Specifications

		LASER 1200S	LASER 800S	LASER 550A S*	LASER 350
Measurement range		10-1,100m/11-1,200 yd.	10-730m/11-800 yd.	Distance:10-500m/11-550 yd. Angle: ±89°	10-500m/11-550 yd.
Distance display : Increment		Every 0.5m/yd. (shorter than 1,000m/yd.) Every 1.0m/yd. (greater than 1,000m/yd.)	Every 0.5m/yd.	[Internal Display] Act (Actual Distance): every 0.5m/yd. (shorter than 100m/yd.) every 1.0m/yd. (greater than 100m/yd.) Hor (Horizontal Distance) and Hgt (Height): every 0.2m/yd. (shorter than 100m/yd.) every 1.0m/yd. (greater than 100m/yd.) Ang (Angle): every 0.1° (less than 10°) every 1.0° (more than 10°) *Downward angle from the horizontal line: with display "-" [External Display] Act (Actual Distance): every 0.5m/yd. Hor (Horizontal Distance) and Hgt (Height):every 0.2m/yd. Ang (Angle): every 0.1°	Every 0.5m/yd. (shorter than 100m/yd.) Every 1.0m/yd. (greater than 100m/yd.)
Finder	Magnification (x)	7	6	6	6
	Effective objective diameter (mm)	25	21	21	21
	Actual field of view (°)	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Exit pupil (mm)	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5
	Eye relief (mm)	18.6	18	18.2	18.2
Dimensions (LxHxW) (mm)		145x82x47	126x72x37	130x69x45	130x69x37
Weight (g) (excluding battery)		280	210	210	180
Power source		CR2 lithium battery x 1 (DC3V) Auto power shutoff function equipped (after 8 sec.)	CR2 lithium battery x 1 (DC3V) Auto power shutoff function equipped (after 8 sec.)	CR2 lithium battery x 1 (DC3V) Auto power shutoff function equipped (after 30 sec.)	CR2 lithium battery x 1 (DC3V) Auto power shutoff function equipped (after 8 sec.)
Safety and EMC		VCCI class B, Class 1M laser product (IEC 60825-1:2001), Class 1 laser product (21CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11) CE, EMC directive, Fcc Part15 subpart B Class B, c-tick, WEEE			

The specifications of these products may not be achieved depending on the target object's shape, surface texture and nature, and/or weather conditions.
*Note: The origin of the technique of the Laser Rangefinder with inclinometer is the Surveying Instruments incorporated measuring capability of both distance and angle which were developed by Nikon Corporation. Among such products, especially, the first highly advanced electronic model, the Total Station DTM-1, is the root (Sold in 1985).

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Your sense of distance defines your game.

Politics may be the art of the *possible*, but golf is definitely the art of the *probable*.
And you can raise your game with a little science.

Forget "guesstimating" distance because you already know how often this has led you astray. Take the virtually foolproof way: the *Nikon Laser Rangefinder*. Make it a part of your golf arsenal today, and discover new ways for attacking the course tomorrow.

Golf is a game of probability.

As you can tell from previous experience, golf involves discerning the certain from the uncertain. The key is to make sure of the distance between you and your target.

Stop agonizing. Do yourself a favor. Get to know exactly how far you are from the objective. Get some technology behind you.

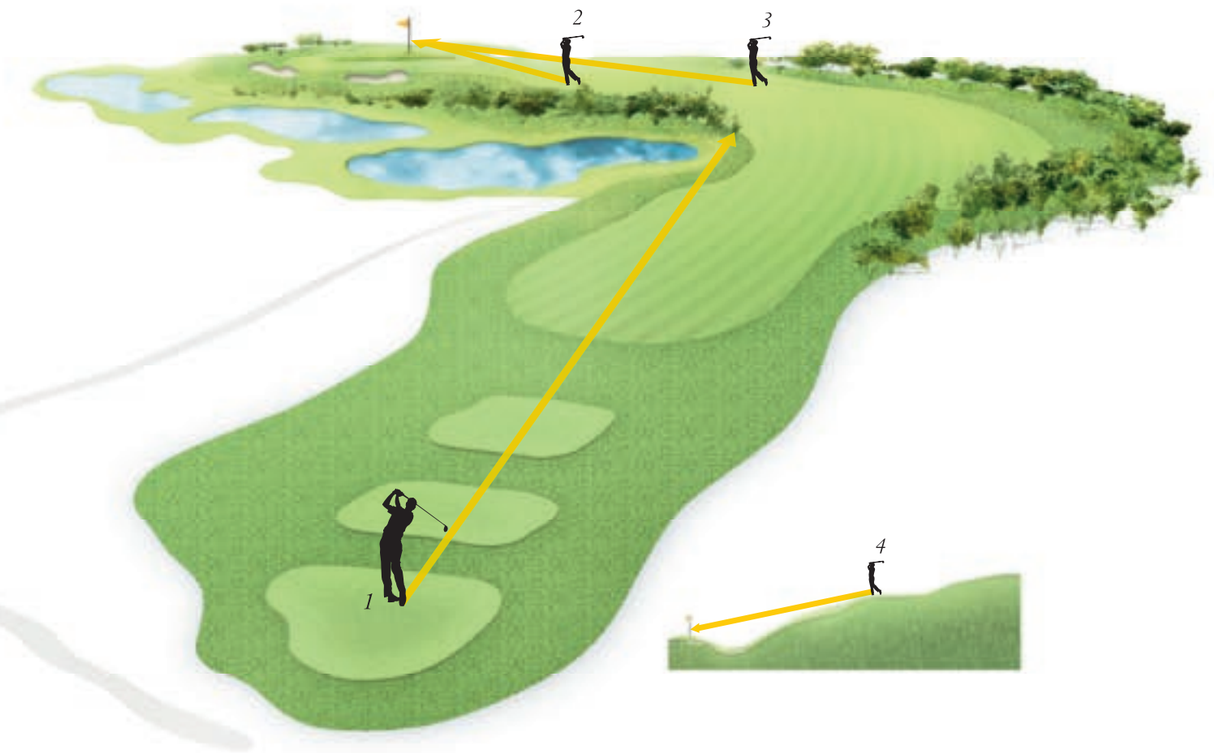
But be aware that knowing the precise distance is not the point. Your goal is still to maximize your chances… with a little help from Nikon.

The Nikon Laser Rangefinder enhances your sense of distance.

In golf, distance is an absolute fact. It can be quantified precisely. Playing golf, however, is not quantifiable. That's because on any given day, or even hour, climatic conditions at the golf course can change dramatically.

These conditions include temperature, atmospheric pressure, general visibility, wind velocity and many other factors.

All these again support the conclusion: your game can be considerably better off with a Nikon laser rangefinder. Take note…



1. Measure the distance to the corner

You're playing on an unfamiliar course. It's hard to see, let alone calculate, the distance to the dogleg corner or the distance to the far side of the ravine or pond. Use a Nikon Laser Rangefinder to measure the distance. You can then select the most suitable club and swing without hesitation.

2. Know the precise pin position

The foot of the pin lies behind the lip of the bunker and you cannot see it. To know how far the pin is from the bunker's lip, measure the distance to the pin and the distance to the bunker lip.

The difference between these two measurements is the distance from the bunker lip to the pin.

Armed with this knowledge, you can now carry on with greater assurance.

3. Develop sense of distance to approach

The Laser Rangefinder's closest measuring distance is 11 yards. Set targets at every few yards and adjust your swing by practicing approach shots. This will help you understand and eventually master the relationship between swing and distance. Your approach shots, including the delicately short ones, will improve.

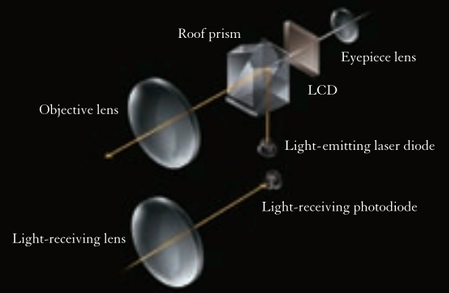
4. Deal with slopes

You are on a downhill short course, or you have to take the second shot from the slope. What's the best club? Use the Nikon Laser Rangefinder Laser 550A S to measure both height differences and slope angles on the course. You can then select the correct club and determine ball trajectory for an accurate shot.

Nikon technology fulfills the golfer's expectations.

Nikon system design minimizes measurement errors

Professional golfers must develop their sense of distance by the yard. The Nikon Laser Rangefinder's system design meets this exacting requirement. Nikon engineers determined the system design through repeated simulations that enable invisible laser rays to be precisely picked up by the sensing unit. High-quality integrated circuits and superior software provide not only superior measurement performance but also quick response. This is what professional golfers deserve, expect… and get.



Multi-layer coating reduces light reflections

Multi-layer coating is applied to the lenses for a much brighter and clearer view. This increases light transmission and reduces flare and ghost due to light reflection. You can thus see just about all target objects on the course with clarity.

First Target Priority algorithm enables accurate approach

Nikon has developed its own First Target Priority algorithm. It is especially useful for approach shots, which require precision. Laser beams are projected and reflected off the objects. The First Target Priority algorithm displays the range to the nearest target among the multiple results obtained. You can then exactly measure the distance to the pin or the flagstick, instead of background objects.

Body shaped for easy operation and comfortable handling

The Nikon Laser Rangefinder's body is built compact, lightweight, and optimized for golfing. Easy-to-handle ergonomic body design provides maximum optical performance without any hitch during play.

All-weather waterproof body

The Nikon Laser Rangefinder's body is sealed and filled with nitorgen gas to block rain or moisture from entry. (The battery chamber is water resistant.) Additionally, the body is double-structured with a floating system that is resistant to water and shock. These safeguards enable you to obtain precise and reliable measurement results even under severe climatic conditions.

LASER 1200S

Exceeding the professional golfer's expectations: accurate shots based on dependable measurement results.

Measurement range is up to 1,200 yd. (1,100 m). Even small objects such as a pin or flagstick approx. 250 yd. (229 m) away can be quickly captured. Target Priority Switch System* enables you to choose from two measurement modes, depending on your target. You can hold the button down for continuous measurement. The Nikon Laser 1200S provides superior measurement performance and quick response backed by Nikon's integrated technologies, fullfilling – even exceeding – the expectations of the top pros on the tour.

LASER 800S

Compact, easy-to-operate design assures superb measurement performance.

This compactly designed and lightweight, easy-to-operate laser rangefinder can measure distances up to 800 yd. (730 m). Target Priority Switch System* enables you to select from two measurement modes according to target. Continuous measurement by keeping button pressed is also offered. The model preferred by many female golf pros.

LASER 550A S

By measuring height differences in on-the-slope targets, you can achieve your imaged shot.

Linear (actual) distance, horizontal distance, incline/decline angle and height differences can be measured. You can take a precise shot. This model's measurement results enable you to confidently determine how to attack the course. Target Priority Switch System* enables you to choose from two measurement modes, depending on your target. Measurement is continuous for up to 20 sec. as you keep the button pressed.

Note: Use of the Laser 550A S is prohibited in games.

LASER 350

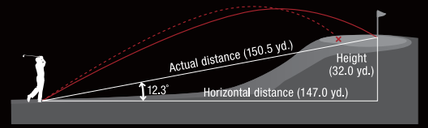
The lightest Nikon Laser Rangefinder – a good choice for virtually all golf players.

The compact Laser 350G is the lightest in weight among Nikon Laser Rangefinder models. It is designed primarily for simplicity of use. You can measure different targets in succession without keeping the button pressed; thus you do not have to worry too much about hand movement. First Target Priority Mode enables easy measurement of the distance to the pin or flagstick.

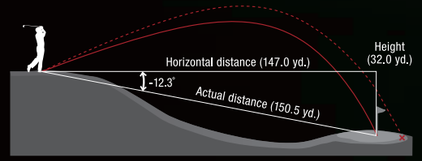
* Target Priority Switch System : First Target Priority mode displays the range to the nearest target among multiple results obtained with a single measurement - useful when measuring the distance to a pin on a green with woods in the background. Distant Target Priority mode displays the range to the farthest target among multiple results obtained with a single measurement.

Using the Nikon Laser Rangefinder Laser 550A S effectively

A shot's trajectory primarily depends on the golf club's head speed. With an uphill hole, for example, if you have measured differences in height but your shot is low, your ball could fall short of the target. To use the Laser 550A S measurement result effectively and thus avoid missing your shot, you must first know the head speed and the trajectory of the shot. The average ball trajectory at a head speed of 89 miles per hour (40 metres per second), 101 miles per hour (45 metres per second) and 112 miles per hour (50 metres per second) are shown for your reference.



Uphill example : Horizontal distance (147.0 yd.) + Height (32.0 yd.) ≒ Shot distance (Approx.) (179 yd.)



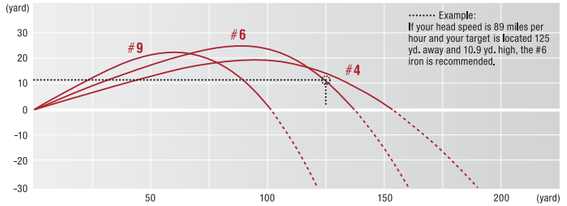
Downhill example : Horizontal distance (147.0 yd.) − Height (32.0 yd.) ≒ Shot distance (Approx.) (115 yd.)

1 yard = 0.9144 m

* These calculations for uphill and downhill cases are examples of equation. The displayed measurement results can be utilized based on user's consideration and include other usage than distance estimation.

Head Speed 89 miles per hour (40 metres per second)

Trajectory of the shot



#4

Distance (yard)		Speed (miles per hour/metres per second)		Backspin (revolutions per minute)	Angle (°)		Height (yard)	Flight time (second)
Carry	Run	Head speed	Ball speed		Launch angle	Landing angle		
152	2.1	81.4/36.4	108.0/48.3	4056	15.5	35.9	19.7	5.0

#6

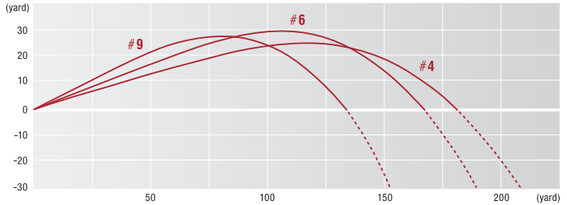
Distance (yard)		Speed (miles per hour/metres per second)		Backspin (revolutions per minute)	Angle (°)		Height (yard)	Flight time (second)
Carry	Run	Head speed	Ball speed		Launch angle	Landing angle		
137	2.0	74.0/33.1	101.8/45.5	4815	20.0	39.9	24.1	4.9

#9

Distance (yard)		Speed (miles per hour/metres per second)		Backspin (revolutions per minute)	Angle (°)		Height (yard)	Flight time (second)
Carry	Run	Head speed	Ball speed		Launch angle	Landing angle		
101	1.5	73.6/32.9	85.2/38.1	8126	27.2	48.3	21.9	4.6

Head Speed 101 miles per hour (45 metres per second)

Trajectory of the shot



#4

Distance (yard)		Speed (miles per hour/metres per second)		Backspin (revolutions per minute)	Angle (°)		Height (yard)	Flight time (second)
Carry	Run	Head speed	Ball speed		Launch angle	Landing angle		
181	2.3	89.9/40.2	122.4/54.7	4860	13.5	39.5	25.2	5.8

#6

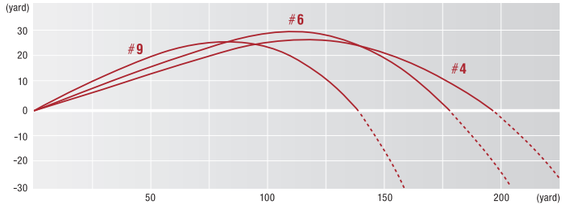
Distance (yard)		Speed (miles per hour/metres per second)		Backspin (revolutions per minute)	Angle (°)		Height (yard)	Flight time (second)
Carry	Run	Head speed	Ball speed		Launch angle	Landing angle		
167	2.7	87.5/39.1	116.8/52.2	5324	17.3	43.6	29.5	6.1

#9

Distance (yard)		Speed (miles per hour/metres per second)		Backspin (revolutions per minute)	Angle (°)		Height (yard)	Flight time (second)
Carry	Run	Head speed	Ball speed		Launch angle	Landing angle		
133	2.9	81.2/36.3	99.3/44.4	8301	23.7	43.6	27.3	5.4

Head Speed 112 miles per hour (50 metres per second)

Trajectory of the shot



#4

Distance (yard)		Speed (miles per hour/metres per second)		Backspin (revolutions per minute)	Angle (°)		Height (yard)	Flight time (second)
Carry	Run	Head speed	Ball speed		Launch angle	Landing angle		
195	3.6	97.3/43.5	131.5/58.8	4732	12.5	36.8	26.2	5.9

#6

Distance (yard)		Speed (miles per hour/metres per second)		Backspin (revolutions per minute)	Angle (°)		Height (yard)	Flight time (second)
Carry	Run	Head speed	Ball speed		Launch angle	Landing angle		
177	3.3	91.9/41.1	123.5/55.2	5556	15.7	41.8	29.5	6.1

#9

Distance (yard)		Speed (miles per hour/metres per second)		Backspin (revolutions per minute)	Angle (°)		Height (yard)	Flight time (second)
Carry	Run	Head speed	Ball speed		Launch angle	Landing angle		
139	2.1	83.2/37.2	103.1/46.1	8358	20.8	42.9	25.2	5.3

* Ball trajectories with #4, #6 and #9 clubs were measured by a radar trajectory measurement system, at 25°C in calm winds. * The DUNLOP SRIXON Z-UR balls were used.
* Ball flight distance may increase/decrease by about 10 yards when temperature changes by 10°C. * Depending on weather conditions and ball in use, trajectory of the shot may vary.