Important Notes for Specific Pistol & Rifle Cartridges

If you have any problems, just CALL US at 973-610-4251
or email us at info@taryagdefense.com

If we cannot address your problem we'll send you a return RMA label and refund your purchase.

Notes for .40 Glock, .380 Bodyguard, Ruger 380s, and Beretta F9

In all the above models, our laser cartridges may hit from ½" to as much as 2" above POA (point of aim).

The issue is caused by the undercut or "unsupported" chamber the manufacturers use in these models, as shown in the S&W Bodyguard photo at right. Unfortunately, the relieved area is exactly where the rear ring of the cartridge would engage the chamber – leaving it unsupported and tipping the point of aim upward. The relief cut seems to be deeper in older Glock models.

A Google search on Glock 40 S&W Unsupported Chamber will provide further information. There is discussion on several sites as to whether it is safe to shoot +P loads in those models, and reloaders also discuss concerns about pressure issues.

An ad-hoc fix that allows the cartridge to hit point-of-aim in affected models is to remove the rear neoprene ring and wrap a single layer of transparent tape (not overlapped) even with the top of the cartridge. If you damage the ring, we will replace it at no charge.

.38 Special Note

.38 Spc laser cartridges may hit from ½" to as much as 1" or more below POA (point of aim) in most revolvers. Since most defensive shooters are accustomed to adjusting POA to some degree for variations in elevation between their own guns, the consensus was that this can be accommodated.

This issue usually occurs in the vertical axis only, and varies from one gun to another. The error is not due to any fault in the cartridges, but varies between gun models, and even between individual guns.

We referred to the Kuhnhausen Shop Manual, the US Military's bible for S&W revolver gunsmithing, to learn why this is happening. The manual discusses axial alignment between the cylinder and the barrel (not referring to indexing), which is the issue here. The problem is a two-fold issue of the alignment of the barrel to both the crane and to the gun's frame. These issues are discussed at length on various sites and on YouTube.

Brownell's Yoke/Crane Alignment Tool

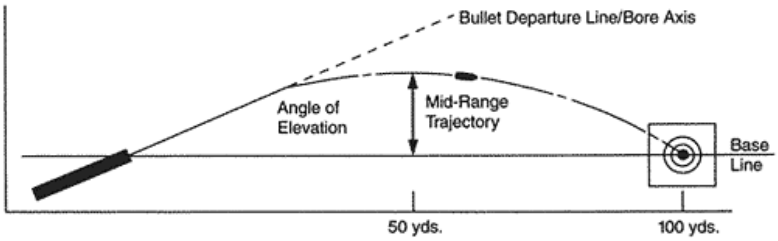
Kuhnhausen states that the cylinders on most revolvers are typically not in perfect alignment with the barrel - nor, consequently, with the sights. In most cases, a small error here may have zero effect a gun's accuracy. But any cylinder error, no matter how slight, will profoundly affect a laser's point of aim since it cannot be corrected by the barrel.

Walther CCP Note

The Walther CCP is another gun that employs an unusual design feature. Unlike most pistols, the firing pin does not retract after striking the primer. The laser therefore remain illuminated until the slide is racked. The batteries are normally adequate for thousands of millisecond flashes, but will not survive longer intervals for long. If you have this model, be prepared to rack the slide immediately after firing the laser.

.223 Cartridge Notes

Most AR-15s used primarily for personal defense are sighted in at 15 yards. But those used for hunting are more commonly zeroed at 100 yards. This requires adjusting the sights somewhat high to compensate for bullet drop over that distance. See the graphic at right.



You will probably not be able to see the flash from any laser cartridge at 100 yards. But in my NRA Instructor training we were able to see clearly the flash from a laser at 25 yards during the day in an outdoor (but shaded) range. So, if your gun is zeroed at 100 yards and you practice at 25, you can expect the laser to hit about 1” above POA.