape exits against the tip (*Illustration 2*). Engage the lock button and insert the tape by pushing it in slowly to take the measurement. Press Step and disengage the lock button. This same procedure may be used on some Non-Typical Tines that cannot be done with the wheel (*Illustration 3*) You can also measure any tines or beams by using the tape as a regular tape measure and then roll that figure into the Rackulator by rolling the wheel on your hand or other surface and pressing the desired button.

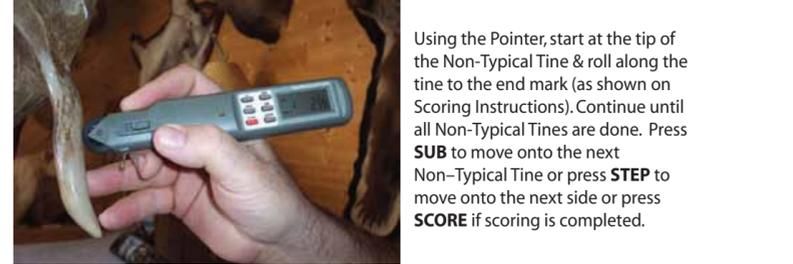


### Step 2 - Circumference



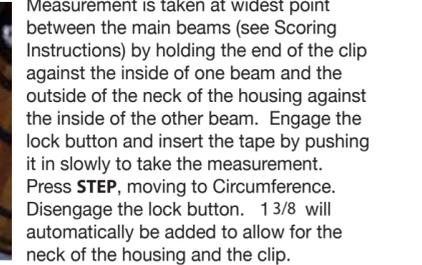
Put the tape around the antler at desired circumference. Hook the tape into the clip; slide the Rackulator down tight against the antler making sure all the slack is pushed out of the tape with the thumb and fingers. Engage the lock button, slightly pull back the Rackulator, unhook the tape, and insert the tape by pushing it in slowly to take the measurement. Press SUB to move onto the next circumference or press STEP to move onto the main beam. 2/8 will automatically be added to each circumference when the Sub or Step button is pushed to allow for the clip. (Refer to Scoring Instructions for Circumference Measurements). Disengage the lock button.

### Step 5 - Non-Typical Tine



Using the Pointer, start at the tip of the Non-Typical Tine & roll along the tine to the end mark (as shown on Scoring Instructions). Continue until all Non-Typical Tines are done. Press SUB to move onto the next Non-Typical Tine or press STEP to move onto the next side or press SCORE if scoring is completed.

### Step 1 - Inside Spread



### Step 4 - Typical Tine



Using the Pointer, start at the tip of the tine and roll down to the end of the tine where it meets the beam (see Scoring Instructions). Press SUB to move onto the next tine or press STEP to move onto the Non-Typical Tine if necessary.

### Step 3 - Main Beam



Using the Pointer, start at the tip or burr of the main beam. Roll along the center of the beam to the finishing point (see Scoring Instructions). Press STEP to move onto Tine 1.

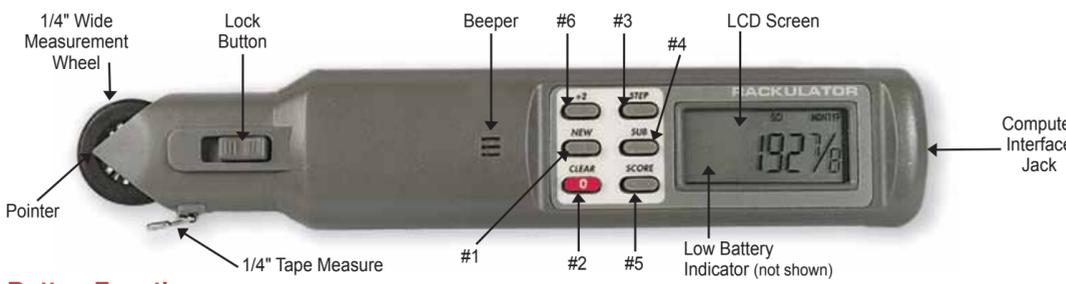
## Operating the Rackulator . . . . .

The Rackulator is designed to be user friendly. Pressing any button will turn on the Rackulator. It turns off automatically after approximately seven minutes of disuse. No data is lost if this happens - when turned back on all measurements are maintained. The screen will prompt you along as you are scoring your trophy. To help with this, we have shown scoring illustrations of some of the big game animals in North America and by each illustration we have written helpful hints and suggestions. For instance, if prompt on screen shows CIRC 1, look at illustration for CIRC 1 and take that measurement.

When starting a score, NEW is pressed, the screen will display spread, take measurement and press STEP and the Rackulator is set for the right side. CIRC 1 will appear on screen. You then take the CIRC 1 measurement; you press the button marked SUB, CIRC 1 is entered and CIRC 2 will appear, repeat until CIRC 2, CIRC 3, CIRC 4 are completed. You now press the STEP button; right beam will appear on screen. Using your pointer, line up with starting point of the beam. Roll along. Measurement is complete when pointer lines up with end of beam. Press the STEP button, now Tine 1 will show on screen. Using your pointer, line up with starting point of the tine. Roll along. Measurement is complete when pointer lines up with end of the tine. Press SUB button, Tine 1 is entered and Tine 2 will appear. Repeat until all typical tines are complete. Note: If a typical tine is missing or broken off less than one inch and will not qualify as a tine, a zero must be entered by pressing SUB button. Then press STEP button, NONTYP will appear on screen. Note: Any measurement may be zeroed and repeated during or after scoring is complete.

NONTYP Tine 1 will appear. NONTYP tines are measured in the same fashion as TYP tines. Take NONTYP Tine 1 Measurement. Press SUB, NONTYP Tine 1 is entered and NONTYP Tine 2 will appear. Repeat until all NONTYP tines are complete. NONTYP tine counter will register up to 50. When NONTYP is completed, press STEP button, the Rackulator then starts the left side at CIRC 1, repeat the above steps until left side is done. The scoring is completed; now press the SCORE button. Continue to press SCORE button and all scores that apply will appear.

**NOTE:** The electronic tape must be used for inside spread and for the circumferences. The wheel or tape can be used on beams and tines.



## Button Functions . . .

- #1. NEW** - Clears all measurements. Brings up inside spread.
- #2. CLR** - Clears the current measurement.
- #3. STEP** - Cycles through the measurements. The ten measurements are: SPREAD, RIGHT CIRC (Right Circumference), RIGHT BEAM, RIGHT TINES, RIGHT NONTYP (Right Non Typical), LEFT CIRC (Left Circumference), LEFT BEAM, LEFT TINES, LEFT NONTYP (Left Non Typical), and EXTRA. The extra function is used to make measurements which are not part of the score.
- #4. SUB** - When displaying either the CIRC step or the TINE step, SUB cycles through the submeasurements. The submeasurements are CIRC 1 through CIRC 4 and TINE 1 through TINE 50. When displaying the score, SUB cycles through the subtotals. The subtotals are SPREAD, RIGHT and LEFT.
- #5. SCORE** - Cycles through the scores for the different scoring systems. The seven scores are: BTR (Buckmaster Trophy Records), SCI TYP (Safari Club International Typical), SCI NONTYP (Safari Club International Non Typical), GR TYP (Gross Typical), NET TYP (Net Typical), GR NONTYP (Gross Non Typical) and NET NONTYP (Net Non Typical). In most cases only the score that applies to your trophy will appear.
- #6. ÷ 2** - Divides the current measurement by two. Press twice to divide by four. Works only when extra appears on screen.

## Terms to Know . . . . .

**Inside Spread (At Widest Point)** - Inside spread is done by holding the end of the clip on the tape against the inside of the beam on one side, while the outside of the neck of the Rackulator is held on the inside of the beam on the other side. Be sure current measurement is zeroed. The lock button is pushed and the measurement is taken while the tape is manually pushed back in. The width of the clip and the neck of the Rackulator are automatically added in. (See Scoring Instructions or watch video.)

**Circumference** - Circumference is done by using the tape. Pull out the tape and put it around the antler where the measurement is taken. Hook the clip on the tape, while holding the tape around the beam; push the Rackulator against the beam. This will align the tape straight into the Rackulator where the clip and Rackulator meet. This will avoid kinking of the tape. Be sure current measurement is zeroed. The lock button is pushed and the measurement is taken while the tape is manually pushed back in. It is necessary to pull out more tape to release the clip. This will not alter the measurement. The length of the clip will automatically be added in. (See Scoring Instructions or watch video.)

**Beam** - Measurement taken with the wheel, starting at the tip of the beam following the center along the outer curve of the beam to the lowest point of the burr. (See Scoring Instructions or watch video.)

**Tines** - Tines should be marked off with a pencil line. Use wheel starting at tip of tine, roll down center and outer curve of tine stopping at intersection of beam and tine. (See Scoring Instructions or watch video.)

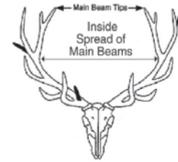
**Wheel** - The wheel will add while rolling in either direction. If you change directions it will minus.

- Tape Measure** - The tape measure can be used as an electronic tape by pushing the lock button while the tape is out. It is measured by the wheel when the tape is manually pushed back in. While using the tape electronically, the numbers on the tape will not coincide with the numbers on the screen. The tape can be used to make measurements manually or electronically. Manual measurements are made in the same manner as with a regular tape measure. The results may then be entered into the Rackulator by rolling the wheel manually until the display shows the desired measurement. It is necessary to assist tape measure retraction when lock is engaged by manually pushing the tape back in.
- Lock Button** - Pushing lock button toward wheel engages tape. Pushing away from wheel disengages tape.
- Pointer** - Start and finish point alignment.
- Beeper** - The beeper will sound while the wheel is in motion.
- Computer Interface Jack** - Link to computer (requires software & cable).
- Extra** - Extra is a mode that was put in the Rackulator for multipurpose use. You can use this mode at any time while scoring and it will not add in any measurement taken. This mode can be used to find the proper location for circumference measurements on a 4 X 4 whitetail. The 4th circumference is taken halfway between the last tine and the point of the main beam. You can roll this distance with the wheel. Push the ÷ 2 button, remember that figure, push clear, roll from beam tip until that figure appears on the screen, now mark that circumference location and take measurement. This method also works on horned game to find the quarter measurements by pushing the ÷ 2 button twice.

## Elk or Wapiti INSTRUCTIONS

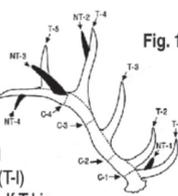
### 1. INSIDE SPREAD of Main Beams:

Measure the inside spread of the main antler beams at the widest place. This measurement should be at a right angle to the longitudinal axis of the skull, and parallel to its horizontal axis.



### 2. CIRCUMFERENCE of Main Beam:

(Fig. 1) Measure the circumference of each main antler beam at the four places indicated below. Circumferences must be taken at a right angle to the longitudinal axis of the antler at the smallest place between typical tines, disregarding the non-typical tines.



**C-1. Between T-1 and T-2.** Measure the circumference of the main antler beam at the smallest place between the first typical (or brow) tine (T-1) and the second typical (or bez, or bay) tine (T-2). If T-1 is absent, measure at the smallest place between the burr and T-2. If T-2 is absent, measure at the smallest place between T-1 and the third typical (or trez, or tray) tine (T-3), which will make this measurement the same as C-2.

**C-2. Between T-2 and T-3.** Measure the circumference of the main antler beam at the smallest place between the second typical (or bez, or bay) tine (T-2) and the third typical (or trez, or tray) tine (T-3). If T-2 is absent, measure at the smallest place between the first typical (or brow) tine (T-1) and T-3, which will make this measurement the same as C-1. If T-3 is absent, measure at the smallest place between T-2 and the fourth typical (or royal) tine (T-4), which will make this measurement the same as C-3.

**C-3. Between T-3 and T-4.** Measure the circumference of the main antler beam at the smallest place between the third typical (or trez, or tray) tine (T-3) and the fourth typical (or royal) tine (T-4). If T-3 is absent, measure at the smallest place between the second typical (or bez, or bay) tine (T-2) and T-4, which will make this measurement the same as C-2. If T-4 is absent, measure at the smallest place between T-3 and the fifth typical tine (T-5), making this measurement the same as C-4.

**C-4. Between T-4 and T-5.** Measure the circumference of the main antler beam at the smallest place between the fourth typical (or royal) tine (T-4) and the fifth typical tine (T-5). If T-5 is absent, measure halfway between the center of the base of T-4 and beam tip. If T-4 is absent, measure at the smallest place between the third typical (or trez, or tray) tine (T-3) and T-5, making this measurement the same as C-3.

### 3. LENGTH of Main Beam:

(Fig. 2) First, it is necessary to determine the main beams and their tips. The main beams are usually easy to identify in elk or wapiti, because they will end at the rear most points; however, some non-typical antlers may have more than one projection at the end of the beam. If so, choose the one that appears to be the logical beam tip because of its contour, size and location. If the upper tines are

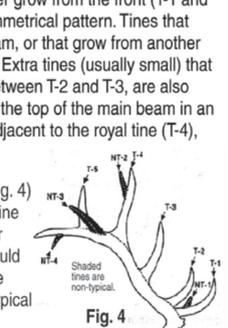
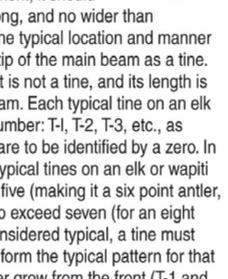
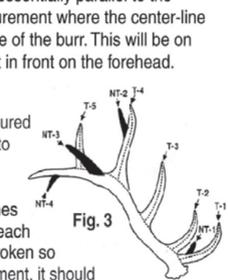
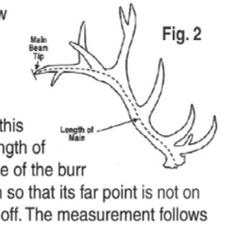
palmed, as they often are, you should draw a pencil line across the palimation to show the upper edge of the main beam as it would appear if the palimation had not developed. This will make it easier to locate the center of the antler's outer curve, which this measurement should follow. Measure the length of each main antler beam from the bottom edge of the burr (or coronet) to the tip. If a beam tip is broken so that its far point is not on the line of measurement, it should be carded off. The measurement follows the center of the antler's outer curve and is essentially parallel to the longitudinal blood grooves. Begin the measurement where the center-line of the outer curve intersects the bottom edge of the burr. This will be on the side of the head and behind the eye, not in front on the forehead.

### 4. LENGTH OF TYPICAL TINES:

(Fig. 3) Even though in this method all tines are measured and included in the score, it is still necessary to identify the typical tines, because the beam circumferences must be measured between typical tines, disregarding any non-typical tines that may be present. Measure the length of each valid typical tine on each antler. If a tine is broken so that its far point is not on the line of measurement, it should be carded off. A valid tine is at least 1 inch long, and no wider than its length. A typical tine is one that grows in the typical location and manner for that species. Be sure not to measure the tip of the main beam as a tine. While the beam tip is always a typical point, it is not a tine, and its length is already included in the length of the main beam. Each typical tine on an elk or wapiti antler has a specific identification number: T-1, T-2, T-3, etc., as illustrated. Any typical tines that are missing are to be identified by a zero. In theory, there is no set limit to the number of typical tines on an elk or wapiti antler; however, on a mature bull it is usually five (making it a six point antler, including the beam tip), and is very unlikely to exceed seven (for an eight point antler, including the beam tip). To be considered typical, a tine must grow in the typical manner and location, and form the typical pattern for that species. Typical tines on an elk or wapiti antler grow from the front (T-1 and T-2) and top spaced intervals, in a rather symmetrical pattern. Tines that grow from the side or bottom of the main beam, or that grow from another tine, or from the burr, are always non-typical. Extra tines (usually small) that sometimes occur between T-1 and T-2, or between T-2 and T-3, are also non-typical even though they may grow from the top of the main beam in an otherwise typical manner sometimes grow adjacent to the royal tine (T-4), are always non-typical.

### 5. LENGTH OF NON-TYPICAL TINES

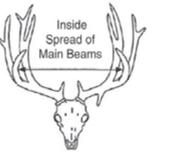
(Fig. 4) Measure the length of each valid non-typical tine on each antler. If a tine is broken so that its far point is not on the line of measurement, it should be carded off. A valid tine must be at least one inch long, and no wider than its length. Non-typical tines are those that do not qualify as typical.



## Mule Deer INSTRUCTIONS

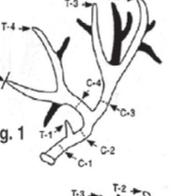
### 1. INSIDE SPREAD of Main Beams:

Measure the inside spread of the main antler beams at the widest place. This measurement is to be at a right angle to the longitudinal axis of the skull, and parallel to its horizontal axis.



### 2. CIRCUMFERENCE of Main Beam:

(Fig. 1) Measure the circumference of each main antler beam at the four places indicated below. Circumferences must be taken at a right angle to the longitudinal axis of the antler at the smallest place between typical tines, disregarding the non-typical tines.



**C-1. Between the burr & T-1** Measure the circumference of the main antler beam at the smallest place between the burr and the typical brow tine, or "eyeguard" (T-1). If T-1 is absent, measure at the smallest place between the burr and second typical tine (T-2), which will make this measurement the same as C-2 (Fig. 2).

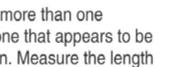
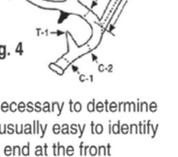
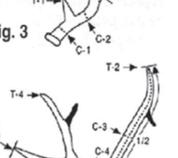
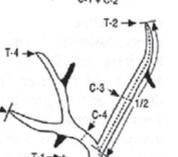
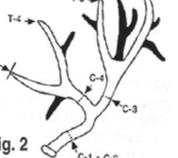
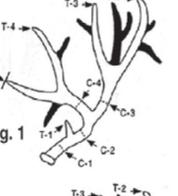
**C-2. Between T-1 and T-2** Measure the circumference of the main antler beam at the smallest place between the typical brow tine (T-1) and second typical tine (T-2). If T-1 is absent, measure at the smallest place between the burr and T-2, which will make this measurement the same as C-1 (Fig. 2).

**C-3. Between the main beam & T-3** Measure the circumference of the second typical tine (T-2) at the smallest place between its juncture with the main beam and the third typical tine (T-3). If T-3 is absent, measure halfway between the tip of T-2 & the center of its base where it joins the main beam (Fig. 3).

**C-4. Between T-2 and T-4** Measure the circumference of the main antler beam at the smallest place between the second typical tine (T-2) and fourth typical tine (T-4). If T-4 is absent, measure halfway between the beam tip and the center of the base of T-2 where it joins the main beam (Fig. 4).

### 3. LENGTH of Main Beam:

(Fig. 5) First, it is necessary to determine the main beams and their tips. The main beams are usually easy to identify in mule deer and black-tailed deer, because they will end at the front points; however, some non-typical antlers may have more than one projection at the end of the beam. If so, choose the one that appears to be the logical beam tip from its contour, size and location. Measure the length



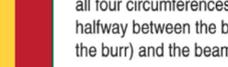
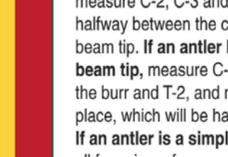
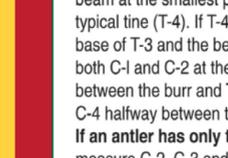
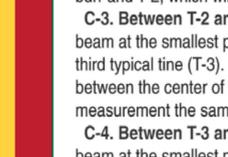
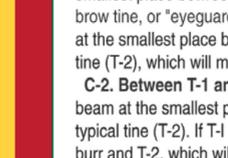
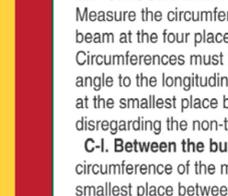
of each main antler beam from the bottom edge of the burr (or coronet) to the tip. If a beam tip is broken so that its far point is not on the line of measurement, it should be carded off. The measurement follows the center of the antler's outer curve and is essentially parallel to the longitudinal blood grooves. Begin the measurement where the center-line of the outer curve intersects the burr. This will be on the side of the head and behind the eye, not in front on the forehead.

### 4. LENGTH OF TYPICAL TINES:

(Fig. 6) Even though in this method all tines are measured and included in the score, it is still necessary to identify the typical tines, because the circumference measurements must be taken between typical tines, disregarding any non-typical tines that may be present. Measure the length of each valid typical tine on each antler. If a tine is broken so that its far point is not on the line of measurement, it should be carded off. A valid tine is at least 1 inch long, and no wider than its length. A typical tine is one that grows in the typical location and manner. Be sure not to measure the tip of the main beam as a tine. While the beam tip is always a typical point, it is not a tine, and its length is already included in the length of the main beam. Each of the four typical tines that can occur on a mule deer or black-tailed deer antler has a specific identification number: T-1, T-2, T-3 and T-4, as illustrated. Record the length of each typical tine on the proper line on the entry form. Any typical tines that are missing are to be identified by a zero. Mule deer and black-tailed deer can have a maximum of five typical points on each antler: four typical tines, including one typical brow tine (or "eyeguard" 3, plus the beam tip. If the typical brow tine (T-1) is absent (it often is), there can be no more than four typical points (three typical tines plus the beam tip) on that antler. Black-tailed deer often fail to develop the T-3 tine, in which case there can be no more than four typical points on that antler, including T-1 (if present) and the beam tip, or three typical points if T-1 is absent. To be considered typical, a tine must grow in a typical manner and location, and form the typical pattern for that species. A typical brow tine (T-1), if present, must grow upward from the top of the main beam-not from the side or bottom of the beam, or from the burr. The other typical points (maximum of four) must grow upward in two forks, with T-2 and T-3 forming one fork, and T-4 and the beam tip forming the other. (Both T-2 and T-4 grow from the main beam. T-3 normally grows from T-2; however, sometimes the growth pattern seems reversed, with T-2 appearing to grow from T-3. If so, please disregard it, because T-3 should always be measured as if it grew from T-2.) In mule deer and black-tailed deer, only one tine (not both) of a double tine can be treated as being non-typical.

### 5. LENGTH OF NON-TYPICAL TINES

(Fig. 7) Measure the length of each valid non-typical tine on each antler. If a tine is broken so that its far point is not on the line of measurement, it should be carded off. A valid tine must be at least one inch long, and no wider than its length. Non-typical tines are those that do not qualify as typical.



## White-Tailed Deer INSTRUCTIONS

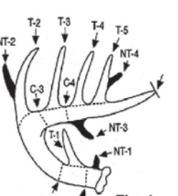
### 1. INSIDE SPREAD of Main Beams:

Measure the inside spread of the main antler beams at the widest place. This measurement should be at a right angle to the longitudinal axis of the skull, and parallel to its horizontal axis.



### 2. CIRCUMFERENCE of Main Beam:

(Fig. 1) Measure the circumference of each main antler beam at the four places indicated below. Circumferences must be taken at a right angle to the longitudinal axis of the antler at the smallest place between typical tines, disregarding the non-typical tines.



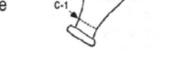
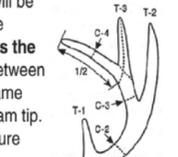
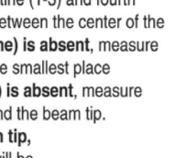
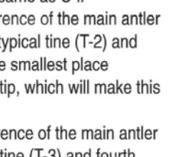
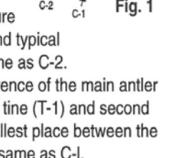
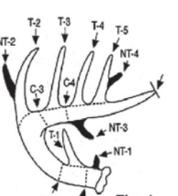
**C-1. Between the burr and T-1** Measure the circumference of the main antler beam at the smallest place between the burr and the typical brow tine, or "eyeguard" (T-1). If T-1 is absent, measure at the smallest place between the burr and the second typical tine (T-2), which will make this measurement the same as C-2.

**C-2. Between T-1 and T-2** Measure the circumference of the main antler beam at the smallest place between the typical brow tine (T-1) and second typical tine (T-2). If T-1 is absent, measure at the smallest place between the burr and T-2, which will make this measurement the same as C-1.

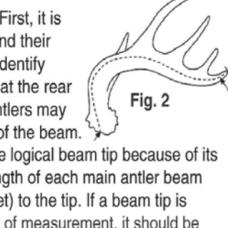
**C-3. Between T-2 and T-3** Measure the circumference of the main antler beam at the smallest place between the second typical tine (T-2) and third typical tine (T-3). If T-3 is absent, measure at the smallest place between the center of the base of T-2 and the beam tip, which will make this measurement the same as C-4.

**C-4. Between T-3 and T-4** Measure the circumference of the main antler beam at the smallest place between the third typical tine (T-3) and fourth typical tine (T-4). If T-4 is absent, measure halfway between the center of the base of T-3 and the beam tip. If T-1 (typical brow tine) is absent, measure both C-1 and C-2 at the same place. This will be at the smallest place between the burr and T-2. If T-4 (fourth typical tine) is absent, measure C-4 halfway between the center of the base of T-3 and the beam tip.

**If an antler has only two points-- T-1 and the beam tip,** measure C-1 and C-2 at the same place. This will be halfway between the center of the base of T-1 and the beam tip. **If an antler has only two points-- T-2 plus the beam tip,** measure C-1 and C-2 at the same place between the burr and T-2, and measure C-3 and C-4 at the same place, which will be halfway between T-2 and the beam tip. **If an antler is a simple spike** (no tines at all), measure all four circumferences at the same place. This will be halfway between the base of the burr (not the top of the burr) and the beam tip.

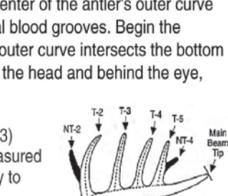


**3. LENGTH of Main Beam:** (Fig. 2) First, it is necessary to determine the main beams and their tips. The main beams are usually easy to identify in white-tailed deer, because they will end at the rear most points; however, some non-typical antlers may have more than one projection at the end of the beam. If so, choose the one that appears to be the logical beam tip because of its contour, size and location. Measure the length of each main antler beam from the bottom edge of the burr (or coronet) to the tip. If a beam tip is broken so that its far point is not on the line of measurement, it should be carded off. The measurement follows the center of the antler's outer curve and is essentially parallel to the longitudinal blood grooves. Begin the measurement where the center-line of the outer curve intersects the bottom edge of the burr. This will be on the side of the head and behind the eye, not in front on the forehead.

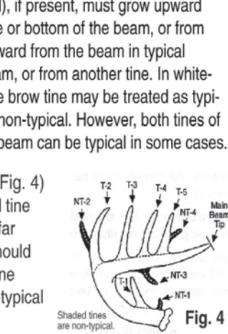
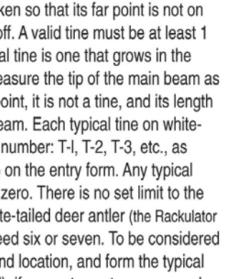


### 4. LENGTH OF TYPICAL TINES:

(Fig. 3) Even though in this method all tines are measured and included in the score, it is still necessary to identify the typical tines, because the beam circumferences must be measured between typical tines, disregarding any non-typical tines that may be present. Measure the length of each valid typical tine on each antler. If a tine is broken so that its far point is not on the line of measurement, it should be carded off. A valid tine must be at least 1 inch long, and no wider than its length. A typical tine is one that grows in the typical location and manner. Be sure not to measure the tip of the main beam as a tine. While the beam tip is always a typical point, it is not a tine, and its length is already included in the length of the main beam. Each typical tine on white-tailed deer antlers has a specific identification number: T-1, T-2, T-3, etc., as illustrated. Record its length on the proper line on the entry form. Any typical tines that are missing are to be identified by a zero. There is no set limit to the number of typical tines that can grow on a white-tailed deer antler (the Rackulator can measure nine) however, it is unlikely to exceed six or seven. To be considered typical, a tine must grow in a typical manner and location, and form the typical pattern for that species. A typical brow tine (T-1), if present, must grow upward from the top of the beam and not from the side or bottom of the beam, or from the burr. The other typical tines must grow upward from the beam in typical fashion, not from the side or bottom of the beam, or from another tine. In white-tailed deer, only one tine (not both) of a double brow tine may be treated as typical (normally the longer one), the other being non-typical. However, both tines of a double tine growing elsewhere on the main beam can be typical in some cases.



**5. LENGTH OF NON-TYPICAL TINES** (Fig. 4) Measure the length of each valid non-typical tine on each antler. If a tine is broken so that its far point is not on the line of measurement, it should be carded off. A valid tine must be at least one inch long, and no wider than its length. Non-typical tines are those that do not qualify as typical.

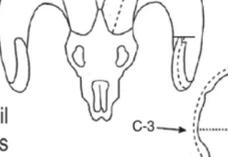
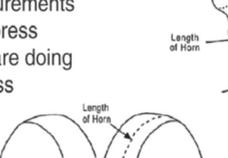
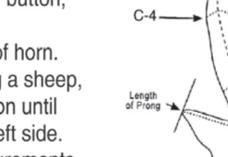
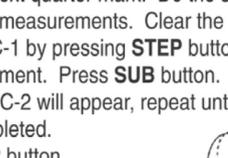
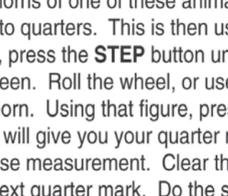


## Wild Sheep and Pronghorn Antelope INSTRUCTIONS

**Note:** The Rackulator always starts on the right side.

To measure the horns of one of these animals, the longest horn is divided into quarters. This is then used for both sides. To do this, press the **STEP** button until "Extra" shows on the screen. Roll the wheel, or use the tape to find the longest horn. Using that figure, press the **÷2** button twice; this will give you your quarter measurements. Now mark the base measurement. Clear the Rackulator. Measure to the next quarter mark. Do the same for the next two-quarter measurements. Clear the Rackulator. Advance to **CIRC-1** by pressing **STEP** button, and take **CIRC-1** measurement. Press **SUB** button. This will enter **CIRC-1**, and **CIRC-2** will appear, repeat until **CIRC-3** and **CIRC-4** are completed.

Now press **STEP** button, **Beam** will show. Measure length of horn. If you are scoring a sheep, press **STEP** button until you advance to left side. Repeat all measurements on left side and press **SCORE**. If you are doing an Antelope, press **STEP**, **Tine-1** will show. Now take measurement of prong. Press **STEP**. Advance to left side. Repeat until completed. Press **SCORE**.



## Helpful Hints

When measuring beams and tines it may help to use your little finger as a guide along beam or tine. To familiarize yourself with your Rackulator's functions, try mock scoring a rack by rolling the wheel manually going through each step and sub step. If the tape becomes kinked from doing circumferences, it can be manually straightened. Watch video.

**Temperature:** Storage: -40°F to +140°F (-40°C to +60°C). Exposure to temperature beyond these extremes may cause permanent damage. Operating: -22°F to +122°F (-30°C to +50°C). Rackulator is guaranteed to work within these limits.

**Humidity:** The Rackulator is not waterproof. **Contamination:** Keep excess contamination off of wheel to prevent from getting into housing.

**Electrical and Functional:** Runs on 2 AAA Alkaline batteries. A low battery indicator flashes when the batteries have fallen below guaranteed operating voltage and need to be changed. It is recommended to remove batteries when Rackulator is not in use for long periods of time.

## LIMITED WARRANTY

Rackulator Incorporated warrants this product to be free from defects for 90 days from the date of purchase. We will replace or repair the product within that period at no cost to you for parts or labor, provided you return the product, at your cost, along with proof of purchase, directly to Rackulator Inc. This warranty does not cover misuse or accidental damage. Except as provided herein, Rackulator Incorporated makes no warranties, express or implied, including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Some states do not permit limitation or exclusion of implied warranties, so this limitation may not apply to you. This warranty gives you specific legal rights and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state. **WARNING:** This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause interference to radio communications. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class "A" digital device pursuant to Subpart B of Part 15 of the FCC Rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when operated in a commercial environment. Operation of this equipment in a residential area may cause interference in which case the user, at his own expense, will be required to correct the interference. Changes or modifications not expressly approved by RACKULATOR INC. could void the user's authority to operate the equipment. **RACKULATOR INCORPORATED Product Support: Call 888-791-4213** The Rackulator is designed to be accurate, but is not an official scoring tool.