



EDC Pistol Training News

Every Day Carry training to safely and effectively save lives

Quote of the Month

"Telling someone they don't need a gun because the police are nearby, is like telling them they don't need smoke detectors because the fire department is nearby."

Course Updates

Stay tuned for upcoming open enrollment Care Under Fire and Force on Force courses.

We continue to offer private 1:1 and small group courses, tailored to your needs.

50 Round Drills

Check our our website's Blog tab for several really great 50 round practice drills.

Point Blank Zero

Most civilian shooters are shortchanging themselves with canned zeros such as the 25, 36, 50, 100, and 200. Why? Because different rifles will yield different trajectories even when using the same zero. Every rifle is different with varying barrel lengths and twist rates, and every ammunition cartridge is different with varying ballistic coefficients, bullet weights, and muzzle velocities.

Enter Point Blank Zero where we use science and ballistic calculators to maximize the distance (reach) of your bullet while still maintaining your desired elevation deviation.



Let's begin with "elevation deviation." When you fire your rifle, there are only two times we have an exact intersection between your point of aim (POA) and the point of impact (POI): first, when the bullet path travels upward and meets the ascending intersection of the POA/POI, and second when the bullet path travels downward and meets the descending intersection of the POA/POI. At all other times the bullet is traveling either above or below these points, hence the term "elevation deviation."

The first question we need to ask ourselves is how much elevation deviation are we willing to tolerate? For me personally, I stick with a +/- 2.5" elevation deviation. This means that my POI will be no more than 2.5" above or below my POA out to a specific distance for a total 5" vertical impact zone. Good enough for a head shot under general purpose conditions.

The key now is figuring out a zero that will maximize the *distance* at which my elevation deviation never exceeds this $\pm 2.5"$. To do this, we will use the Point Blank Zero method:

Step 1: chronograph your actual rifle and cartridge.

Step 2: enter your data into a ballistic calculator, preferably one that has a Point Blank Zero utility.

Step 3: zero your rifle and confirm.

Following this process, delivers some impressive results. I see on average a gain of 15 to 30 yards in POA/POI within the desired elevation deviation, hence my opening assertion that using canned zeros results in shortchanging your capabilities. This is also why all of our private rifle classes incorporate the Point Blank Zero process.

If you are looking to wring out your rifle's performance, the Point Blank Zero is your ticket.