How can I true my solution for a .22 Long Rifle using a Kestrel 5700 Elite?

Because a .22 Long Rifle fires at or near subsonic speeds, calibrating the muzzle velocity (MV) to help fix errors in the ballistic solution should not be used. This is because the MV Calibration feature is designed for use when targets are in the Supersonic range of the bullet. Instead use a chronograph to find the muzzle velocity and follow the procedure below.

To calibrate your 22LR as accurately as possible you need to use the Cal DSF (Drop Scale Factor) feature on the Elite. Please note: You need to perform the Cal DSFs in order from the shortest range to longest (see example below). If you notice that the elevation holds in your Kestrel don’t match your actual point of impact and you have already confirmed that the gun, environment and target inputs are correct, perform a DSF calibration at the closest range you start noticing an error. Next shoot out to further distances and if you notice inaccuracies at a further range, perform another DSF calibration. The Kestrel will hold up to 6 Call DSF points. This method would also apply for any gun shooting at subsonic muzzle velocities.

Tip: If you find that adding a DSF value incorrectly adjusts a shorter yardage hold, add a DSF point at the last known good range. In this example at 100 yards and then add DSF points from that point on.