

## **USA SHOOTING GENERAL REGULATIONS**

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## INTRODUCTION

### USA Shooting General Regulations and General and Special Technical Rules

USA Shooting is recognized by the world governing body of shooting, the International Shooting Sport Federation (ISSF), as its' United States National Federation member. USA Shooting is recognized by the United States Olympic Committee (USOC) as the national governing body for the Olympic sport of shooting in the United States. USA Shooting is the official rule-making and competition-sanctioning body in the United States with responsibility for the governance of competitions in the shooting events and activities recognized by and/or promoted by the ISSF and USOC.

USA Shooting General Regulations are established by USA Shooting to provide general conditions to govern the organization and conduct of shooting competitions in the ISSF events in the United States. USA Shooting General Regulations are based upon the organizing principles in the ISSF General Regulations. USA Shooting General and Special Technical Rules are established by USA Shooting to provide specific technical rules to govern the organization and conduct of shooting competitions in the ISSF events in the United States. USA Shooting General and Special Technical Rules incorporate the ISSF General and Special Technical Rules and additions to those rules.

All USA Shooting additions are preceded by **USA** and are printed in this typeface.

All ISSF General and Special Technical Rules are printed without change in this typeface.

USA Shooting General Regulations and USA Shooting General and Special Technical Rules must be followed by competition shooters and used by organizing committees to govern USA Shooting sanctioned competitions. These regulations and rules may also be used to govern competitions in developmental shooting events, which lead to participation in ISSF shooting events. All shooters, team leaders and officials must be familiar with all USA Shooting rules and must ensure that these rules are enforced. USA Shooting regulations and rules include the following (standard abbreviations for each section are given in parentheses).

Section A: USA Shooting General Regulations (GR)

Section B: ISSF General Technical Rules For All Shooting Disciplines, With USA Shooting Additions (GTR)

Section C: ISSF Special Technical Rules For Rifle, With USA Shooting Additions (R)

Section D: ISSF Special Technical Rules For Pistol, With USA Shooting Additions (P)

Section E: ISSF Special Technical Rules For Clay Target Shooting, With USA Shooting Additions (CT)

Section F: ISSF Special Technical Rules For Running Target, With USA Shooting Additions (RT)

## 1.0 PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

USA Shooting General Regulations and USA Shooting General Regulations and Special Technical Rules are established to govern the conduct of shooting competitions in the Olympic and ISSF events in the United States. USA Shooting competition regulations and rules also govern special and developmental events to promote participation and athlete development in Olympic and ISSF events.

### 1.1 Purpose

The purpose of USA Shooting competition regulations and rules is to provide a national system of fair, uniform, enforceable standards for the conduct of shooting competitions in the Olympic and ISSF events in the United States and for the conduct of special and developmental events which promote participation and athlete development in the Olympic and ISSF shooting events.

### 1.2 Basis Of Regulations

**USA Shooting General Regulations** are based upon the organizational principles in the **ISSF General Regulations**. All **USA Shooting General and Special Technical Rules** utilize the complete current text of the **ISSF General and Special Technical Rules**, and add certain USA Shooting modifications to those rules to recognize unique situations regarding the conduct of shooting competitions in the United States. Appendix 1 to the ISSF General Regulations is not included with these rules.

### 1.3 Approval Authority

USA Shooting recognizes the **USA Shooting General Regulations** and **ISSF General and Special Technical Rules** with USA Shooting modifications, as the basic governing documents for all USA Shooting sanctioned competitions. **USA Shooting General Regulations** and **USA Shooting Additions to ISSF General and Special Technical Rules** must be approved by and can only be amended by the USA Shooting Board of Directors.

### 1.4 Changes To ISSF Rules

When the ISSF modifies its General and/or Special Technical Rules, such changes will be officially adopted by USA Shooting and become effective on the official ISSF effective date for the changes.

### 1.5 Changes To USA Shooting Regulations And Additions To Rules

When USA Shooting modifies its Regulations or Additions to Rules, such changes will be effective when those changes are published on the official USA Shooting website, [www.usashooting.com](http://www.usashooting.com), or the official effective date of such changes

## 2.0 COMPETITION SANCTIONING AND SUPERVISION

USA Shooting governs United States competition in the Olympic and ISSF shooting events by sanctioning competitions in events recognized by USA shooting, including competitions in special and developmental shooting events which promote participation and athlete development in ISSF shooting events.

### 2.1 Definitions

The following definitions apply in the administration of USA Shooting sanctioned competitions.

**Competition:** A shooting contest offering competition in one or more events recognized by USA Shooting. USA Shooting sanctioning is awarded to a competition. A competition is the total activity offering opportunities to participate in one or more shooting events where rankings and awards are given, based on results in those events.

**Event:** A shooting event as defined by the ISSF and USA Shooting General Regulations (See GR 3.1). An event is a contest for a defined group of shooters in a specific course of fire.

**Organizing Committee:** The group of one or more persons who administer all phases of the competition.

**Sponsor:** The organization that provides the organizational and financial foundation for the formation of a competition organizing committee and the conduct of the competition.

**Program:** A document produced by a competition organizing committee to provide a list of events to be contested and other essential information regarding the competition. The program must be approved by USA Shooting and available to interested shooters before the competition.

**Competition Director:** The person designated by the organizing committee who is in charge of administering the competition staff.

**Competition Official:** A person who serves as a member of a competition organizing committee or jury to administer the competition.

**Shooter:** An individual competitor or participant in a shooting competition.

**Team:** A group of shooters participating in a team event listed in the competition program who meet the requirements for team membership.

**Sanction:** Official recognition by USA Shooting that a competition is proposed to be conducted in accordance with established USA Shooting regulations and rules and the general standards for fair competition.

**Results List:** A document produced by a competition organizing committee after an event or all events in a competition are concluded giving the names of participants and their mailing addresses and their results in order of place finish. A results list must be provided each participant at the end of the competition.

## 2.2 Competition Sanctioning Requirements

Sanctioning requirements and procedures have been established to provide for effective administration of USA Shooting competitions.

### 2.2.1 Sanctioning Procedures

Organizing committees or competition sponsors may apply for USA Shooting sanction of a competition by submitting an application for sanction. Forms are available from USA Shooting. Applications for sanctioned competitions must include a program for the competition. The competition is not an official USA Shooting sanctioned competition until USA Shooting approves the application and program.

### 2.2.2 Recommended Sanctioning

USA Shooting may sanction any competition, which includes Olympic, ISSF or special/developmental events, if the application submitted by the competition organizing committee is approved.

### 2.2.3 Required Sanctioning

USA Shooting must sanction any competition, which is a Preliminary Tryout (PTO), performance standard competition or team trial for qualifying for membership on the U.S. Shooting Team, National Team, National Development Team, or other USA Shooting team. This includes all “protected competitions” as defined by the United States Olympic Committee.

## 2.3 Types of Competitions

USA Shooting sanctions the following types of competitions:

### 2.3.1 Team Selection Matches

Special competitions leading to appointment to the U.S. Shooting Team, National Team, National Development Team or other team supported with USA Shooting or USOC funding.

### 2.3.2 Preliminary Tryout Matches (PTO)

All USA Shooting sanctioned competitions are recognized as preliminary tryout matches for the USA Shooting National Championships provided ISSF events are conducted. Preliminary tryouts are open to all shooters meeting USA Shooting eligibility requirements. USA Shooting will establish qualifying scores, which must be met in preliminary tryouts to qualify shooters for automatic invitations to the National Championships.

### 2.3.3 National Championships

USA Shooting National Championships, the USA Shooting National Junior Olympic Championships and other competitions sanctioned by USA Shooting to award national championship titles and awards. National Championships may be designated by USA Shooting as selection matches.

#### 2.3.4 Regional and Zone Championships

Competitions with awards or titles limited to shooters residing in a defined geographic area. Regional or zone championship programs may permit shooters outside that area to compete on an open basis, but those shooters are not eligible for regional or zone championship awards or titles.

#### 2.3.6 State Championships

Competitions with awards or titles limited to shooters residing in a particular state. State championship programs may permit shooters outside that state to compete on an open basis, but those shooters are not eligible for state championship awards or titles.

#### 2.3.7 Leagues

**As of January 1, 2007 USA Shooting will no longer be sanctioning Leagues.**

#### 2.4 Competition Organizing Committees

All USA Shooting sanctioned competitions must be conducted by an organizing committee that is appointed by a USA Shooting affiliated organization. All organizing committees applying for USA Shooting sanction must agree to comply with USA Shooting regulations and rules. When applying to conduct a USA Shooting sanctioned competition, the organizing committee agrees to assume all liability for actions or events occurring in conjunction with the competition.

##### 2.4.1 National Championships and Team Selection Match Organizing Committees

USA Shooting National Championships and U.S. Shooting Team, National Team or National Development Team selection matches must be organized by USA Shooting or by an organizing committee formed under the supervision of USA Shooting.

##### 2.4.2 State Championships Organizing Committees

A USA Shooting member club may organize state championships. The championships may be conducted at more than one site because of distance or range capacity with combined results to determine the champion. Only one open state championship per event may be conducted per state in any one calendar year.

##### 2.4.3 Other Competition Organizing Committees

Other USA Shooting sanctioned competitions may be organized by a USA Shooting club or other organization, provided the competition includes one or more USA Shooting recognized events.

## 2.5 Competition Fees

Fees may be charged and collected from participants in sanctioned competitions to pay all or part of the costs of administering and conducting the competition, providing awards for shooters, fund raising and a reasonable profit for the organization conducting the competition.

### 2.5.1 USA Shooting Sanctioning Fee

The organizing committee will remit proper fees to USA Shooting within 30 days of the completion of the competition.

### 2.5.2 USA Shooting Special Fees

Additional fees may be charged by USA Shooting for events that have USA Shooting provided awards or have USA Shooting provided special benefits for the competitors; i.e., Regionals, Junior Olympic State Championships, etc.

### 2.5.3 Entry Fees

The organizing committee may establish and collect entry fees, as required, on the basis of individual and/or team participation for use in paying competition expenses, providing awards, fund raising and making a reasonable profit. The amount of the entry fees, the award plan and any fund raising plans must be announced in the competition program.

## 2.6 Competition Administration and Supervision

Competition officials are responsible for the administration and conduct of shooting competitions in accordance with USA Shooting regulations and rules. Competition officials include both the competition staff and members of juries.

### 2.6.1 Application of Rules

It is the duty of all competition officials to know the competition regulations and rules and to apply them fairly, faithfully and impartially. In cases where ambiguity or doubt exists regarding a rule interpretation, the benefit of doubt must go to the shooter.

It is the intent of USA Shooting that competition officials have latitude to apply rules regarding shooting equipment with flexibility, to accommodate new or entry level shooters only, if such decisions conform with the spirit of these rules. Variations regarding equipment are not permitted in team trials or national championships or when national records are recognized.

### 2.6.2 Competition Officials Training and Licensing



USA Shooting offers a program of training and licensing to persons who wish to improve their qualifications and ability to serve as competition officials. USA Shooting licenses or endorses the licensing of competition officials at four levels. All USA Shooting licenses are valid for a period of four years and may be renewed after each four-year period. All ISSF licenses are valid for a period of four years and may be renewed for additional periods of four years. USA Shooting will establish fees that must accompany USA Shooting license applications. All officials must be current members of USA Shooting as required in the bylaws. Licensing levels and qualifications are:

USA Shooting Level I. An official qualified to officiate competitions at club, state and regional levels. To be certified at this level, the official must pass a home study course established by USA Shooting. To be renewed, an official must provide a log confirming that he/she officiated in ISSF or USA Shooting sanctioned competitions of any type for a minimum of 20 hours per year.

**USA Shooting Level II. An official qualified to officiate competitions at all national levels, including the national championships and team trials. To be certified at this level, the official must have served as a Level I Competition Official for a period of at least one year, shadowed an official at least one USA Shooting event and complete a course of instruction on competition officiating provided or sanctioned by USA Shooting. To be renewed, an official must provide a log confirming that he/she officiated in ISSF or USA Shooting sanctioned competitions of any type for a minimum of 20 hours per year.**

ISSF B Judge. An official qualified to act as an official judge at all international competitions except the Olympic Games and World Championships. This license is approved and issued only by the ISSF. Applicants for ISSF B licenses must be licensed as a USA Shooting Level II Competition Official for a minimum of one year and must attend an ISSF Judges Training Course. Applications are submitted to USA Shooting who will submit the application to the ISSF. Applications for extensions or renewals are also submitted through USA Shooting.

ISSF A Judge. An official qualified to act as an official judge at all international competitions including the Olympic Games and World Championships. This license is approved and issued only by the ISSF. Applicants for ISSF A licenses must first be licensed as an ISSF B Judge. Applications are submitted to USA Shooting, which submits the application to the ISSF. Applications for extensions or renewals are also submitted through USA Shooting.

Once a USAS Level II license is obtained, renewal of the USAS Level I license is no longer provided. Once an ISSF B Judges license is obtained, renewal of USAS Level II licenses is no longer provided.

### 2.6.3 Competition Staff

The organizing committee appoints the competition staff. One or more members of each competition staff should be USA Shooting licensed officials. Competition staff members are responsible for the actual administration and conduct of the competition. The staff normally shall include a competition director, and such other competition officials as are identified in the rules, including range officers, classification officers, clay

target referees and other staff necessary to properly, safely and effectively administer the competition.

#### 2.6.4 Competition Juries

Juries are appointed to assure that USA Shooting competition regulations and rules are properly enforced and that disputes and protests are decided. The organizing committee may appoint one combined jury or separate juries for one or more of the rifle, pistol, running target, clay target and classification functions. A jury must include at least three members who may or may not be competition officials, shooters or team officials in that competition. If possible, the jury chairman should hold a current ISSF Judges License or be a USA Shooting licensed competition official. Juries in USA Shooting sanctioned competitions are responsible for advising competition officials and deciding protests, including scoring protests, but will not directly supervise the competition officials. Jury decisions must be based on applicable USA Shooting regulations and rules. Juries may not make rulings that violate current USA Shooting regulations and rules. The competition director will select the jury members to adjudicate any dispute and will name a replacement for a jury member who must excuse himself due to personal involvement. At USA Shooting sanctioned PTO matches the decision of the Jury is final and may not be appealed.

#### 2.6.5 Jury of Appeal

The USA Shooting Competition Manager will appoint a National Jury of Appeal Panel, from which Juries of Appeal may be formed. The USA Shooting Competitions Manager will designate Juries of Appeal as they are required to decide one or more cases appealed to the National Jury of Appeal from sanctioned competitions. A Jury of Appeal must be composed of three to five persons, with a majority of members holding a current ISSF Judge's License. The Jury of Appeal is responsible for making final decisions on all appeals of decisions by competition juries. Jury of Appeal decisions must be based on applicable USA Shooting regulations and rules. Jury of Appeal decisions are final and may not be appealed.

#### 2.6.6 USA Shooting Technical Delegates

USA Shooting may, as its option, appoint a USA Shooting technical delegate for a specific sanctioned competition. Technical delegates must be ISSF licensed judges or USA Shooting licensed competition officials. Technical delegates are responsible for examining the preparations and facilities and for advising the organizing committee before the competition. The technical delegate will assist and support the competition staff before and during the competition. If a technical delegate is appointed for a sanctioned competition, the technical delegate will serve as the jury chairman for that competition.

### 3.0 RECOGNIZED EVENTS

Recognized shooting events are events that an organizing committee may include in its program for a sanctioned competition. Organizing committees may include one or several events from one or more disciplines on a competition program.

### 3.1 Recognized ISSF Events

USA Shooting recognizes all shooting events recognized by the ISSF, along with additional events not recognized by the ISSF.

#### 3.1.1 Men's Events:

<b>Name of Event</b>	
300m Rifle 3 Positions Men	3x40 shots prone, standing, kneeling
300m Rifle Prone Men	60 shots prone
300m Standard Rifle Men	3x20 shots prone, standing, kneeling
50 m Rifle 3 Positions Men	3x40 shots prone, standing, kneeling
50m Rifle Prone Men	60 shots prone
10m Air Rifle Men	60 shots standing
50m Pistol Men	60 shots
25m Rapid Fire Pistol Men	60 shots
25m Center Fire Pistol Men	30+30 shots
25m Standard Pistol Men 2	3x20 shots
10m Air Pistol Men	60 shots
Trap Men	125 targets
Automatic Trap Men	125 targets
Double Trap Men	125 targets
Skeet Men	125 targets
50m Running Target Men	30 shots slow run, 30 shots fast run
50m Running Target Mixed Men	40 shots mixed runs
10m Running Target Men	30 shots slow run, 30 shots fast run
10m Running Target Mixed Men	40 shots mixed runs

#### 3.1.2 Women's Events:

<b>Name of Event</b>	
300m Rifle 3 Positions Women	3x20 shots prone, standing, kneeling
300m Rifle Prone Women	60 shots prone
50m Rifle 3 Positions Women	3x20 shots prone, standing, kneeling
50m Rifle Prone Women	60 shots prone

10m Air Rifle Women	40 shots standing
25m Pistol Women	30+30 shots
10m Air Pistol Women	40 shots
Trap Women	75 targets
Automatic Trap Women	75 targets
Double Trap Women	120 targets
Skeet Women	75 targets
10m Running Target Women	20 shots slow runs, 20 shots fast runs
10m Running Target Mixed Women	40 shots mixed runs

### 3.1.3 Junior Men's Events:

<b>Name of Event</b>	
50 m Rifle 3 Positions Junior Men	3x40 shots prone, standing, kneeling
50m Rifle Prone Junior Men	60 shots prone
10m Air Rifle Junior Men	60 shots standing
50m Pistol Junior Men	60 shots
25m Rapid Fire Pistol Junior Men	60 shots
25m Center Fire Pistol Junior Men	30+30 shots
25m Standard Pistol Junior Men	3x20 shots
10m Air Pistol Junior Men	60 shots
Trap Junior Men	125 targets
Automatic Trap Junior Men	125 targets
Double Trap Junior Men	125 targets
Skeet Junior Men	125 targets
50m Running Target Junior Men	30 shots slow run, 30 shots fast run
50m Running Target Mixed Junior Men	40 shots mixed runs
10m Running Target Junior Men	30 shots slow run, 30 shots fast run
10m Running Target Mixed Junior Men	40 shots mixed runs

### 3.1.4 Junior Women's Events:

<b>Name of Event</b>	
50m Rifle 3 Positions Junior Women	3x20 shots prone, standing, kneeling
50m Rifle Prone Junior Women	60 shots prone

10m Air Rifle Junior Women	40 shots standing
25m Pistol Junior Women	30+30 shots
10m Air Pistol Junior Women	40 shots
Trap Junior Women	75 targets
Automatic Trap Junior Women	75 targets
Double Trap Junior Women	120 targets
Skeet Junior Women	75 targets
10m Running Target Junior Women	20 shots slow runs, 20 shots fast runs
10m Running Target Mixed Junior Women	40 shots mixed runs

### 3.2 Recognized Special Events

USA Shooting recognizes some additional special shooting events, which are variations of recognized ISSF events, to encourage participation, support competitions organized by USA Shooting constituent organizations, and to address unique competition conditions in the United States. Organizing committees may designate any event “Open” even though it may normally be “Men's” or “Women's”; i.e., 50M Rifle Three Positions Men.

### 3.3 Recognized Developmental Events

USA Shooting recognizes shooting events with courses of fire similar to ISSF events, which utilize special equipment and targets designed for new and recreational shooters. These events are intended to promote mass participation in shooting competitions that offer junior and grassroots development opportunities and which lead to participation in ISSF shooting events.

50 Feet Rifle 3 Positions Men & Women	3x20 shots prone, standing, kneeling
50 Feet Rifle Prone Men & Women	60 shots prone
50 Feet Pistol Men	60 shots
50 Feet Rapid Fire Pistol Men	60 shots
50 Feet Center Fire Pistol Men	30+30 shots
50 Feet Standard Pistol Men	3x20 shots
50 Feet Pistol Women	30+30 shots
Trap Men & Women	300 Targets
Double Trap Men & Women	300 Targets
Skeet Men & Women	300 Targets
Skeet Men & Women	200 Targets

### 3.4 Team Events

Team events for three member teams are recognized by USA Shooting.

## 4.0 ELIGIBILITY TO PARTICIPATE

Eligibility regulations determine who is eligible to participate in sanctioned competitions or compete in different groups, classes, categories or types of competition. Shooters who meet specific eligibility requirements for groups, classes, categories or types of competition are eligible to compete in those groups, classes, categories or types of competition.

### 4.1 Membership Requirements

To be eligible to participate in USA shooting sanctioned individual and team competition, participating shooters must fulfill USA Shooting membership requirements.

#### 4.1.1 USA Shooting Membership

All participants in USA Shooting sanctioned matches must be individual members of USA Shooting.

#### 4.1.4 Non-US Citizens

Non-resident, non-U.S. citizens may participate in all USA Shooting sanctioned competitions. They are not required to be USA Shooting members if they are current members of their own national shooting federation. Competition programs may restrict eligibility for awards and championships to U.S. citizens and may provide for special awards for visitors when such restrictions are applied. Resident aliens must meet U.S. citizenship requirements before they are eligible for membership on the U.S. Shooting Team, National Team, National Development Team or Junior Olympic Team. Non-US citizens are not eligible for championship awards at the USA Shooting National Championships, State or National Junior Olympic Championships or USA Shooting Selection matches. Visitor awards may be provided at these competitions.

#### 4.1.5 Club Team Members

All members of club teams must have been active, fully-paid members of the club or organization which the team represents for a period of at least 30 days immediately prior to the competition.

### 4.2 Residency

Participants in competitions restricted by these regulations or the competition program to residency in a defined geographic area must fulfill applicable residency requirements.

#### 4.2.1 Residency Restrictions

The residency of shooters is determined by their “permanent legal residence.” Temporarily attending a college or university does not constitute permanent residency. Competition organizing committees may provide for exceptions in the competition program.

### 4.3 J1 (age 18-20)

USA Shooting recognizes and encourages competitions with junior events or special junior awards in open events to promote youth shooting and shooter development. Juniors are shooters who will be under the age of 21 on December 31 of the year of the competition. USA Shooting recognizes two additional junior age groups that may be used by competition organizing committees. Special age designations may be provided for based on the competition.

#### 4.3.1 J2 (age 15 - 17)

Shooters who will be under the age of 18 and over the age of 15 on December 31 of the year of the competition.

#### 4.3.2 J3 (age 14 And under)

Shooters who will be under the age of 15 on December 31 of the year of the competition.

#### 4.3.3 Eligibility For Awards

When junior age group competition is provided in an event, shooters in those age groups are eligible to win junior and open awards in events that have those awards in addition to any awards they win in their junior age group. USA Shooting recommends that local organizing committees pass down age group awards to promote interest and participation; i.e., if a J2 is high junior, then the next highest J2 receives the high J2 award in that event.

### 4.4 Senior Age Groups

USA Shooting recognizes and encourages competition in senior age groups, as a means of promoting life-long participation in the shooting sports. To enhance sighting, an optical assistance device up to 1.5x enhancement is permitted in either the front sight or rear sight, or on the shooting glasses, in the senior age categories only. The rule allows the use of "Eagle Eye" or similar commercial front sight or diopter rear aperture to aid the competitor in obtaining a better sight picture. Telescopic sights or enhancement greater than 1.5x is not permitted. Using this type of system must be declared during registration. If so registered, competitor is not eligible for finals or team selection positions.

#### 4.4.1 S1 (age 45-54)

Shooters who will be at least age 45 but no over age 54 anytime during the calendar year of the competition.

#### 4.4.2 S2 (age 55-64)

Shooters who will be at least age 55 but not over age 64 anytime during the calendar year of the competition.

- 5.2.3 S3 (age 65 & older)  
Shooters who will be age 65 older anytime during the calendar year of the competition.
- 4.5 Categories
- USA Shooting recognizes shooter categories that may be used by competition sponsors to promote participation and recognition of shooters in those categories.
- 4.5.1 Collegiate
- Regularly enrolled undergraduate students who carry 12 or more semester hours or the equivalent in an accredited two or four-year college or university and who have not received a bachelor's degree. Eligible collegiate shooters who receive their bachelor's degree in the spring may compete as collegiate shooters that year. Eligibility to compete as a collegiate shooter shall extend for a maximum of four years within a five-year period beginning when a student first attends any class as a full-time (12 or more credit hours) student. The five-year period begins no later than the year of the 20th birthday and may only be interrupted by extended military service (60 consecutive days or more), service with a recognized foreign aid agency of the U.S. Government or a certified missionary service.
- 4.6 Team Competition
- Organizing committees may offer competition in team events for club or open teams as defined in GR 4.6.1 and GR 4.6.2 below. They may also offer team events in age groups and/or in categories. Organizing committees have the option of offering events or awards restricted to club teams as a means of promoting and encouraging the development of club shooting activities.
- 4.6.1 Club Teams
- Club teams are teams made up of shooters representing USA Shooting affiliated clubs, where all team members reside in the geographic proximity of the club and are regular participants in ongoing club activities. In cases of doubt, the competition manager and jury shall decide whether a team in question is eligible to compete as a club team.
- 4.6.2 Open Teams
- Any team representing a USA Shooting affiliated club or having any organization in common.
- 4.6.3 Eligibility To Participate In Team Events
- No shooter may fire on more than one team in any one event. An individual shooter may fire in both a 2-person team and a 3-person team in the same event. Teams representing USA Shooting affiliated state associations, leagues and other associations (composed of more than one club) are not club teams, but may participate as open teams.



## 4.7 Disabled Shooters

USA Shooting sanctioned competition organizing committees are encouraged to accommodate disabled shooters in their competitions. Disabled shooters may participate as regular participants or in special disabled shooting events.

### 4.7.1 Special Positions

Shooting positions, disability classifications, special adaptations and special equipment for disabled shooters are permitted as defined by the various international or national organizations sponsoring shooting programs for the disabled.

### 4.7.2 Eligibility For Awards And Records

Competition programs must state whether disabled shooters are eligible to win championship awards or special awards in that competition. Disabled shooters are not eligible to establish national records unless national record categories for disabled shooters are provided.

### 4.7.3 Temporary Disabilities

Shooters with a temporary physical disability that prevents using a specified shooting position may, with the approval of the competition manager, use a more difficult position in lieu of that position. Temporary disability authorizations cannot be given for participation in team trials or national championships. National records will not be recognized when such authorizations are used.

## 5.0 SHOOTER CLASSIFICATION

USA Shooting administers a shooter classification system that may be used by organizing committees to permit shooters to compete for awards among others of similar abilities. The USA Shooting classification system provides uniform national standards for classifying competitors. It also gives organizing committees flexibility to adapt the classification system to accommodate the numbers and skill levels of shooters in their area. Competition programs must state whether a classification system will be used.

### 5.1 National Classification Administration

**USA Shooting will maintain a national classification registry with the names, addresses, competitor information and scores fired by shooters in USA Shooting sanctioned competitions. Organizing committees must report scores using the online Hang-a-Star system to USA Shooting on the USA Shooting website within 30 days after each competition. The report must include the name, address and USA Shooting membership number of each participating shooter, and all scores fired by that shooter in each event of the competition. Scores fired in event *finals* will not be reported for classification purposes.**

## **5.2 Official Classification**

Shooters will be officially classified by USA Shooting using one of the six classifications that are established for event groupings within each of the four shooting disciplines. Classifications will be based on the average of the last three courses of fire in sanctioned competition. Women will receive classification cards in women's events only and men will receive classification cards in men's events only.

### **5.2.1 Classification Update**

Classification Cards are available to each shooter who has shot three courses of fire in Olympic style shooting. A minimum of three (3) Olympic courses of fire per event is required for issuance of a classification card. The classification card will give the official classification of each shooter based on his or her average score in each event. Classification cards can be printed online once a member has logged on to the Hang-a-Star system at [www.usashooting.org](http://www.usashooting.org). A shooter's classification is updated automatically based on submitted scores.

### **5.2.2 Use Of Classification Record Card**

Shooters should keep their classification card with them to present at all competitions. This will assist match directors at local competitions with putting the competitor in the proper class.

### **5.2.3 Changes in Official Classification**

Each shooter should keep a record of matches with scores shot on the back of their classification card. Competitors should use their last three courses of fire in any event to determine proper classification. Classification designation can be moved to the next higher or lower class based on the average of the last three courses of fire shot. This will show if a higher or lower classification is warranted other than what was issued by USA Shooting.

### **5.2.4 Unclassified Shooters**

Shooters who do not have a USA Shooting classification are considered unclassified. They will be assigned by the competition manager to shoot in a classification based on their known ability (see the standards for "known ability" in 5.6.1). The unclassified shooter should immediately begin tracking and calculating his or her average after each competition for each event group. Until the shooter fires 120 competition shots (125 targets in shotgun events) in an event group, the classification will be based on his or her current average. Once a shooter reaches a minimum of 120 shots at the end of a competition, his or her average will be the official classification and will then change in accordance with 5.2.3.

### 5.3 Classification Averages

Official classifications are established in each of the following groups of events within a discipline. Score averages should be based on the equivalent of the last three courses of fire. When calculating averages the numbers are not rounded.

#### 5.3.1 Rifle Three Position Classification

For competition in 300m, 50m, 50 yard and 50 foot, outdoor and indoor three position events.

AA.....	95 and above
A.....	93 to 94.99
B.....	91 to 92.99
C.....	87 to 90.99
D.....	82 to 86.99
E.....	81.99 and below

#### 5.3.2 Rifle Prone Classification

For competition in 300m, 50m, 50 yard, 50 foot outdoor and indoor prone events.

AA.....	98 and above
A.....	97 to 97.99
B.....	95 to 96.99
C.....	92 to 94.99
D.....	87 to 91.99
E.....	86.99 and below

#### 5.3.3 Rifle Air Classification

For competition in 10m standing events (to be used when standing is the only position in the match).

AA.....	95 and above
A.....	90 to 94.99
B.....	85 to 89.99
C.....	80 to 84.99
D.....	75 to 79.99
E.....	74.99 and below

#### 5.3.5 Free Pistol Classification

For competition in 50m, 50 yard and 50 foot, free pistol events.

AA.....	90 and above
A.....	86 to 89.99
B.....	80 to 85.99
C.....	74 to 79.99
D.....	68 to 73.99
E.....	67.99 and below

5.3.7 Air Pistol Classification

For competition in 10m air pistol events.

AA.....	92 and above
A.....	88 to 91.99
B.....	84 to 87.99
C.....	78 to 83.99
D.....	65 to 77.99
E.....	64.99 and below

5.3.8 Rapid Fire, Standard, Sport and Center Fire Pistol Classification

For competition in 25m, 25 yard and 50 foot rapid fire, standard, sport and center fire pistol events.

AA.....	93 and above
A.....	90 to 92.99
B.....	87 to 89.99
C.....	83 to 86.99
D.....	78 to 82.99
E.....	77.99 and below

5.3.11 Trap Classification

For competition in trap and automatic trap events.

AA.....	91 and above
A.....	85 to 90.99
B.....	79 to 84.99
C.....	75 to 78.99
D.....	67 to 74.99
E.....	66.99 and below

5.3.12 Double Trap Classification

For competition in double trap events.

AA.....	87 and above
A.....	81 to 86.99
B.....	75 to 80.99
C.....	69 to 74.99
D.....	63 to 68.99
E.....	62.99 and below

5.3.13 Skeet Classification

For competition in skeet events.

AA.....	92 and above
A.....	86 to 91.99
B.....	80 to 85.99

C.....	74 to 79.99
D.....	68 to 73.99
E.....	67.99 and below

#### 5.4 Insufficient Shooters In A Class

When there are insufficient entries in any class to warrant an award in that class according to the competition program conditions, a classification may be combined with the next higher class until there are enough for an award. They may not be combined downward; i.e., "A" could be combined with AA if "A" did not have enough entries, and C could be combined with B if C did not have enough entries, etc.

#### 5.6 Adapted Classification System

**At local level PTO matches, organizing committees/match directors have the option of using the official USA Shooting classification or establishing an adapted classification system of their choosing. If an adapted classification system will be used it must be announced in the program for that competition.**

##### 5.6.1 Known Ability

To arrive at known ability a competition director may consider, in the order listed:

1. The official classification of the shooter
2. The shooter's average for the previous year as printed in the **Classification Record Card**.
3. The shooter's average for the current year as posted in the **Classification Record Card**.
4. Classifications and score averages in other shooting events or event groupings in the same discipline; i.e., a standing classification could be used to classify a shooter who has no three position rifle classification.
5. Scores or classification in events sanctioned by other shooting organizations.
6. Scores in non-sanctioned events.

##### 5.6.3 Competing In A Higher Class

A shooter may elect, before competition begins, to compete in a higher class than the one in which classified. The shooter must fire in the higher class throughout the competition for all events in that event grouping.

#### 6.0 NATIONAL RECORDS

USA Shooting recognizes national records for each ISSF, special event, and developmental events recognized by USA Shooting. For the junior category, records will be recognized for Junior (open), J2, and J3. Senior 1, Senior 2 and Senior 3 category records will also be recognized. Three-person team records will be recognized along with 2-person team records in those events that allow 2-person teams. (See GR3.3 for list of special/developmental events.)

## 6.1 Requirements For National Records

To be recognized as a national record, the score must be fired in a USA Shooting recognized special or developmental event or an ISSF event in a USA Shooting sanctioned competition. The competition must have been conducted on facilities that meet all technical requirements for distances, timing, etc. The shooter who fired the record score must be a current USA Shooting member and have used only equipment that completely fulfills all requirements for that event as per the General Technical Rules. If equipment control was not conducted at the beginning of the competition, the competition director may conduct a special equipment control to certify that the shooter's equipment fulfilled these conditions. National records may not be set in leagues or postal competitions.

Individual records may be set in those events that contain a minimum of 8 competitors for all 10m events and 50m events and a minimum of 6 competitors in all 25m events and shotgun events. Records may also be set at a USA Shooting sanctioned matches where a minimum of twenty competitors are entered and compete in the competition (not just the event). Any event fired at a reduced distance with reduced distance targets, must follow all requirements of the official event. (i.e. 50-meter events reduced to 50-feet must follow requirements for the 50-meter event.) Team records may be set in only those events that contain a minimum of three (3) teams. Two-person team records can be established in Running Target and Clay Target events. All other team records consist of three-person teams.

National records will be recognized if the score is fired in an international competition supervised by the ISSF. The competitor must have been a member of the USA Shooting sponsored team for that activity.

## 6.2 Reporting National Records

When a national record is equaled or exceeded, the organizing committee must report this on a national record application form (available on USA Shooting web site at [www.usashooting.com](http://www.usashooting.com)) provided by USA Shooting. The competition director and jury chairman must certify that the requirements for national records were fully met by each shooter who established a record score. When organizing committees fail to report national records, shooters who fire possible records may send a National Record application to USA Shooting to have their record recognized. An official results list for the competition should be sent in with the application.

## 6.3 Recognition Of National Records

No national record is official until recognized by USA Shooting and a national record certificate issued. USA Shooting will maintain national record lists that will be available to competition organizing committees and posted on the official web site.

## 7.0 ANTI-DOPING CONTROL

The United States Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) or USA Shooting will normally conduct testing for banned substances during the USA Shooting National Championships and

Team Trials. Testing for banned substances may be conducted by USADA or USA Shooting at other USA Shooting sanctioned competitions at the option of USA Shooting.

#### 7.1 Drug Testing Procedures

Testing procedures will follow procedures and requirements established by USADA and ISSF.

#### 7.2 Banned Substances

All drugs on the current IOC and ISSF prohibited substances lists are banned, and positive tests for any drugs on these lists are grounds for penalties (7.5).

#### 7.3 Shooter Responsibility

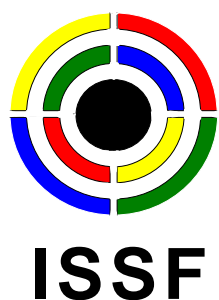
All shooters subject to drug testing are responsible for assuring that any drugs or medications they take do not contain banned substances. Shooters or their physicians wanting assistance in checking medications may contact the US Anti-Doping Agency (USADA) Drug Hotline (800-233-0393). Shooters are strongly urged to use USADA or other available assistance in checking medications before taking them; but regardless of any advice given by medical professionals, the shooter is responsible for any banned substances detected during drug testing. Failure to comply with testing or to appear for a drug test can result in the same penalty as a positive drug test.

#### 7.4 Shooters to Be Tested

USA Shooting and/or USADA will determine the number of tests to be conducted and the method of selecting shooters to be tested.

#### 7.5 Penalties

Shooters testing positive may be suspended from participating in USA Shooting sanctioned competitions or ISSF and USOC events for periods to be determined by USADA or the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).



**International Shooting Sport Federation  
Internationaler Schiess-Sportverband e.V.  
Fédération Internationale de Tir Sportif  
Federación Internacional de Tiro Deportivo**

## **TECHNICAL RULES**

**FOR**

**ALL SHOOTING DISCIPLINES**

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Edition 2005 (First Printing, 09/2004)

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## CHAPTERS

- 6.1.0 GENERAL**
- 6.2.0 SAFETY**
- 6.3.0 RANGE AND TARGET STANDARDS**
- 6.4.0 COMPETITION OFFICIALS**
- 6.5.0 PRE-MATCH ADMINISTRATION**
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- 6.7.0 SCORING PROCEDURES**
- 6.8.0 PROTOCOL: AWARDS AND RECORDS**
- 6.9.0 MEDIA RELATIONS**
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NOTE: Where figures and tables contain specific information, these have the same authority as the numbered rules.



## **6.1.0 GENERAL**

### **6.1.1 Objective and Purpose of ISSF Rules**

The ISSF establishes Technical Rules for the sport of shooting to govern the conduct of shooting events recognized by the ISSF (see ISSF General Regulations Article 3.3.1). The objective of the ISSF is to achieve uniformity in the conduct of the shooting sport throughout the world to promote the development of the sport. ISSF Technical Rules are provided to help achieve this objective.

**6.1.1.1 ISSF Technical Rules** include rules for range construction, targets, scoring etc. for all shooting disciplines. Discipline Rules apply specifically to the four shooting disciplines: Rifle, Pistol, Shotgun and Running Target.

**6.1.1.2 ISSF Technical and Discipline Rules** are approved by the ISSF Administrative Council in accordance with Article 1.7.2.5 of the Constitution of the ISSF.

**6.1.1.3 ISSF Technical and Discipline Rules** are subordinate to the Constitution of the ISSF and the ISSF General Regulations.

**6.1.1.4 ISSF Technical and Discipline Rules** are approved to be effective for a minimum of four years beginning on 1 January of the year following the Olympic Games. Except in special situations, ISSF Rules are not changed during this four year period.

### **6.1.2 Application of ISSF Technical and Discipline Rules**

**6.1.2.1** Throughout these Rules, competitions where World Records may be established and which are approved by the ISSF in accordance with ISSF General Regulations Article 3.2.1 are referred to as "ISSF supervised Championships".

**6.1.2.2** ISSF Rules must be applied at all **ISSF Championships**.

**6.1.2.3** The ISSF recommends that ISSF Rules be applied at competitions where ISSF events are in the program, even if **World Records** cannot be established. Such events are referred to as "ISSF Supervised Events".

### **6.1.3 Scope of Technical Rules**

Technical Rules include:

**6.1.3.1** rules for the preparation and organization of ISSF Championships;

**6.1.3.2** rules for planning the construction and installation of shooting ranges;

**6.1.3.3** rules which apply to all shooting disciplines or more than one shooting discipline.

**6.1.4** Unless a Rule applies specifically to a men's or women's event, it must apply uniformly to both men's and women's events.



## **6.1.5 Organization and Conduct of ISSF Championships**

**6.1.5.1** An Organizing Committee must be formed in accordance with ISSF General Regulations Article 3.4.1 and is responsible for the preparation, administration and conduct of the shooting competitions. Representative(s) of the ISSF may be invited as technical advisors without voting rights.

**6.1.5.2** A Chief Range Officer and appropriate Range Officers; Chief of Referees and Referees appointed by the Organizing Committee must be responsible for the technical aspects and conduct of the individual shooting events.

**6.1.5.3** A Chief of Classification and appropriate Classification Officers appointed by the Organizing Committee must be responsible for the results.

**6.1.5.4** A Chief of Equipment Control and appropriate Equipment Control Officers appointed by the Organizing Committee must be responsible for the Equipment Control.

## **6.2.0 SAFETY**

### **SAFETY IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.**

**6.2.1** ISSF Rules state only specific safety requirements which are required by the ISSF for use in ISSF Championships. Necessary and special safety regulations for ranges differ from country to country. For this reason no details are stated within these Rules. The safety of a shooting range depends to a large extent on local conditions, so additional safety rules may be established by the Organizing Committee. The Organizing Committee must know the principles of range safety and take the necessary steps to apply them. The Organizing Committee bears the responsibility for safety. Team officials and shooters must be advised of any special regulations.

**6.2.2** The safety of shooters, range officials and spectators requires continued and careful attention to gun handling and caution in moving about the range. Self-discipline is necessary on the part of all. Where such self-discipline is lacking, it is the duty of range officials to enforce discipline and the duty of shooters and team officials to assist in such enforcement.

**USA**  
**6.2.2A** Any shooter or official may stop the shooting at any time in the interest of safety.

## **6.2.3 Ear Protection**



Notices must be prominently displayed and hearing protection must be available for ALL persons in the range area. All shooters and other persons in the immediate vicinity of the firing line are urged to wear ear plugs, ear muffs, or similar ear protection. Hearing protection in the form of ear plugs or muffs (not plain cotton) must be provided for all range officials whose duties require them to be near the firing line during shooting (i.e. Register Keepers, Range Officers, Jury Members etc.). Ear protectors incorporating any type of receiving devices are not permitted for shooters.

## **6.3.0 RANGE AND TARGET STANDARDS**

### **6.3.1 General Target Requirements**

**USA** Official NRA targets may be used in USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, until such time as official USA Shooting targets are commercially available.

#### **6.3.1A**

**6.3.1.1** **Samples** of all paper targets (5 of each type) and clay targets (20 Qualification targets and 20 powder filled Finals targets) to be used in ISSF Championships must be submitted to the ISSF Secretary General, to verify their conformance with ISSF specifications, at least six (6) months prior to the start of such Championships (see ISSF General Regulations Article 3.5.4).

**6.3.1.2** **The quality and dimensions** of all targets will be examined again by the Technical Delegate(s) prior to the beginning of ISSF Championships. Only targets which are the same as the approved samples may be used.

**6.3.1.3** **Target paper** must be of a non-reflecting color and material so that the black aiming area (center) is clearly visible under normal light conditions at the appropriate distances. The target paper and scoring rings must retain dimensional accuracy under all weather and climatic conditions. The target paper must register shot holes without excessive tearing or distortion.

**6.3.1.4** **Inner Tens** must be marked, but are for the guidance of shooters and are scored only to enable ties to be broken in accordance with these Rules.

**6.3.1.5** The dimensions of all scoring rings are measured from the outside edges (outside diameter) of the scoring rings.

**6.3.1.6** In ISSF Championships only targets with one (1) black aiming area are permitted, except in the case of the Running Target (see Rule 6.3.2.7.2).

**USA** Multiple bull targets may be used in USA Shooting sanctioned competitions (see target descriptions in Rule 6.3.2)

#### **6.3.1.6A**

**6.3.1.7** Targets are divided into scoring zones by scoring rings. Shots striking in a scoring zone receive the number of points designated for that scoring zone.



### **6.3.1.8 Electronic Scoring Targets**

- 6.3.1.8.1** The Electronic Scoring Target system comprises a simulated target with its own electronic scoring mechanism, a firing point monitor, a printer to record the shot value and a remote display for spectators. The face of the target is a white card without scoring rings. In the center is a hole which is the size of the black portion of the selected target.



### 6.3.2 Paper Competition Targets

#### 6.3.2.1 300 Meter Rifle Target

10 Ring	100 mm	(±0.5 mm )	5 Ring	600 mm	(±3.0 mm )
9 Ring	200 mm	(±1.0 mm )	4 Ring	700 mm	(±3.0 mm )
8 Ring	300 mm	(±1.0 mm )	3 Ring	800 mm	(±3.0 mm )
7 Ring	400 mm	(±3.0 mm )	2 Ring	900 mm	(±3.0 mm )
6 Ring	500 mm	(±3.0 mm )	1 Ring	1000 mm	(±3.0 mm )

Inner Ten = 50 mm (±0.5 mm).

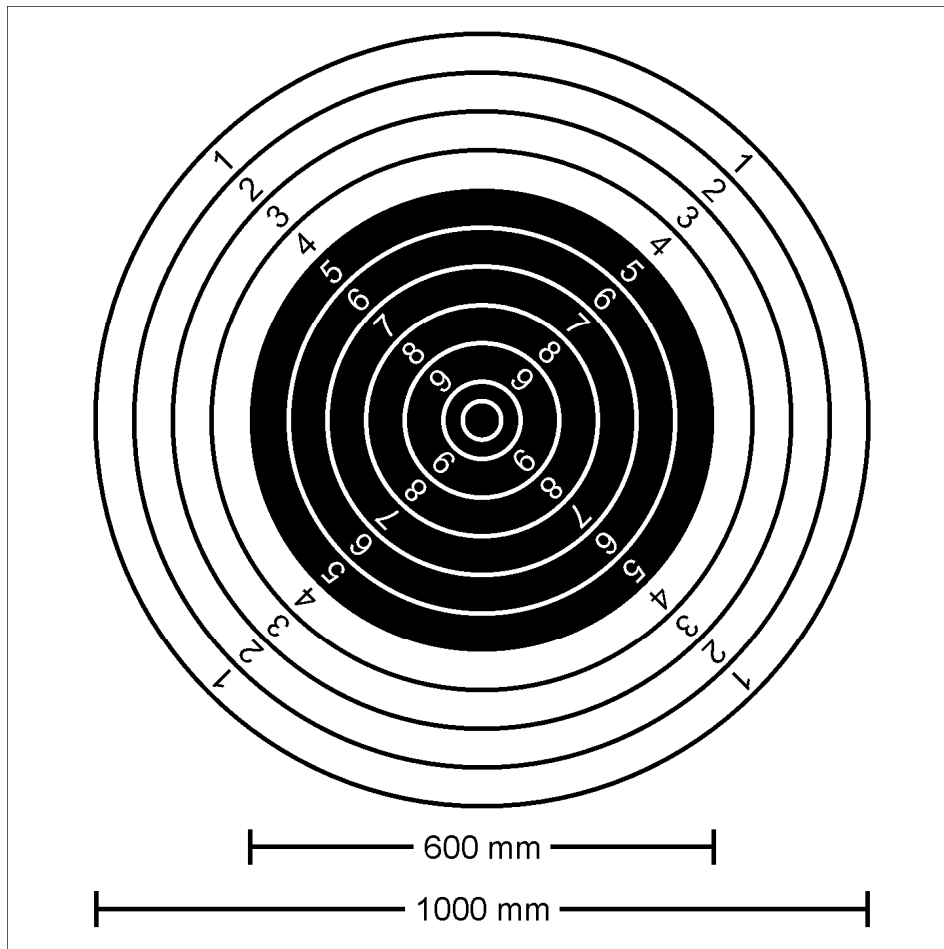
Black from 5 to 10 Rings = 600 mm (±3.0 mm).

Ring Thickness: 0.5 mm - 1.0 mm.

Minimum visible size of target card: 1300 mm x 1300 mm (or minimum 1020 mm x 1020 mm providing the background on which the target is mounted is the same color as the target).

Scoring ring values 1 - 9 are printed in the scoring zones, in diagonal lines at right angles to each other.

The 10 point zone is not marked with a number.



300 Meter Rifle Target



**USA  
6.3.2.1A**

**300 Yard Rifle Target (300m rifle target reduced to 300 yards)**

10 Ring	90.75	(±0.5mm)	5 Ring	547.95	(±3.0mm)
9 Ring	182.19	(±1.0mm)	4 Ring	639.39	(±3.0mm)
8 Ring	273.63	(±1.0mm)	3 Ring	730.83	(±3.0mm)
7 Ring	365.07	(±3.0mm)	2 Ring	822.27	(±3.0mm)
6 Ring	456.51	(±3.0mm)	1 Ring	913.71	(±3.0mm)

Inner Ten = 45.03(±0.5mm).

Diameter of the black: 5 to 10 rings = 547.95 mm.

Ring Thickness: 1.0 mm - 2.0 mm.

Minimum visible size of the target card: 1200 mm x 1200 mm (47.3 x 47.3 inches).

Scoring ring values 1 - 9 are printed in the scoring zones, in diagonal planes at right angles to each other.

The 10 point zone is not marked with a number.

**USA  
6.3.2.1B**

**200 Yard Rifle Target (300m rifle target reduced to 200yards)**

10 Ring	57.82	(±0.2mm)	5 Ring	362.62(±2.0mm)
9 Ring	118.78	(±0.3mm)	4 Ring	423.58(±2.0mm)
8 Ring	179.74	(±0.5mm)	3 Ring	484.54(±2.0mm)
7 Ring	240.70	(±2.0mm)	2 Ring	545.50(±2.0mm)
6 Ring	301.66	(±2.0mm)	1 Ring	606.46(±2.0mm)

Inner Ring = 27.34(±0.3mm).

Diameter of the black: 5 to 10 rings = 362.62mm.

Ring Thickness: 1.0 mm - 2.0 mm.

Minimum visible size of the target card 800 mm x 800 mm (31.5 x 31.5 inches).

Scoring ring values 1-9 are printed in the scoring zones, in diagonal planes at right angles to each other.

The 10 point zone is not marked with a number.

300 Meter Rifle Target  
(USA 300 Yard & 200 Yard Rifle Targets Are Similar)

**USA  
6.3.2.1C**

**100 Yard Rifle Target (300m rifle target reduced to 100 yards)**

10 Ring	24.88	(±0.2mm)	5 Ring	177.28	(±1.0mm)
9 Ring	55.36	(±0.3mm)	4 Ring	207.76	(±1.0mm)
8 Ring	85.84	(±0.3mm)	3 Ring	238.24	(±1.0mm)
7 Ring	116.32	(±1.0mm)	2 Ring	268.72	(±1.0mm)
6 Ring	146.80	(±1.0mm)	1 Ring	299.20	(±1.0mm)

Inner Ten = 9.64(±0.2mm)

Diameter of the black: 182.88 mm.

Ring Thickness: 0.5 mm to 1.0 mm.

Minimum visible size of the target card 356 mm x 1067 mm



(14 x 42 inches)

Each target will have three bullseyes printed in a vertical line, equally spaced from top to bottom on the target card.

The top bullseye is the sighting bullseye.

Scoring ring value 1 - 9 are printed in the scoring zones in vertical and horizontal planes, at right angles to each other.

A horizontal line is printed midway between the sighting bullseye and the top record bullseye to define the sighting area.

### 6.3.2.2

#### 50 Meter Rifle Target

10 Ring	10.4 mm	(±0.1 mm )	5 Ring	90.4 mm	(±0.5 mm )
9 Ring	26.4 mm	(±0.2 mm )	4 Ring	106.4 mm	(±0.5 mm )
8 Ring	42.4 mm	(±0.2 mm )	3 Ring	122.4 mm	(±0.5 mm )
7 Ring	58.4 mm	(±0.5 mm )	2 Ring	138.4 mm	(±0.5 mm )
6 Ring	74.4 mm	(±0.5 mm )	1 Ring	154.4 mm	(±0.5 mm )

Inner Ten = 5 mm (±0.1 mm).

Black from part of 3 to 10 rings = 112.4 mm (±0.5 mm).

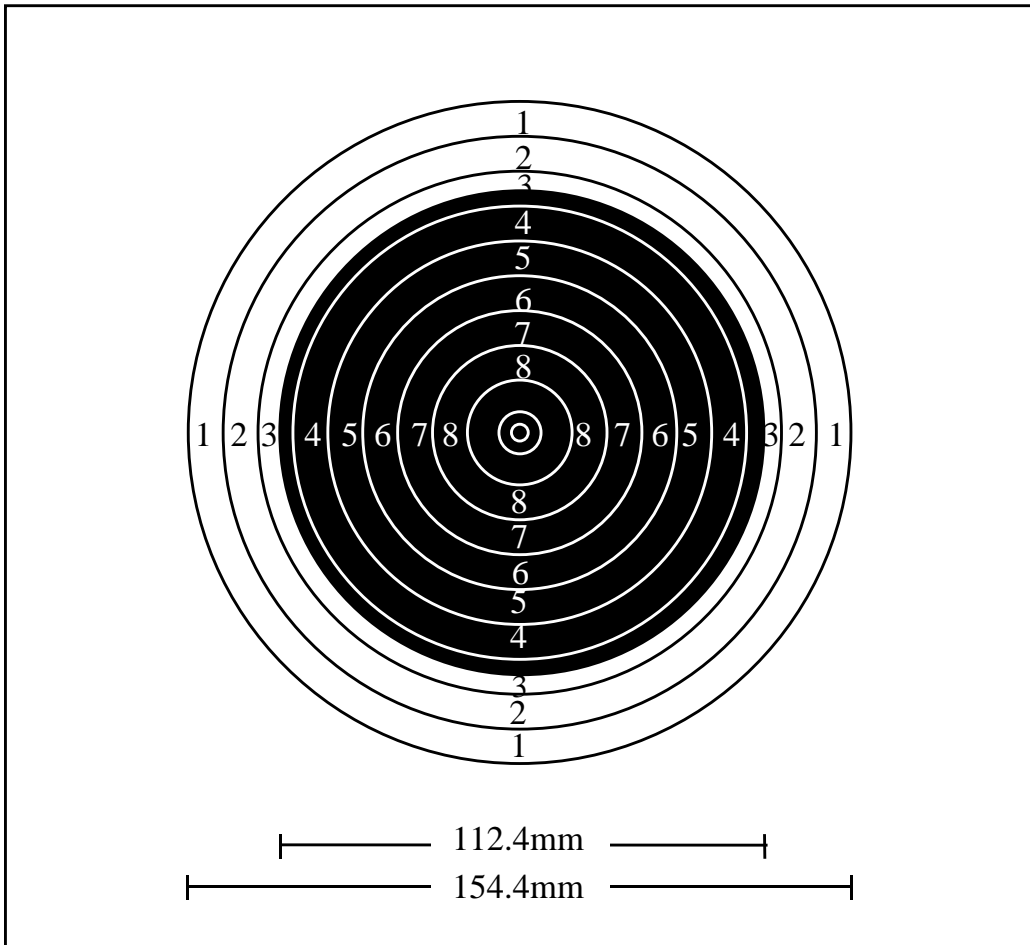
Ring Thickness: 0.2 mm to 0.3 mm.

Minimum visible size of target card: 250 mm x 250 mm.

Scoring ring values 1 - 8 are printed in the scoring zones in vertical and horizontal lines, at right angles to each other.

The 9 and 10 point zones are not marked with a number.





50 Meter Rifle Target



**USA**  
**6.3.2.2A**

**50 Meter Multiple Bullseye Rifle Target**

10 Ring	10.4mm	(±0.1mm)	5 Ring	90.4mm	(±0.5mm)
9 Ring	26.4mm	(±0.2mm)	4 Ring	106.4mm	(±0.5mm)
8 Ring	42.4mm	(±0.2mm)	3 Ring	122.4mm	(±0.5mm)
7 Ring	58.4mm	(±0.5mm)	2 Ring	138.4mm	(±0.5mm)
6 Ring	74.4mm	(±0.5mm)	1 Ring	154.4mm	(±0.5mm)

Inner Ten = 5mm (±0.1mm).

Diameter of the black bullseye: 112.4mm(±0.5mm).

Ring Thickness: 0.2mm to 0.3mm.

Minimum visible size of the target card 356 mm x 610 mm (14 x 24 inches).

Each target card will have six bullseyes printed in pairs, equally spaced within the border from top to bottom on the target card.

Scoring ring values 1 - 8 are printed in the scoring zones in vertical and horizontal planes, at right angles to each other.

The top two bullseyes are the sighting bullseyes.

A horizontal line is printed midway between the sighting bullseyes and the top record bullseyes to define the sighting area.



**USA  
6.3.2.2B**

**50 Yard Multiple Bullseye Rifle Target (50m Rifle Target Reduced to 50 Yards)**

10 Ring	9.03mm	(±0.1mm)	5 Ring	82.18mm	(±0.5mm)
9 Ring	23.66mm	(±0.2mm)	4 Ring	96.81mm	(±0.5mm)
8 Ring	38.29mm	(±0.2mm)	3 Ring	111.44mm	(±0.5mm)
7 Ring	52.92mm	(±0.5mm)	2 Ring	126.07mm	(±0.5mm)
6 Ring	67.55mm	(±0.5mm)	1 Ring	140.70mm	(±0.5mm)

Inner Ten = 4.09mm(±0.1mm).

Diameter of the black: 102.78mm(±0.5mm).

Ring Thickness: 0.2mm to 0.3mm.

Minimum visible size of the target card 356mm x 610mm  
(14 x 24 inches).

Each target card will have six bullseyes printed in pairs, equally spaced within the border from top to bottom on the target card.

Scoring ring values 1 - 8 are printed in the scoring zones in vertical and horizontal planes, at right angles to each other.

The top two bullseyes are the sighting bullseyes.

A horizontal line is printed midway between the sighting bullseyes and the top record bullseyes to define the sighting area.



**USA  
6.3.2.2C**

**50 Foot Multiple Bullseye Rifle Target  
(50m Rifle Target Reduced to 50 Feet)**

USA Shooting 50-Foot Target

10 Ring	0.76mm	(±0.1mm)	6 Ring	18.75mm	(±0.1mm)
9 Ring	4.12mm	(±0.1mm)	5 Ring	23.63mm	(±0.1mm)
8 Ring	9.00mm	(±0.1mm)	4 Ring	28.50mm	(±0.1mm)
7 Ring	13.87mm	(±0.1mm)	3 Ring	33.38mm	(±0.1mm)

Diameter of the black: 33.38mm.

Rings 3 to 10 are black.

*Rings 1 and 2 are not printed on the target in order to promote clarity.*

Ring Thickness: 0.2mm to 0.3mm.

Minimum visible size of the target card 267mm x 305mm  
(10 1/2 x 12 in)

Each target card will have 12 bullseyes. 10 record bullseyes are printed around the perimeter of the target card with two sighting bullseyes in the center.

Scoring ring values 3 - 8 are printed in the scoring zones on the sighting bullseyes only. A guard ring is printed around the sighting bullseyes 10mm (±0.5mm) from the outer scoring rings to define the sighting area.

All bullet holes are scored according to the highest value of the target scoring zone or ring that is touched by that bullet hole. *Any shot outside the 3 ring must be scored as a zero as there are no scoring rings 1 or 2.*

The Outward Scoring Gauge:

The outward scoring gauge should be used to score rings 4-10 on this target. An outward gauge measures against a scoring ring that has not been disturbed by a bullet hole. If the outside edge of the gauge is outside of the outside edge of the scoring ring you are using as your reference, score lower value; if the outside edge of the gauge is tangent to the outer edge of the scoring ring you are using as your reference or closer to the center, score the higher value.

The Inward Scoring Gauge:

An inward scoring gauge is used for scoring values lower than 4 and inner 10's if needed. It can be used to score all shots if no outward gauge is available. The inward scoring gauge must touch the scoring ring you are using for your reference to receive the higher value (except the 10-ring).

Ten Ring (dot) Scoring: Using an inward gauge, the 10-ring (dot) must be totally covered by the inward gauge to score a '10'. If any of the 10-ring (dot) is visible with the inward gauge inserted, the shot



value is '9'.

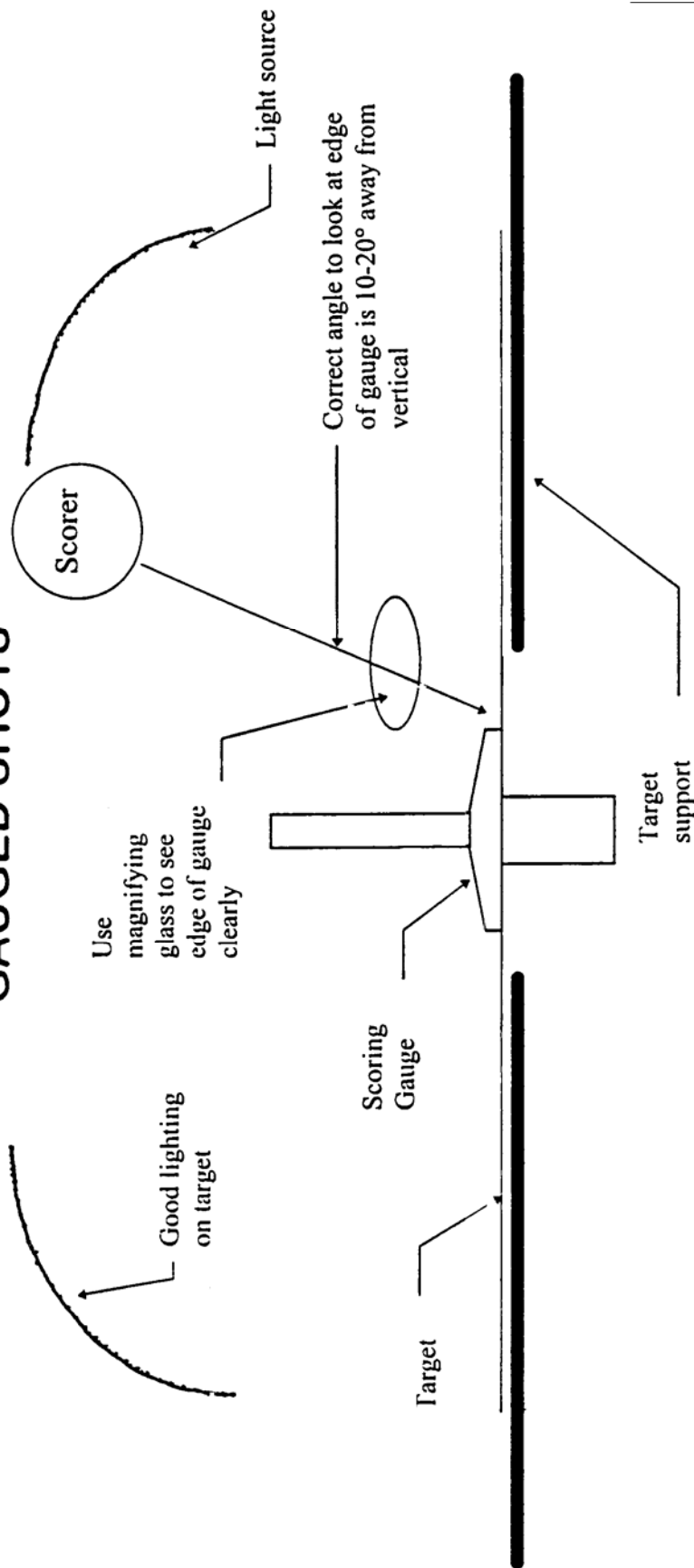
See the 'Inward Scoring Gauges' graphic on the following page.

**Inner Ten Scoring:** The inward scoring gauge must be used to determine inner 10's. Any shot hole where the inner gauge covers the 10-ring (dot) and does not exceed the outside edge of the 8-ring is scored as an inner 10. It is not necessary to score inner tens except if needed for tie-breaking.

A shot hole may be plugged twice, only if knowledge of inner ten's is needed for tie-breaking. Follow all tie-breaking rules in order. If a shot is plugged twice, be very careful inserting the scoring gauge, as the shot hole diameter may have been changed by the first plugging.

Shots may not be plugged more than once for any other reason.

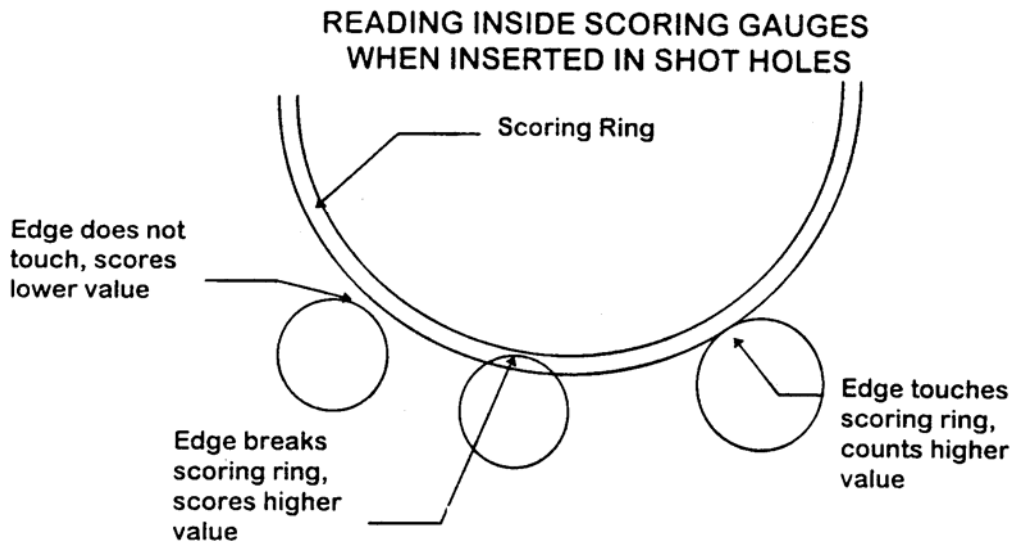
# CORRECT METHOD OF SCORING GAUGED SHOTS



Applying the correct method of scoring with a scoring gauge includes 1) placing the target horizontally on a support, 2) having the target well-lit, 3) looking at the edge of the gauge from a slight angle and 4) using a magnifying glass whenever necessary.



## INWARD SCORING GAUGES



If you can see even a faint black gap between the edge of the scoring gauge and the outside edge of the white scoring ring, the shot receives the lower value. If you cannot see a "gap" and the gauge "touches" the outside edge of the scoring ring, the shot receives the higher value.

A shot that touches is "IN"  
A shot that does not touch is "OUT"

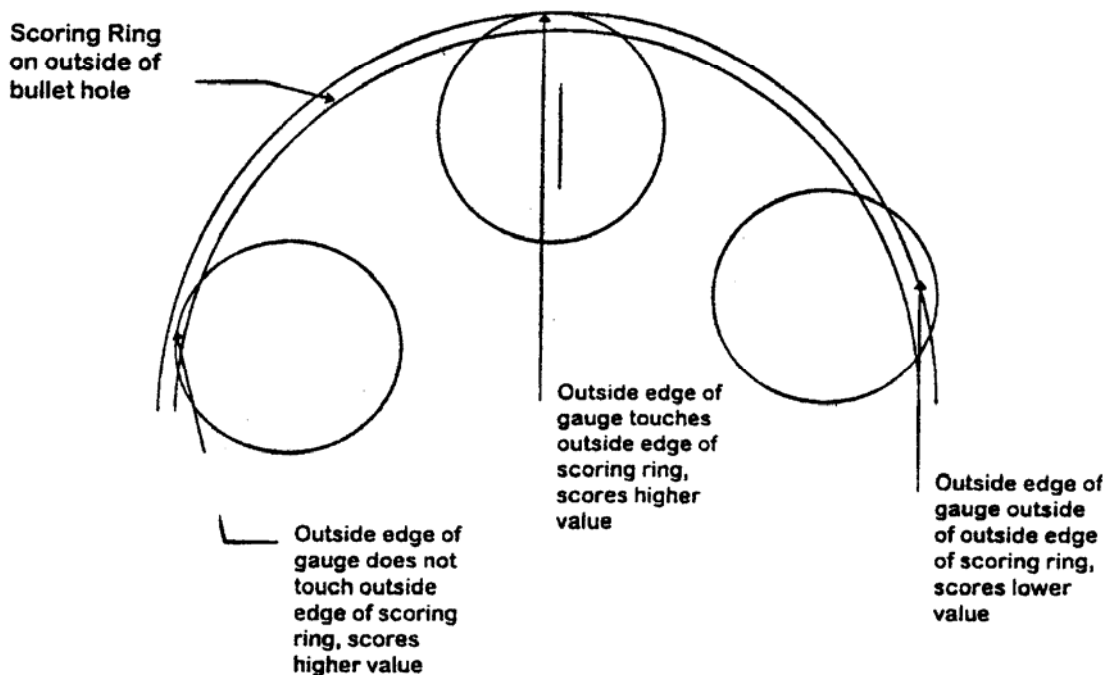


## **OUTWARD SCORING GAUGES READING OUTSIDE SCORING GAUGES WHEN INSERTED IN SHOT HOLES**

If you can see white between the outside edge of the scoring gauge and the outside edge of the outer white scoring ring, the shot receives the higher value. Even if you cannot see white, but can see that the outside edge of the gauge just “touches” or is tangent to the outside edge of the scoring ring, the shot receives the higher value. If any part of the outside edge of the scoring gauge lies outside of the outside edge of the scoring ring, the shot receives the lower value.

If the outside gauge does not touch or just touches the outside of the ring, the shot is “IN”

If any part the outside gauge lies outside of the ring, the shot is “OUT”







### 6.3.2.3

#### 10 Meter Air Rifle Target

10 Ring	0.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)	5 Ring	25.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)
9 Ring	5.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)	4 Ring	30.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)
8 Ring	10.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)	3 Ring	35.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)
7 Ring	15.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)	2 Ring	40.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)
6 Ring	20.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)	1 Ring	45.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)

Inner Ten: When the 10 Ring (dot) has been shot out completely as determined by the use of a 4.5 mm Air Rifle INWARD scoring gauge.

Black from 4 to 9 rings = 30.5 mm (±0.1 mm).

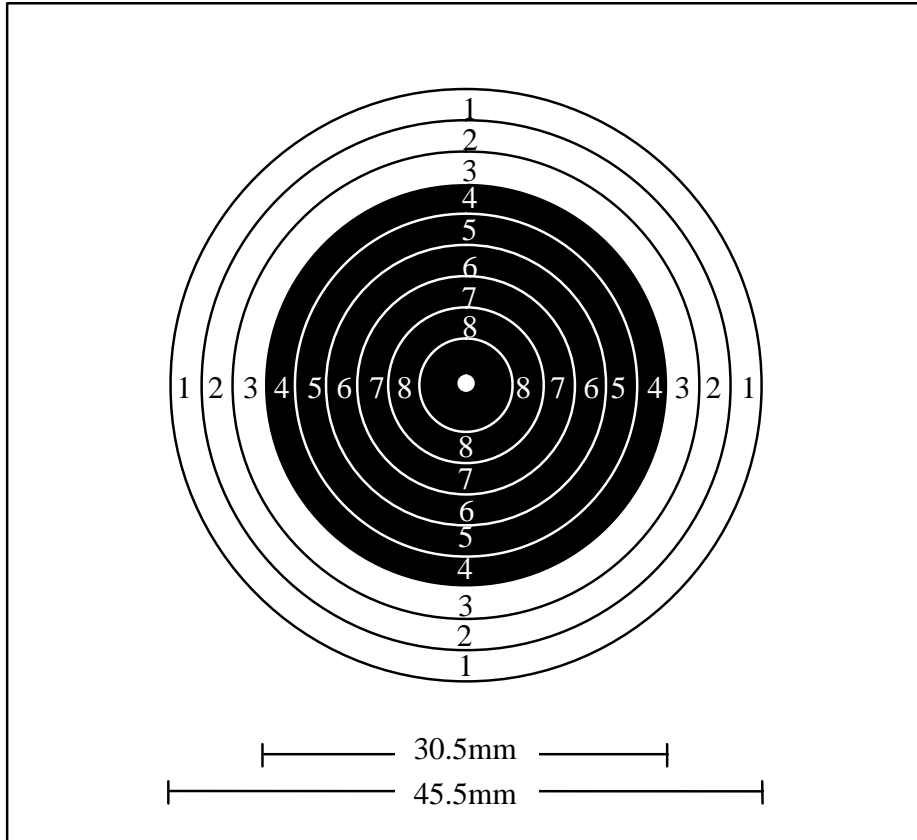
The ten ring is a white dot = 0.5 mm (±0.1 mm).

Ring thickness: 0.1 mm to 0.2 mm.

Minimum visible size of target card: 80 mm x 80 mm.

Scoring ring values 1 - 8 are printed in the scoring zones in vertical and horizontal lines, at right angles to each other. The 9 point zone is not marked with a number. The 10 is a white dot.

Background cards 170 mm x 170 mm, similar in color to the target material should be provided to improve the visibility of the target.



10 Meter Air Rifle Target



**USA  
6.3.2.3A**

**10 Meter Multiple Bullseye Air Rifle Target**

10 Ring	0.5mm	(±0.1mm)	5 Ring	25.5mm	(±0.1mm)
9 Ring	5.5mm	(±0.1mm)	4 Ring	30.5mm	(±0.1mm)
8 Ring	10.5mm	(±0.1mm)	3 Ring	35.5mm	(±0.1mm)
7 Ring	15.5mm	(±0.1mm)	2 Ring	40.5mm	(±0.1mm)
6 Ring	20.5mm	(±0.1mm)	1 Ring	45.5mm	(±0.1mm)

Inner Ten = When the 10 ring (dot) has been shot out completely as determined by the use of an Air Rifle inward scoring gauge.

Diameter of the black: from 4 - 9 rings = 30.5mm.

Ring Thickness: 0.1mm to 0.2mm.

Minimum visible size of the target card 267mm x 305mm (10 1/2 x 12 in).

Each target card will have 12 bullseyes. 10 record bullseyes are printed around the perimeter of the target card with two sighting bullseyes in the center.

Scoring ring values 1 - 8 are printed in the scoring zones in vertical and horizontal planes, at right angles to each other.

A guard ring is printed around the sighting bullseyes 10mm(±0.5mm) from the outer scoring rings to define the sighting area.

**6.3.2.4**

**25 Meter Rapid Fire Pistol Target**

(for the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol event and the Rapid Fire stages of the 25 m Center Fire and 25 m Pistol events):

10 ring	100 mm	(±0.4 mm)	7 ring	340 mm	(±1.0 mm)
9 ring	180 mm	(±0.6 mm)	6 ring	420 mm	(±1.0 mm)
8 ring	260 mm	(±1.0 mm)	5 ring	500 mm	(±1.0 mm)

Inner Ten: 50 mm (±0.2 mm).

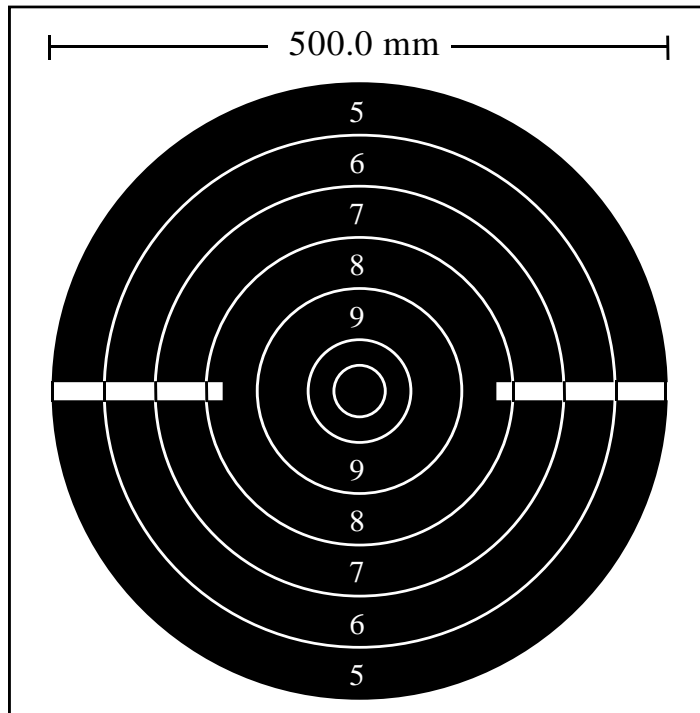
Black from 5 to 10 rings = 500 mm (±1.0 mm).

Ring thickness: 0.5 mm to 1.0 mm.

Minimum visible size of target card: width: 550 mm

height: 520 mm – 550 mm.

Scoring ring values 5 - 9 are printed in the scoring zones, in vertical lines only. The 10 point zone is not marked with a number. The zone numbers shall be approximately 5 mm high and 0.5 mm thick. White horizontal aiming lines replace the ring values at the left and the right side of the target center. Each of the lines is 125 mm long and 5 mm wide.



25 Meter Rapid Fire Pistol Target



**USA  
6.3.2.4A**

**25 Yard Rapid Fire Pistol Target**

25 meter rapid fire pistol target reduced for 25 yards (for the Rapid Fire Pistol event and the Rapid Fire stage of the Center Fire and Sport Pistol events)

10 Ring	90.96mm	(±0.4mm)	7 Ring	310.41mm	(±1.0mm)
9 Ring	164.11mm	(±0.6mm)	6 Ring	383.57mm	(±1.0mm)
8 Ring	237.26mm	(±1.0mm)	5 Ring	456.72mm	(±1.0mm)

Inner Ten = 45.24mm(±0.2mm).

Black from 5 to 10 rings = 456.72mm.

Ring Thickness: 0.5mm to 1.0mm.

Minimum visible size of target card: 503mm x 503mm  
(19.8 x 19.8 inches).

Scoring ring values 5 - 9 are printed in the scoring zones, in vertical lines only. The 10 point zone is not marked with a number. The zone numbers shall be approximately 10mm high and 1mm thick (see Figure 4). White horizontal aiming lines replace the ring values at the left and the right side of the target center. Each of the lines is 114.18 mm long and 4.57 mm wide (see Figure 4).

**USA  
6.3.2.4B**

**50 Foot Rapid Fire Pistol Target**

25 meter rapid fire pistol target reduced for 50 foot (for the Rapid Fire Pistol event and the Rapid Fire stage of the Center Fire and Sport Pistol events):

10 Ring	58.75mm	(±0.2mm)	7 Ring	205.06mm	(±0.5mm)
9 Ring	107.52mm	(±0.2mm)	6 Ring	253.83mm	(±0.5m)
8 Ring	156.29mm	(±0.5mm)	5 Ring	302.59mm	(±0.5mm)

Inner Ten = 28.27mm(±0.2mm).

Black from 5 to 10 rings = 302.59mm.

Ring Thickness: 0.5mm to 1.0mm.

Minimum visible size of target card: 335mm x 335mm  
(13.2 x 13.2 inches).

Scoring ring values 5 - 9 are printed in the scoring zones, in vertical lines only. The 10 point zone is not marked with a number. The zone numbers shall be approximately 6mm high and 0.5mm thick (see Figure 4). White horizontal aiming lines replace the ring values at the left and the right side of the target center. Each of the lines is 75.65 mm long and 3.03 mm wide (see Figure 4).



**6.3.2.5**

**25 Meter and 50 Meter Precision Pistol Target**

(for the 50 m Pistol and 25 m Standard Pistol events and the precision stage of the 25 m Center Fire and the 25 m Pistol events)

10 ring	50 mm	(±0.2 mm)	5 ring	300 mm	(±1.0 mm)
9 ring	100 mm	(±0.4 mm)	4 ring	350 mm	(±1.0 mm)
8 ring	150 mm	(±0.6 mm)	3 ring	400 mm	(±1.0 mm)
7 ring	200 mm	(±1.0 mm)	2 ring	450 mm	(±1.0 mm)
6 ring	250 mm	(±1.0 mm)	1 ring	500 mm	(±1.0 mm)

Inner ten: 25 mm (±0.2 mm).

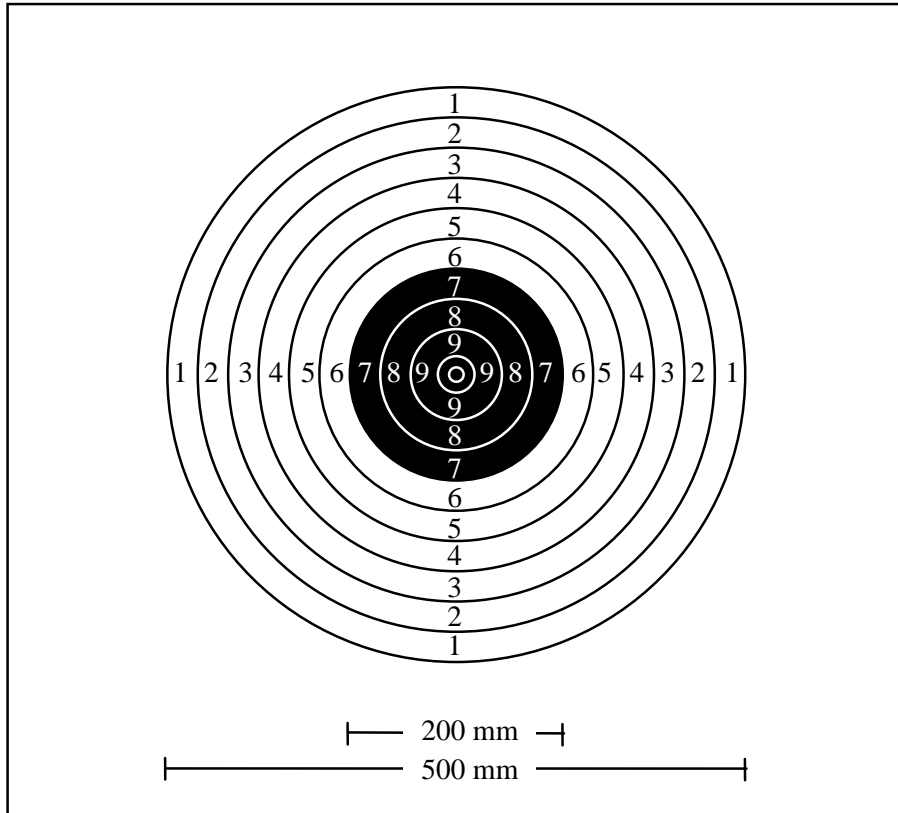
Black from 7 to 10 rings = 200 mm (±1.0 mm).

Ring thickness: 0.2 mm to 0.5 mm.

Minimum visible size of target card: width: 550 mm

height: 520 mm-550 mm.

Scoring ring values 1 - 9 are printed in the scoring zones, in vertical and horizontal lines, at right angles to each other. The 10 point zone is not marked with a number. The zone numbers shall be approximately 10 mm high, 1 mm thick and shall be read easily with normal spotting telescopes at the appropriate distance.



**25 Meter and 50 Meter Precision Pistol Target**



**USA  
6.3.2.5A**

**50 Yard Precision Pistol Target**

25m and 50m precision pistol target reduced for 25 yards and 50 yards (for the 50 yard Free Pistol and 25 yard Standard Pistol events and the precision stage of Center fire and the Sport Pistol events).

10 Ring	45.24mm	(±0.2mm)	5 Ring	273.84mm	(±1.0mm)
9 Ring	90.96mm	(±0.4mm)	4 Ring	319.56mm	(±1.0mm)
8 Ring	136.68mm	(±0.6mm)	3 Ring	365.28mm	(±1.0mm)
7 Ring	182.40mm	(±1.0mm)	2 Ring	411.00mm	(±1.0mm)
6 Ring	228.12mm	(±1.0mm)	1 Ring	456.72mm	(±1.0mm)

Inner Ten = 22.38(±0.2mm).

Black from 7 to 10 rings = 182.4mm.

Ring Thickness: 0.2mm to 0.5mm.

Minimum visible size of target card: 503mm x 503mm  
(19.8 x 19.8 inches).

Scoring ring values 1 - 9 are printed in the scoring zones, in vertical and horizontal planes, at right angles to each other. The 10 point zone is not marked with a number. The zone numbers shall be approximately 10mm high, 1mm thick and shall be easily read with normal spotting telescopes at the appropriate distance.

**USA  
6.3.2.5B**

**25 Yard Precision Pistol Target**

25m and 50m precision pistol target reduced for 25 yards (to be used for 25 yard Free Pistol events).

10 Ring	19.79mm	(±0.1mm)	5 Ring	134.09mm	(±0.3mm)
9 Ring	42.65mm	(±0.1mm)	4 Ring	156.95mm	(±0.3mm)
8 Ring	65.51mm	(±0.1mm)	3 Ring	179.81mm	(±0.3mm)
7 Ring	88.37mm	(±0.3mm)	2 Ring	202.67mm	(±0.3mm)
6 Ring	111.23mm	(±0.3mm)	1 Ring	225.53mm	(±0.3mm)

Inner Ten = 8.36mm(±0.1mm).

Black: 88.37mm.

Ring Thickness: 0.1mm to 0.2mm.

Minimum visible size of target card: 305mm x 305mm  
(12 x 12 inches)

Scoring ring values 1 - 8 are printed in the scoring zones, in vertical and horizontal planes, at right angles to each other. The 9 and 10 point zones are not marked with numbers. The zone numbers shall be approximately 4mm high, 0.2mm thick and shall be easily read with normal spotting telescopes at the appropriate distance.

**USA  
6.3.2.5C**

**50 Foot Precision Pistol Target**

25m and 50m precision pistol target reduced for 50 foot (to be used for 50 foot Free Pistol events).

10 Ring	11.31mm	(±0.1mm)	5 Ring	87.51mm	(±0.3mm)
9 Ring	26.55mm	(±0.1mm)	4 Ring	102.75mm	(±0.3mm)
8 Ring	41.79mm	(±0.1mm)	3 Ring	117.99mm	(±0.3mm)



7 Ring	57.03mm	(±0.3mm)	2 Ring	133.23mm	(±0.3mm)
6 Ring	72.27mm	(±0.3mm)	1 Ring	148.47mm	(±0.3mm)

Inner ten = 3.69mm(±0.1mm)

Black: 57.03mm.

Ring Thickness: 0.1mm to 0.2mm.

Minimum visible size of target card: 203mm x 203mm  
(8 x 8 inches).

Scoring ring values 1 - 8 are printed in the scoring zones, in vertical and horizontal planes, at right angles to each other. The 9 and 10 point zones are not marked with numbers. The zone numbers shall be approximately 3mm high, 0.1mm thick and shall be easily read with normal spotting telescopes at the appropriate distance.

**USA**  
**6.3.2.5D**

**50 Foot Sport Pistol Target**

25m and 50m precision pistol target reduced for 50 foot (to be used for 50 foot Sport, Standard and Center Fire Pistol events).

10 Ring	28.27mm	(±0.1mm)	5 Ring	180.67mm	(±0.3mm)
9 Ring	58.75mm	(±0.1mm)	4 Ring	211.15mm	(±0.3mm)
8 Ring	89.23mm	(±0.1mm)	3 Ring	241.63mm	(±0.3mm)
7 Ring	119.71mm	(±0.3mm)	2 Ring	272.11mm	(±0.3mm)
6 Ring	150.19mm	(±0.3mm)	1 Ring	302.59mm	(±0.3mm)

Inner ten = 13.03mm(±0.1mm).

Black: 121.92mm.

Ring thickness: 0.1mm to 0.2mm.

Minimum visible size of target card: 330mm x 330mm  
(13 x 13 inches).

Scoring ring values 1 - 9 are printed in the scoring zones, in vertical and horizontal planes, at right angles to each other. The 10 point zone is not marked with a number. The zone numbers shall be approximately 4mm high, 0.2mm thick and shall be easily read with normal spotting telescopes at the appropriate distance.



6.3.2.6

**10 Meter Air Pistol Target**

10 ring	11.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)	5 ring	91.5 mm	(±0.5 mm)
9 ring	27.5 mm	(±0.2 mm)	4 ring	107.5 mm	(±0.5 mm)
8 ring	43.5 mm	(±0.2 mm)	3 ring	123.5 mm	(±0.5 mm)
7 ring	59.5 mm	(±0.5 mm)	2 ring	139.5 mm	(±0.5 mm)
6 ring	75.5 mm	(±0.5 mm)	1 ring	155.5 mm	(±0.5 mm)

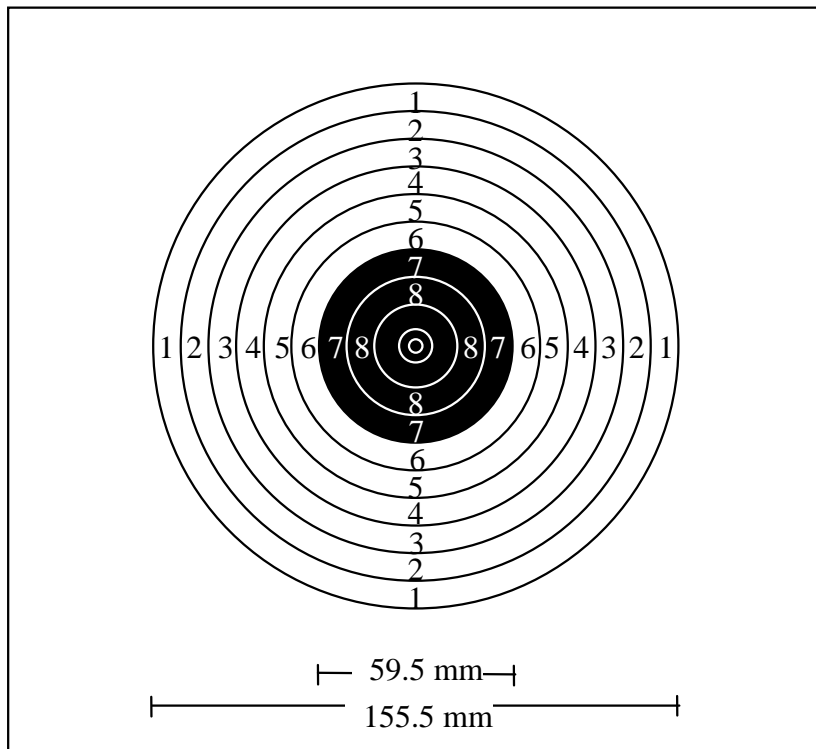
Inner ten: 5.0 mm (±0.1 mm).

Black from 7 to 10 rings = 59.5 mm (±0.5 mm).

Ring thickness: 0.1 mm to 0.2 mm.

Minimum visible size of target card: 170 mm x 170 mm.

The scoring ring values 1 to 8 are printed in the scoring zones in vertical and horizontal lines, at right angles to each other. The ten and the nine zones are not marked with a number. The zone numbers shall be not more than 2 mm high.



10 Meter Air Pistol Target





### 6.3.2.7

### Running Target

#### 6.3.2.7.1

#### 50 Meter Running Target

The 50 m Running Target depicts a running wild boar with scoring rings printed on the shoulder of the animal. Targets must be printed in one color only. The Running Target is printed to show the animal running in left and right directions. The animal must be printed on a rectangular-shaped target paper. Trimming the frame to the shape of the animal is not permitted (see Figure).

10 ring	60 mm	( $\pm 0.2$ mm)	5 ring	230 mm	( $\pm 1.0$ mm)
9 ring	94 mm	( $\pm 0.4$ mm)	4 ring	264 mm	( $\pm 1.0$ mm)
8 ring	128 mm	( $\pm 0.6$ mm)	3 ring	298 mm	( $\pm 1.0$ mm)
7 ring	162 mm	( $\pm 0.8$ mm)	2 ring	332 mm	( $\pm 1.0$ mm)
6 ring	196 mm	( $\pm 1.0$ mm)	1 ring	366 mm	( $\pm 1.0$ mm)

Inner ten: 30 mm ( $\pm 0.2$  mm).

Ring thickness: 0.5 mm to 1.0 mm.

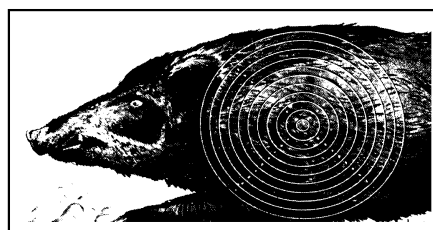
The center of the 10 ring must be 500 mm from the tip of the nose of the boar measured on a horizontal line.

Scoring ring values 1 to 9 must be printed clearly in the appropriate scoring zones in diagonal lines at right angles to each other.

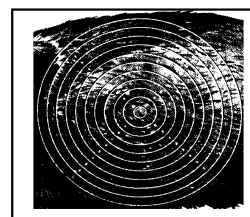
Repair centers (C) or half targets (B) may be used. The repair centers or half targets must be correctly placed on the full target.



A



B



C

50 Meter Running Target



### 6.3.2.7.2 10 Meter Running Target

The 10 m Running Target is a single card with two scoring zones each with rings 1 to 10 on the two sides and a single aiming mark in the center.

10 ring	5.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)	5 ring	30.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)
9 ring	10.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)	4 ring	35.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)
8 ring	15.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)	3 ring	40.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)
7 ring	20.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)	2 ring	45.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)
6 ring	25.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)	1 ring	50.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)

Inner ten is white: 0.5 mm (±0.1 mm), gauged in the same way as rings 3 – 10.

Black from 5 to 10 rings = 30.5 mm (±0.1 mm).

Ring thickness: 0.1 mm to 0.2 mm.

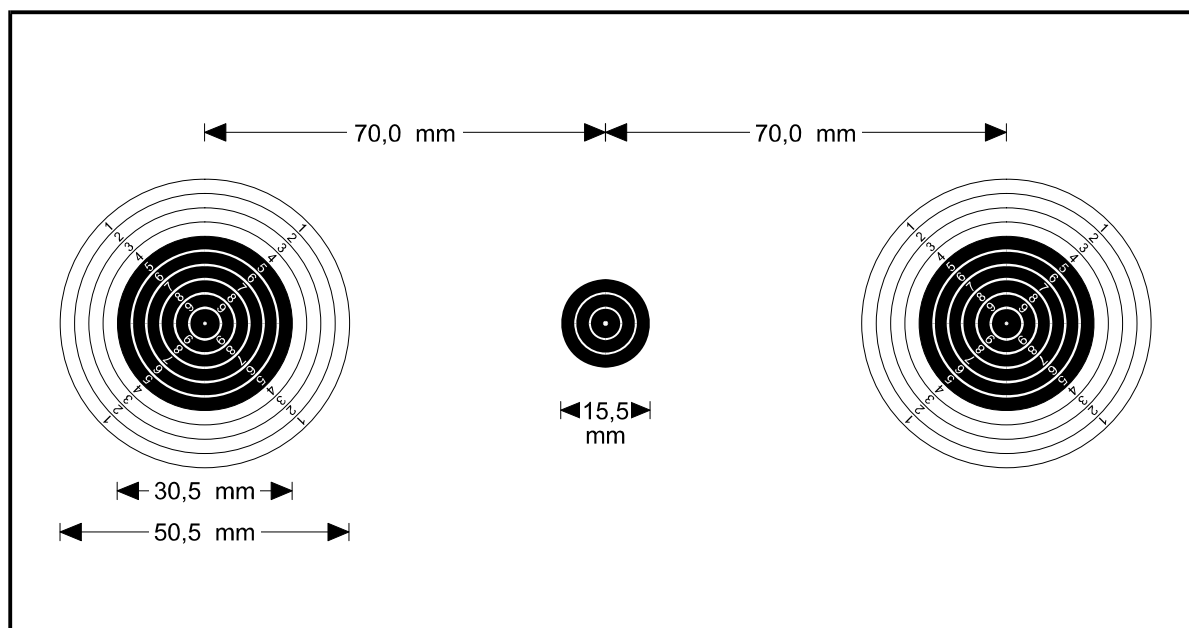
Recommended size of target card: 260 mm x 150 mm (minimum 260 mm x 140 mm).

The center of the 10 ring must be 70 mm (+/-0.2 mm) from the center of the aiming mark measured on a horizontal line.

Scoring ring values 1 to 9 must be printed clearly in the appropriate scoring zones in diagonal lines at right angles to each other.

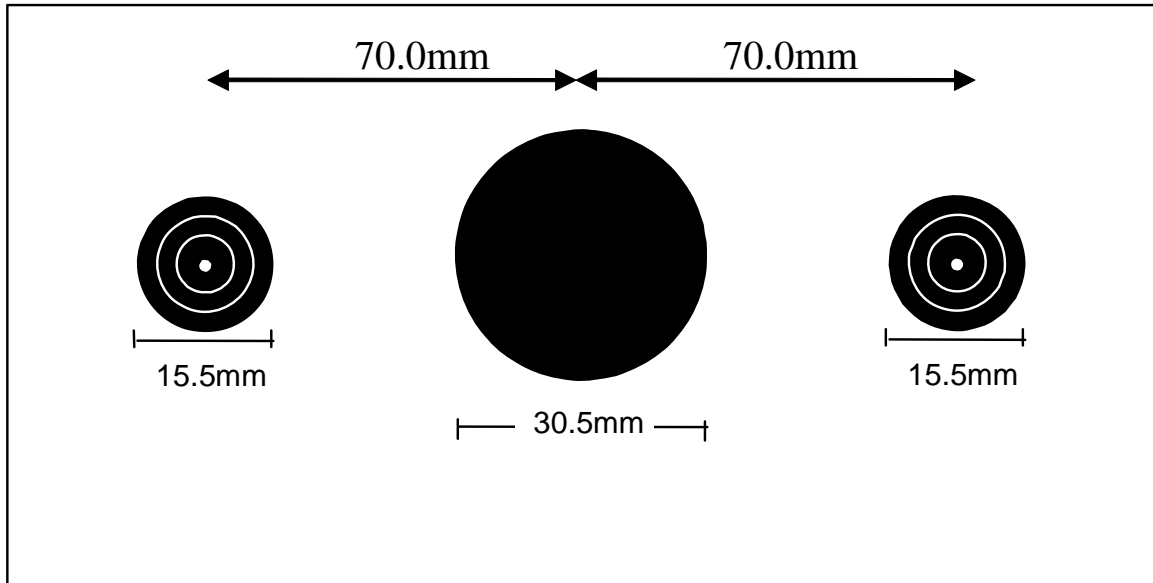
The aiming mark is black with an outside diameter of 15.5 mm and must include white rings of the size of the 10 (5.5 mm) and 9 (10.5 mm) rings and a white central dot (0.5 mm).

#### 6.3.2.7.2.1 10 Meter Running Target Paper Target





### 6.3.2.7.2.2 10 Meter Running Target Electronic Target



The 30.5 mm diameter is a hole.



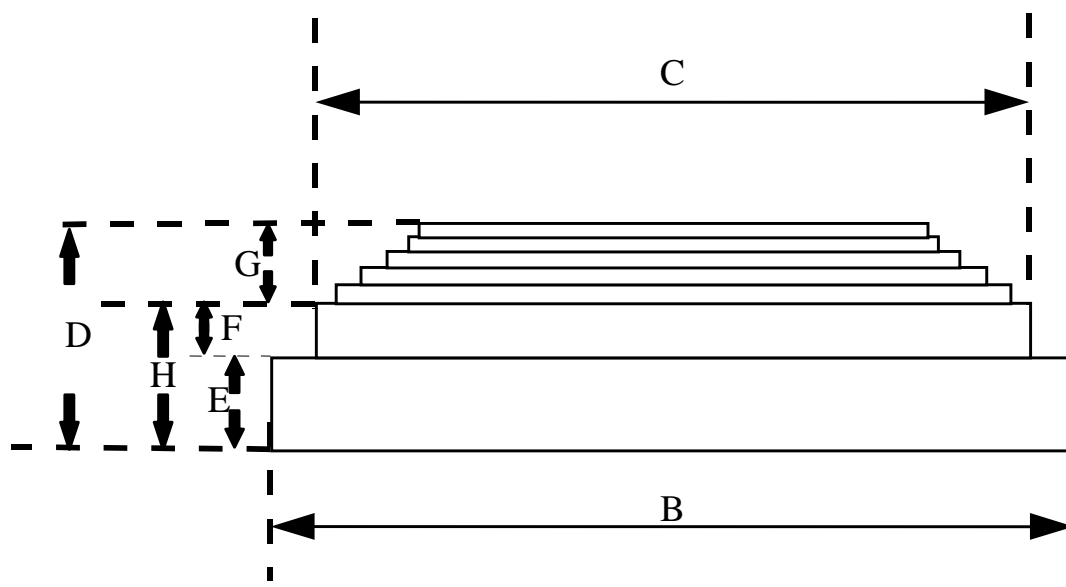
### 6.3.2.8 Clay Targets (for shotgun events)

Diameter:	110 mm ( $\pm 1$ mm).
Height:	25 mm to 26 mm.
Weight:	105 g ( $\pm 5$ g).

The color of the targets may be all black, all white, all yellow, all orange; or the full dome may be painted white, yellow, or orange; or a ring may be painted around the dome in white, yellow or orange.

The color of the clay target must be specified in all programs for ISSF Championships. The color of a target which is selected for an ISSF Championship must be clearly visible against the background of the range under all normal lighting conditions. The same color targets must be used for training. Clay Targets filled with colored powder must be used in the Finals and must meet the same specification.

### 6.3.2.9 General Specifications for Clay Targets



A-Weight	105 g $\pm 5$ g	E-Base Height	11 mm $\pm 1$ mm
B-Base $\emptyset$	110 mm $\pm 1$ mm	F-Rotating Ring Height	7 mm $\pm 1$ mm
C-Rotating Ring $\emptyset$	95 mm – 98 mm	G-Dome Height*	8 mm $\pm 1$ mm
D-Total Height	25 mm – 26 mm	H-Base & Ring Height	18 mm $\pm 1$ mm

\* "G" The actual shape of the target dome is to be engineered to provide the best aerodynamics design and flight stability.

"Breakability" - targets must be capable of withstanding the force of the trap to be thrown to a distance of 80 m and to be breakable easily with normal ISSF Skeet and Trap load cartridges within legal shooting distances.



### 6.3.3 Paper Sighting Targets

Sighting targets must be marked clearly with a black diagonal stripe in the upper right hand corner of the target. The stripe must be clearly visible to the naked eye at the appropriate distance under normal light conditions (except for the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Target).

### 6.3.4 Backing Targets, Backing Cards, Control Sheets

Rifle	Rule	7.6.3.3
Pistol	Rule	8.6.3.3, 8.6.3.4, and 8.6.3.5
Running Target	Rule	10.6.3.17.5

#### 6.3.4.1 Backing Targets for 50 m ranges

For locating cross shots if possible Backing Targets 0.5 m – 1 m behind the targets should be used and are recommended. The exact distance between the target and the backing target should be measured and recorded. As far as possible, this distance should be the same on all targets.

### 6.3.5 Range Standards

#### 6.3.5.1 General for all Disciplines

6.3.5.1.1 The ISSF Technical Delegate(s), in accordance with ISSF General Regulations Articles 3.4.2, 3.4.3 and 3.4.4, and in co-operation with the Match Director and range officials appointed by the Organizing Committee for the different disciplines, must inspect the shooting ranges and equipment for all ISSF Championships. They may approve small deviations from specifications in ISSF Rules which do not conflict with the intent and spirit of ISSF Regulations and Rules, except that no deviations in shooting distances and target specifications are allowed. Participating countries or federations must be notified of all approved deviations prior to the closing date for entries in the competition.

6.3.5.1.2 New **outdoor ranges** should be constructed in such a way that the sun is behind the shooter as much as possible during the competition day.

### 6.3.6 Common Standards for 300 m, 50 m, 25 m and 10 m Rifle and Pistol Ranges

#### USA

#### 6.3.6A And 300 Yard, 200 Yard, 100 Yard, 50 Yard, 25 Yard, 50 Foot and 5 Meter Rifle and Pistol Ranges

6.3.6.1 Ranges must have a line of targets and a **Firing Line**. The firing line must be parallel to the line of targets. The firing points are located behind the firing line.

6.3.6.2 The range may be surrounded by walls, if necessary, for safety reasons. Protection against the accidental exit of unaimed shots may also be provided by transverse baffle systems between the firing line and the line of targets.



- 6.3.6.3** Protection against rain, sun and wind must be provided in accordance with ISSF General Regulations Article 3.5.1.2. This protection shall be such that no obvious advantage is given to any firing point or part of the range.
- USA** USA Shooting sanctioned competitions may be conducted on a range that does not provide complete protection from rain, sun & wind until such time as it is feasible to upgrade the range.
- 6.3.6.3A**
- 6.3.6.3.1** 300 m ranges should have at least 290 m open to the sky.
- 6.3.6.3.2** 50 m ranges should have at least 45 m open to the sky.
- 6.3.6.3.3** 25 m ranges should have at least 12.5 m open to the sky.
- 6.3.6.3.3.1** 50 m and 25 m ranges should, whenever possible, be outdoor ranges but may be exceptionally indoor or closed ranges if required by legal or climatic conditions.
- 6.3.6.3.4** 10 m ranges for ISSF championships and Olympic Games must be installed indoors in accordance with ISSF General Regulation Article 3.5.1.
- 6.3.6.4** **Competition area**
- 6.3.6.4.1** **Smoking** on the range and in the spectator area is prohibited.
- 6.3.6.5** There must be sufficient space behind the firing points for the range officials and the Jury to perform their duties.
- USA** Spectator space is optional for USA Shooting sanctioned competitions.
- 6.3.6.5A**
- 6.3.6.5.1** Space must be provided for **spectators**. This area must be separated from the area for shooters and officials by a suitable barrier located at least 5 m behind the firing line.
- 6.3.6.6** The use of mobile telephones, walkie-talkies pagers or similar devices by competitors, coaches and team officials while within the competition area is prohibited. All mobile telephones etc. must be switched **OFF**.
- USA** At least one clock is required for USA Shooting sanctioned competitions.
- 6.3.6.6A**
- 6.3.6.6.1** Notices must be displayed to indicate to spectators that mobile phones must be switched **OFF** and **flash** photography is prohibited.
- 6.3.6.7** Each range must be equipped with a large clock at each end of the hall that can be seen clearly by shooters and officials.
- 6.3.6.8** Target frames or mechanisms must be marked with numbers corresponding to their firing point number. The numbers must be large enough to be seen easily under normal shooting conditions with normal vision at the appropriate distance. The numbers must be of alternating and contrasting colors and be clearly visible throughout the competition, whether the targets are exposed or concealed.



- 6.3.6.9** Targets must be fixed in such a manner that they have no significant movement even in high winds.
- 6.3.6.10** Any target system may be used, provided it guarantees the necessary degree of safety, accurate control of timing, and efficient, accurate and rapid scoring, and changing of the targets.
- 6.3.6.11** If Register Keepers are used, a desk and chair must be located behind each firing point in such a way that shooters are not disturbed.
- 6.3.6.12** A communications system must be provided between the Range Officers at the firing line and any personnel behind the targets who are operating the target mechanisms or working in the pits.
- 6.3.6.13** If pits with individual markers for each target are used, there must be a signal system between the Register Keeper and the Marker.

**6.3.7 Wind Flags for 300 m and 50 m Rifle and Pistol Ranges**

- 6.3.7.1** Private wind indicators are prohibited.
- 6.3.7.2** Rectangular wind flags, which indicate air movements on the range, should be made of a cotton material weighing approximately 150 g/m<sup>2</sup>. They must be placed as close to the bullets' flight path as possible without interfering with the bullets' flight or the shooter's view of the target during aiming. The color of the wind flags must be in contrast to the background. Dual color or striped wind flags are permitted and recommended.

**6.3.7.2.1**

<b>Size of Wind Flags</b>		
Ranges	Distances	Size of Flag
50 m Ranges	10 m and 30 m	50 mm x 400 mm
300 m Ranges	50 m	50 mm x 400 mm
	100 m and 200 m	200 mm x 750 mm

- 6.3.7.3** On 50 m ranges (rifle and pistol), wind flags are to be placed at distances (see 6.3.7.2.1) from the firing line, on the imaginary lines separating each firing point and its corresponding target from the adjacent points and targets. Flags must be placed on the shooter's side of any safety baffles.

**USA**

- 6.3.7.3A** On 50 & 100 yard ranges the flags will be placed as on the 50 meter range plus a row of flags added at 60 yards for the 100 yard range.
- 6.3.7.3.1** If a 50 m range is also used as a 10 m enclosed range the 10 m wind flags must be placed far enough down range so that they give an indication of the wind.



**6.3.7.4** On 300 m ranges, wind flags are to be placed at distances (see 6.3.7.2.1) from the firing line on the imaginary lines separating every fourth (4th) firing point and its corresponding target from the next point and target. Flags must be placed on the shooter's side of any safety baffles.

**USA**  
**6.3.7.4A** On 300 yard ranges wind flags will be placed as prescribed by rule 6.3.7.4.

**USA**  
**6.3.7.4B** On 200 yard ranges wind flags measuring 200mm x 1500mm are to be placed at distances of 50 yd, 100 yd from the firing line on the imaginary lines separating every fourth (4th) firing point and its corresponding target from the next point and target. Flags must be placed on the shooters' side of any safety baffles or wind screens.

### **6.3.8 Shooting Distances**

**6.3.8.1** World records will only be valid if the range meets the standards specified in Rule 6.3.8.3.

**6.3.8.2** Shooting distances must be measured from the firing line to the target face. If pit operated targets are used the distance must be measured to the face of the front target, which must always be the competition target.





**6.3.8.3** Shooting distances must be as exact as possible, subject to the following allowable variations.

300 m range	+/- 1.00 m
50 m range	+/- 0.20 m
25 m range	+/- 0.10 m
10 m range	+/- 0.05 m
50 m running target range	+/- 0.20 m
10 m running target range	+/- 0.05 m

**USA**  
**6.3.8.3A**

300 yard range	+/- 1.00 yd
200 yard range	+/- 24 in
100 yard range	+/- 12 in
50 yard range	+/- 6 in
25 yard range	+/- 3 in
50 foot range	+/- 2 in
5 meter range	+/- 0.03m

**6.3.8.4** In combined 50 m rifle, pistol and running target ranges, the allowable variation can be increased to +2.50 m for running target. The opening must be accordingly adjusted (see Rule 6.3.18.11).

**6.3.8.5** The firing line must be clearly marked. The range distance must be measured from the target line to the edge of the firing line nearest to the shooter.

**6.3.9 Height of Target Center (Center of the Ten Ring)**

The center of the targets must be within the following heights when measured from the level of the floor of the firing point:

	Standard Height	Variation Allowable
300 m ranges	3.00 m	+/- 4.00 m
50 m ranges	0.75 m	+/- 0.50 m
25 m ranges	1.40 m	+/- 0.10 m
10 m ranges	1.40 m	+/- 0.05 m
50 m Running Target	1.40 m	+/- 0.20 m
10 m Running Target	1.40 m	+/- 0.05 m

All target centers within a group of targets or range must have the same height ( $\pm 1$  cm).



**USA  
6.3.9A**

300 yard ranges	3.00 yd	+/- 4.00 yd
200 yard ranges	2.00 yd	+/- 2.50 yd
100 yard ranges	1.00 yd	+/- 0.50 yd
50 yard ranges	0.75 yd	+/- 0.50 yd
25 yard ranges	1.40 yd	+/- 0.10 yd

Multiple bullseye targets are measured to the center bullseyes. USA Shooting sanctioned competitions may be conducted on ranges that do not comply with the  $\pm 1.0$  cm variation of target center height.

**USA  
6.3.9B**

50 ft Range - Height must be adjustable for rifle.

**6.3.10 Horizontal Variations for Target Centers on 300 m, 50 m and 10 m Rifle and Pistol Range**

**USA** And 300 Yard, 200 Yard, 100 Yard, 50 Yard, 25 Yard, 50 Foot & 5 Meter Rifle and Pistol Ranges.

**6.3.10.1** Target centers at 300 m, 50 m, and 10 m must be oriented on the center of the corresponding firing point. Horizontal deviations from a center line drawn perpendicular (90 degrees) to the center of the firing point are:

	Maximum variation from center in either direction
300 m rifle	6.00 m
50 m rifle/pistol	0.75 m
10 m rifle/pistol	0.25 m

**USA  
6.3.10.1A**

300 Yard Rifle	6.00 yd
200 Yard Rifle	4.00 yd
100 Yard Rifle	50 in
50 Yard Rifle/Pistol	25 in
50 Foot Rifle/Pistol	15 in
5 Meter Rifle	0.1m

**6.3.11 Horizontal Variations for Firing Points on 50 m and 10 m Running Target and 25 m Pistol Ranges**

The center of the firing points must be located as follows:

**6.3.11.1** for Rapid Fire ranges, according to the center of the group of five;

**6.3.11.2** for Running Target ranges, according to the center of the opening;

**6.3.11.3** the center of the firing point must be oriented on the center of the corresponding target or opening. Maximum horizontal deviations from a centerline drawn perpendicular (90 degrees) to the center of the target or opening are:

	Maximum variation in either direction
25 m range	0.75 m



50 m Running Target range	2.00 m
10 m Running Target range	0.40 m

USA 6.3.11.3A	25 Yard Range	0.75 yd
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**6.3.12 General Firing Point Standards for 300 m, 50 m, 10 m Ranges**

USA  
6.3.12A And 300 Yard, 200 Yard, 100 Yard, 50 Yard, 50 Foot and 5 Meter Ranges

The firing point must be constructed so that it does not vibrate or move when other persons are walking close by. From the firing line to approximately 1.2 m rearward, the firing point must be level in all directions. The remainder of the firing point must either be level or may slope to the rear with a few centimeters drop.

6.3.12.1 If shooting is done from tables, the tables must be approximately 2.2 m long and 0.8 m to 1 m wide, firm, stable and removable. **Shooting tables** may slope to the rear a maximum of 10 cm.

6.3.12.2 The firing point must be equipped with:

6.3.12.2.1 a removable or adjustable bench or stand, 0.7 m - 0.8 m high;

USA  
6.3.12.2.1A In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, shooters may provide their own stands.

6.3.12.2.2 a mat for shooting in the prone and kneeling positions. The front portion of the mat must be of a compressible material not more than 50 mm thick, and approximately 50 cm x 75 cm in size and measuring not less than 10 mm when compressed with the measuring device used to measure the thickness of rifle clothing. The remainder of the mat must have a maximum thickness of 50 mm and a minimum thickness of 2 mm. The minimum overall size must be 80 cm x 200 cm. An alternative of two mats is permitted, one thick and one thin, but together they must not exceed the dimensions indicated in this Rule. The use of private mats is prohibited;

USA  
6.3.12.2.2A In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, private mats conforming to these specifications are permitted.

6.3.12.2.3 a chair or stool for the shooter;

6.3.12.2.4 if paper targets are used, a desk and chair for the Register Keeper and a spotting telescope must be provided;

USA  
6.3.12.2.4A Not required in USA Shooting sanctioned competitions if register keepers are not used.

6.3.12.2.5 a scoreboard, approximately 50 cm x 50 cm, on which the Register Keeper can post unofficial scores for the spectators. The scoreboard should be located so that it can easily be seen by spectators but does not obscure their view of the shooters.



- USA**  
**6.3.12.2.5A** Not required in USA Shooting sanctioned competitions if register keepers are not used.
- 6.3.12.2.6** when it is necessary to install dividing screens on the firing line they must be made of transparent material on a light frame. Screens should extend at least 50 cm forward of the firing line, and be no less than 1.5 m long x 2.0 m high. They are to be located between every two firing points, at the minimum;
- 6.3.12.2.7** if the firing point is exposed to excessive wind, additional protection for the shooters must be provided by screens, rows of trees or other means.
- 6.3.12.2.8** On new ranges wind breaks forward of the firing line are not permitted. It is recommended that wind breaks are removed from all ranges.
- 6.3.13** **Firing Point Standards for 300 m Ranges**  
**USA** And 300 Yard, 200 Yard and 100 Yard Ranges
- 6.3.13A**  
The size of the firing point must not be less than 1.6 m wide x 2.5 m long. The width of the firing point may be reduced only if any dividing screens are constructed so that a shooter in the prone position can put his left leg in an adjacent firing point without disturbing that shooter.
- 6.3.14** **Firing Point Standards for 50 m Ranges**  
**USA** And 50 Yard, 50 Foot Ranges
- 6.3.14A**
- 6.3.14.1** The size of the firing point must not be less than 1.6 m wide x 2.5 m long if the firing point is also used for 300 m shooting.
- 6.3.14.2** To allow more shooters to participate in 50 m events, the width of the firing point may be reduced to 1.25 m. Target systems used on such ranges must be capable of changing targets without disturbing neighboring shooters.
- 6.3.14.3** **Light conditions for 50 m Indoor Ranges**  
The minimum illumination of the targets must be 1500 lux. However, it is recommended that the minimum illumination of the targets is 3000 lux.
- USA**  
**6.3.14.3A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, the minimum illumination of the targets can be 1000 lux.
- 6.3.15** **Range and Firing Point Standards for 10 m Ranges**
- 6.3.15.1** The firing point must be a minimum of 1 m wide.
- 6.3.15.2** The range must be equipped according to Rule 6.3.12 with a bench or stand, a chair or stool and, if paper targets are used, with the equipment for the Register Keeper.

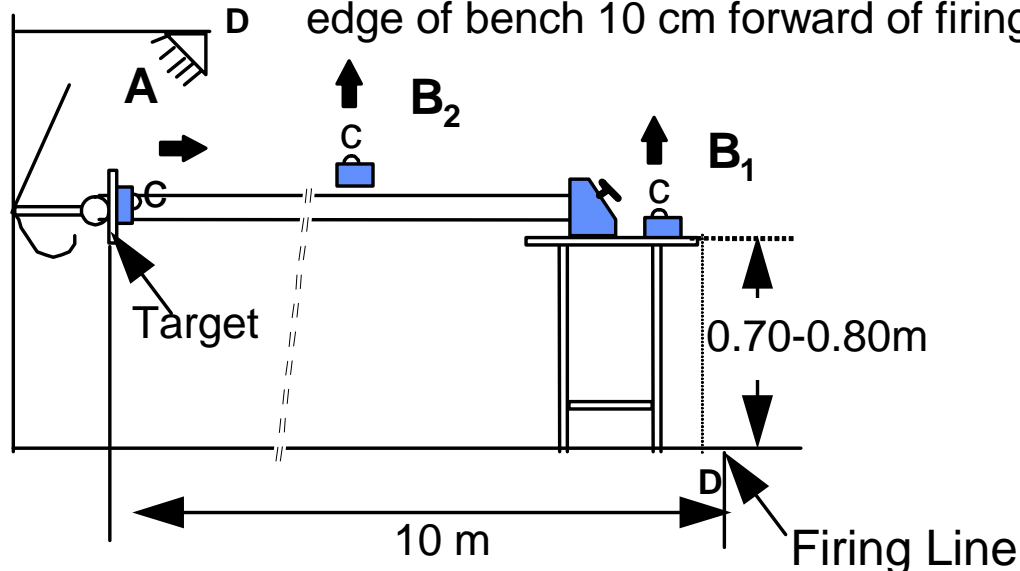


- 6.3.15.2.1** The nearest edge of the bench or stand must be placed 10 cm forward of the 10 m Firing line.
- 6.3.15.3** 10 m ranges must be equipped with electric-mechanical target carriers or changers, or Electronic Scoring Targets.
- USA** USA Shooting sanctioned competitions may be shot on ranges with electric or manual target carriers or fixed multiple bull targets adjustable for height.
- 6.3.15.3A**
- 6.3.15.4** Indoor 10 m ranges must have artificial illumination providing the necessary amount of light without glare or distracting shadows on the targets or firing points. The entire area must be evenly illuminated with no less than 300 lux. Targets must be illuminated evenly with no less than 1500 lux. The background area behind the targets must be a non-reflecting, light even neutral color. If due to the request from the media, the lighting on the firing points has to be increased, then the light on the targets must be appropriately increased.
- USA** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions the targets must be illuminated evenly with no less than 1000 lux. They may have a background area behind the targets that is not a non-reflecting, light even neutral color.
- 6.3.15.4A**
- 6.3.15.4.1** Measuring of the target illumination (minimum 1500 lux) must be done with the measuring device held at the level of the target and pointed toward the firing point **(A)**.
- 6.3.15.4.2** Measuring general range illumination (a minimum of 300 lux):  
The measuring device must be held at the firing point **(B1)** and midway between the firing point and the target line **(B2)** with the device directed toward the ceiling illumination (see Figure).



### 6.3.15.4.3 10 m Indoor Range Light Measuring

- A** position of meter minimum 1500 lux
- B<sub>1-2</sub>** position of meter minimum 300 lux
- C** photo cell of the light meter
- D** edge of bench 10 cm forward of firing line



### 6.3.16 Range and Firing Point Standards for 25 m Pistol Ranges

- 6.3.16.1** Roofs and screens of 25 m ranges must provide the shooter with adequate shelter from wind, rain, sun and ejected cartridge cases in accordance with ISSF General Regulations Article 3.5.1.
- 6.3.16.2** The floor of the firing point must be level in all directions. It must be of firm construction and not permit any vibration.
- 6.3.16.3** The firing point must be roofed or covered at a minimum height of 2.20 m above the level of the firing point.
- 6.3.16.4** Firing point or shooting station dimensions must be:

	Width	Depth
25 m Rapid Fire Pistol	1.50 m	1.50 m
25 m Pistol and 25 m Center Fire Pistol	1.00 m	1.50 m
25 m Standard Pistol	1.00 m	1.50 m

- 6.3.16.5** Firing points must be separated by **transparent screens** which protect shooters from ejected cartridge cases and permit visibility of the shooters by the officials. The screens must:
  - 6.3.16.5.1** extend at least 0.75 m forward of the front edge of the firing line and approximately 0.25 m to the rear;



- 6.3.16.5.2 be a minimum of 1.7 m high, with the top edge at least 2.0 m above the floor of the firing point;
- 6.3.16.5.3 if the screen does not reach the floor of the firing point, the bottom edge should not be more than 0.7 m above the floor of the firing line.
- 6.3.16.6 Each firing point must be provided with the following equipment:
  - 6.3.16.6.1 a removable or adjustable bench or table, approximately 0.5 m x 0.6 m in size and 0.7 m to 0.8 m high;
  - 6.3.16.6.2 a chair or stool for the shooter;
  - 6.3.16.6.3 a desk and chair for the Register Keeper;
  - 6.3.16.6.4 a scoreboard, approximately 0.5 m x 0.5 m on which the first Register Keeper can post unofficial scores for the spectators. The scoreboard should be located so that it can be seen easily by spectators but does not obscure their view of the shooters.

#### 6.3.16.7 **Light conditions for 25 m Indoor Ranges**

The minimum illumination of the targets must be 1500 lux. However, it is recommended that the minimum illumination of the targets is 2500 lux.

#### 6.3.17 **Standards for 25 m Turning Target Installations**

##### **USA**

##### 6.3.17A And for 25 Yard & 50 Foot

When Electronic Scoring Targets are not used, ranges for 25 m events must be equipped with a target rotating or turning mechanism which permits 90 degree (+/-10 degrees) turning of the targets on their vertical axis. In precision stages of 25 m pistol events, stationary target frames may be used.

##### **USA**

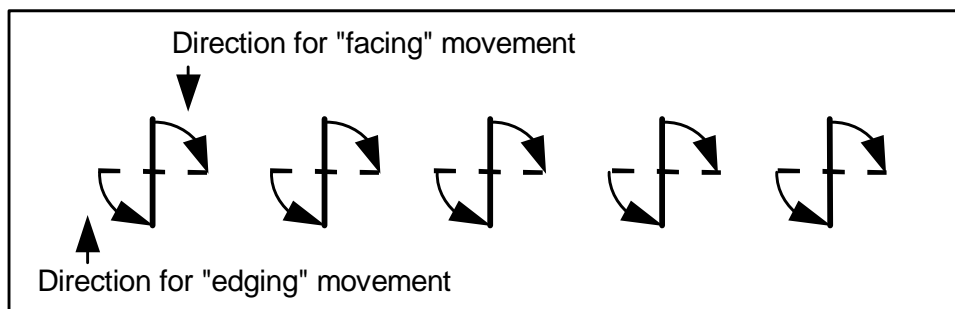
##### 6.3.17B

In USA Shooting sanctioned PTO's for all 25m events an acoustic shot timer with audible start and stop signals on a fixed target array may be used if turning or electronic scoring targets are not used/available. Any shots fired before the start signal or after the stop signal (plus a built-in 1/10<sup>th</sup> second buffer) will be scored as misses. The timer must be capable of being set to 8, 6 and 4 seconds. Only one shooter should fire at a time to prevent shots from surrounding shooters from causing a false reading. National Records may not be set using this method. This method may not be used for team selection

- 6.3.17.1 The time for turning to face the shooter must not exceed 0.3 seconds.
- 6.3.17.2 When the targets have turned, there must be no visible vibration to distract the shooter.
- 6.3.17.3 When viewed from above, the targets must turn in a clockwise direction to the facing position and in a counterclockwise direction to the edge-on position (see Figure).



### 6.3.17.3.1 Rotation of Turning Targets



**6.3.17.4** In 25 m events, the targets must be placed in:

**6.3.17.4.1** Groups of five (5), for the Rapid Fire Pistol event;

**6.3.17.4.2** groups of three (3) (1st, 3rd, and 5th) or groups of four (4) (1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th) for the 25 m Pistol, 25 m Center Fire Pistol and 25 m Standard Pistol events. Groups of five (5) may be used, but only when it is necessary to save an additional relay or save range staff, but see 6.3.11.3.

**6.3.17.5** 25 m ranges must be divided into sections which are composed of two (2) groups of five (5) targets (each being one bay).

**6.3.17.5.1** The sections must be separated from each other by suitable protective walls. Protected walkways should be provided to allow range staff to get to the target line.

**6.3.17.5.2** Each Range Section should be capable of being operated centrally but also may be operated independently.

**6.3.17.6** The targets in a section must all turn simultaneously. Their simultaneous turning within the section must be achieved by use of a mechanism which provides efficient operation and accurate timing.

**6.3.17.7** The automatic turning and timing device must ensure:

**6.3.17.7.1** targets remain in the facing position for the specified period of time;

**6.3.17.7.2** targets return to the edge-on position after the specified time (+0.2 seconds - 0.0 seconds).

**6.3.17.8** Accurate and consistent timing of both the rotation period and the period at rest in the facing position must be checked before and during the competition using one of the following methods:

**6.3.17.8.1** by placing the stopwatch on the edge of the target to allow the target movements to start and stop the stop watch;

**6.3.17.8.2** by using three (3) hand operated stopwatches with the middle (median) time being accepted;

**6.3.17.8.3** by using other systems or devices which have been approved by the ISSF Technical Committee.

**6.3.17.9** Timing must start the moment the targets begin to face and stop the moment they begin to turn away.





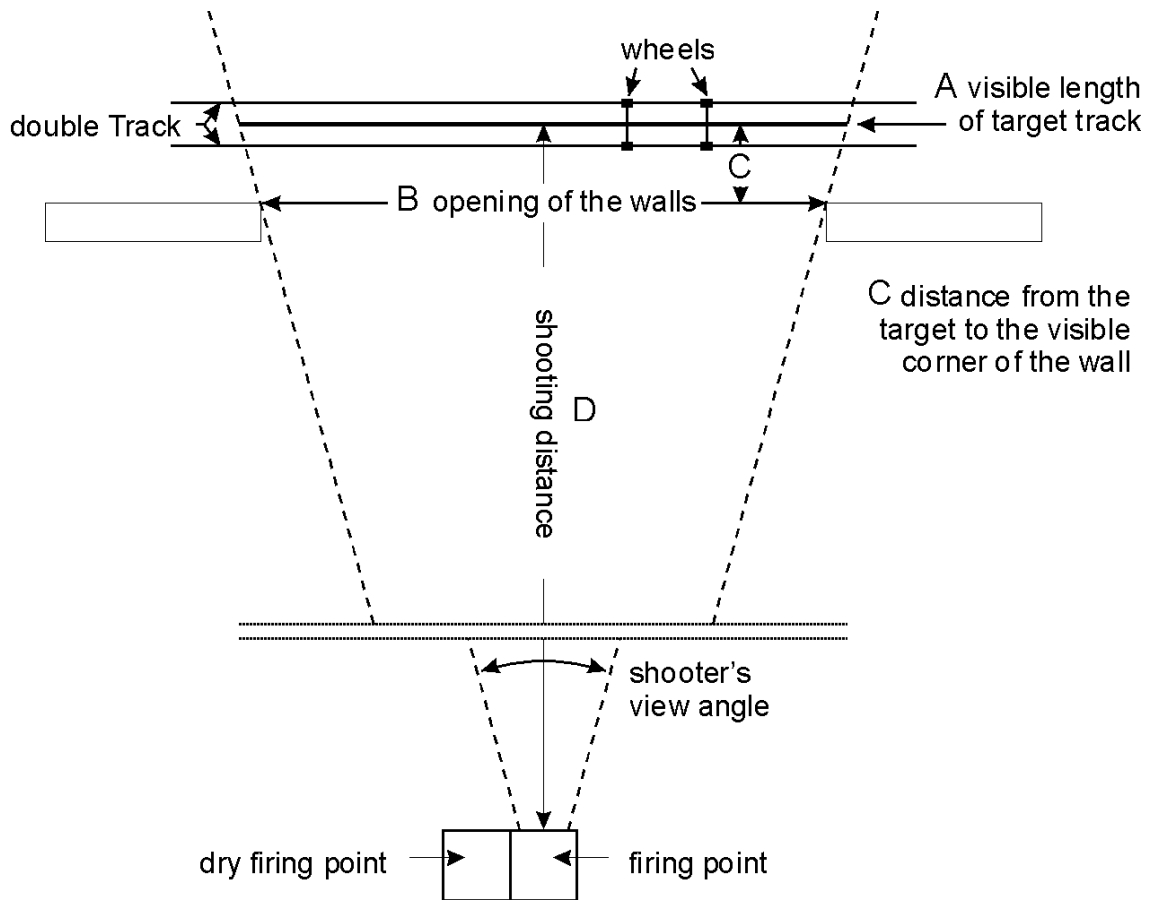
- 6.3.17.10** If the time is less than specified or greater than 0.2 sec, the Range Officer, acting either on his own or on instructions from a Jury Member, must stop the shooting to allow the timing mechanism to be regulated. In such cases, the Jury may postpone the start or restart of shooting.
- 6.3.17.11** If plywood or other solid backing boards are used for the targets, the area corresponding to the eight (8) ring zone must be cut out from the backing board to facilitate scoring and the accurate measurement of skid shots.
- 6.3.17.12** If solid backing boards are used, the center portion of the target backing boards must be made of cardboard.
- 6.3.17.13** Target frames for the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol event must be placed in groups of five (5), all at the same height  $\pm 1$ cm, all functioning simultaneously and all facing one firing point which is centered on the middle target of the group. The distance between target centers, axis to axis, in a group of five must be 75 cm ( $\pm 1$ cm).
- 6.3.17.14** **Facing times** for 25 m pistol events are:
- 6.3.17.14.1** 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol 8, 6 and 4 seconds;
- 6.3.17.14.2** 25 m Standard Pistol: 150, 20 and 10 seconds;
- 6.3.17.14.3** 25 m Pistol and 25 m Center Fire Pistol Rapid Fire Stage:  
facing for three (3) seconds for each shot, alternating with an edge-on face away time of seven (7) seconds (+/- 1 second);
- 6.3.17.14.4** for all facing times a tolerance of + 0.2 seconds to - 0.0 seconds is allowed.
- 6.3.17.15** **Standards for 25 m Electronic Scoring Target Systems**
- 6.3.17.15.1** When electronic scoring targets are used the timing equipment will be set to give the nominal exposure times (see 6.3.17.14) plus 0.1 seconds (which is half the tolerance given in 6.3.17.7.2).
- 6.3.17.15.2** An "after-time" (the period which is to ensure that shots which would have been valid "skid-shots" on conventional targets, are also scored on the electronic targets) will be added at + 0.2 seconds. (Total = 0.3 seconds).
- 6.3.18** **General Standards for Running Target Ranges**
- 6.3.18.1** The range must be so arranged that the target runs horizontally in both directions across an open area with a constant speed. This area, where the target may be fired upon, is called the "opening." The movement of the target across the opening is called a "run."
- 6.3.18.2** The protective walls on both sides of the opening must be of such a height that no part of the target is visible until it reaches the opening. The edges must be marked with a color differing from that of the target.



- 6.3.18.3** Targets for 50 m are placed on a trolley or target carrier constructed so that the two targets (one running to the left and one to the right) can be alternately shown. The trolley may run on rails, cable, or a similar system and must be moved by a driving unit which can be regulated accurately for speed. Targets for 10 m are not changed for left and right runs.
- 6.3.18.4** Ranges must be constructed to prevent any person from being exposed to danger during shooting.
- 6.3.18.5** The shooting station must be arranged so that the shooter is visible to spectators. The shooting station must be protected from rain. The shooter should also be protected from sun and wind if this does not prevent spectators from seeing him.
- 6.3.18.5.1** The shooting station must be at least 1 m wide and aligned with the center line of fire according to 6.3.11.3. The Dry Firing position must be located to the left of the shooting station. The shooting station must be screened on both sides with separating partitions so that the shooter is not disturbed by dry firing or other extraneous influences. The separating partition between the firing point and the dry firing point must not be longer than to allow the dry firing shooter to watch the ready position of the competition shooter by observing the muzzle movement of his rifle.
- 6.3.18.6** In front of the shooter there must be a bench or a table 0.7 m – 0.8 m high.
- 6.3.18.7** Behind the shooter there must be a place for the Range Officer and at least one member of the Jury. The Register Keepers must be located either behind or at the side of the shooting station.
- 6.3.18.8** Run times for the targets are:
- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| Slow runs: | 5.0 seconds, + 0.2 seconds - 0.0 seconds |
| Fast runs: | 2.5 seconds, + 0.1 seconds - 0.0 seconds |
- 6.3.18.9** Timing should preferably be done by using an electronic timer which is started and stopped by switches mounted on the rail. If this method cannot be used, timing may be done by using three (3) stop watches operated by three different persons. The middle (median) of the three (3) times must be counted. If the run time is found to be less or more than that specified, range personnel or the Jury must regulate the time to within the specified run time standards (see Rule 6.3.18.8). If the timer is built into the starting control, the timing must be examined by the Jury and sealed.
- 6.3.18.10** For ISSF approved and supervised Championships the timing must be electronically controlled and continually displayed for inspection by shooters and officials. Any deviation from Rule 6.3.18.8 must be corrected immediately.



### 6.3.18.11 Running Target Ranges



Running Target Ranges

A	visible length of target track
B	opening of the wall between visible corners
C	distance from the target to the visible corner of the wall
D	shooting distance
Formula for <b>determining the opening:</b> $B = A \times (D - C) / D$	
Example (50 m): C= 0,20 m	$B = 10.00 \text{ m} \times (50.00 \text{ m} - 0.20 \text{ m}) / 50.00 \text{ m}$ $B = 10.00 \text{ m} \times 49.80 / 50.00 = 10.00 \text{ m} \times 0.996$ <b>B = 9.96 m</b>
Example (10 m): C= 0,15 m	$B = 2.00 \text{ m} \times (10.00 \text{ m} - 0.15 \text{ m}) / 10.00 \text{ m}$ $B = 2.00 \text{ m} \times 9.85 / 10.00 = 2.00 \text{ m} \times 0.985$ <b>B = 1.97 m</b>



### **6.3.18.11.1 Special Standards for 50 m Running Target Ranges**

**6.3.18.11.1.1** There must be a vertical wall on both sides of the opening for the protection of operating personnel and scorers.

**6.3.18.11.1.2** There must be an embankment behind the opening. In front of the opening there must be a low wall to conceal and protect the target carrying mechanism.

**6.3.18.11.1.3** The visible length of the target track must be: **10.00 m (+ 0.05 m / - 0.00 m)** as seen from the firing point. This must be considered when measuring the opening since the distance between the visible corner of the wall and the target increases the distance over which the target is visible.

### **6.3.18.11.2 Special Standards for 10 m Running Target Ranges**

**6.3.18.11.2.1** If target changing and shot evaluation is done behind the target carrier, there must be sufficient protection for operating personnel and scorers. The target changing and evaluation must be supervised by a member of the Jury.

**USA** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, scoring may be accomplished by a scoring team appointed by the classification officer.  
**6.3.18.11.2.1A**

**6.3.18.11.2.2** Behind the opening there must be a backstop to stop pellets and prevent ricochets. The target carrying mechanism must be protected by a front cover plate.

**6.3.18.11.2.3** The visible length of the target track must be: **2.00 m (+ 0.01 m / - 0.00 m)** as seen from the firing point. This must be considered when measuring the opening since the distance between the visible corner of the wall and the target increases the distance over which the target is visible.

**6.3.18.11.2.4** Screens must be installed from the firing line forward 2 m to prevent visual disturbances to the shooter from the left and right sides.

**6.3.18.11.2.5** Two shooting stations may be installed and used alternately, to save time. In this case, the two firing points must not deviate from the standards in Rule 6.3.11.3.

**6.3.18.11.2.6** When electronic scoring targets are used the timing equipment will be set to give the nominal exposure times (see 6.3.18.8) plus 0.1 seconds. This should ensure that the earlier appearance of the aiming mark of the electronic scoring target is allowed for.

**6.3.18.11.2.7** Target illumination minimum 1000 lux; General range illumination minimum 300 lux (see 6.3.15.4.3 for measuring).



### **6.3.19 General Standards for Shotgun Ranges**

Ranges, which are constructed in the Northern Hemisphere, should be laid out so shooting is toward a North to North-Easterly direction. Ranges, which are constructed in the Southern Hemisphere, should be laid out so shooting is toward a South to South-Easterly direction. These arrangements place the sun to the back of the shooter as much as possible during the shooting day.

New shotgun ranges must be constructed, where it is deemed necessary, with a shot fall zone reasonably level and free of obstacles to permit mechanical salvage and recovery of the lead pellets.

#### **6.3.19.1 Standards for Trap Ranges**

##### **6.3.19.1.1 The Trap Pit**

The trap pit must be constructed so that the upper surface of the roof is on the same elevation as the surface of the shooting stations. Interior measurements of the trap pit should be approximately 20 m from end to end, 2 m from front to rear, and 2 m to 2.10 m from the floor to the under side of the roof. These dimensions will allow freedom of movement for working personnel and sufficient storage space for targets (see Figures).

#### **USA**

##### **Automatic Trap House**

##### **6.3.19.1.1A**

The trap house must be constructed so that the upper surface of the roof is on the same elevation as the surface of the shooting stations. Interior measurements of the trap pit should be approximately 4m from end to end, 2m from front to rear, and 2m to 2.10m from the floor to the under side of the roof. These dimensions will allow freedom of movement for working personnel and sufficient storage space for targets.

##### **6.3.19.1.2 Distances between Trap Pits**

The distance between the center of machine 15 on Range A and the center of the machine one (1) on Range B must not be less than 35 m. For pre-existing ranges with a distance less than 35 m, as specified above, the Jury may reduce the throwing angles of the settings of machine 13 of Range A, and machine three (3) of Range B, if necessary, to prevent those targets from crossing over into the target flight path of the adjoining range and disturbing those shooters.

##### **6.3.19.2 The traps (clay target throwing machines)**



Each trap pit must have 15 traps attached to the front wall of the pit. The traps must be divided into five (5) groups of three (3). The center of each group must be indicated only by a painted mark on the top of the roof which must be positioned so that it must indicate the point above the center trap of each group at which a target must emerge when set to throw at zero (0) degrees. The distance between traps within each group must be equal, from 1.00 m to 1.10 m. The distance between the center traps of adjacent groups should be 3.00 m to 3.30 m. For existing ranges this may be 3.00 m to 6.00 m.

## **USA**

### **Automatic Traps (clay target throwing machines):**

#### **6.3.19.2A**

The trap house shall be equipped with a single multi-oscillating (vertical and horizontal directions) mechanical or electrically operated trap. It may be either manually or automatically loaded. Targets may be released manually or electrically. The trap will be so constructed and mounted that it will throw random, and continuously changing angles and elevations, targets within the vertical and horizontal limits stated in Rule 6.3.20.

#### **6.3.19.2.1**

In the case of use of machines with left-hand (clockwise) rotation of throwing arms the distance between the left side (viewed from behind) and the center machine in each group may be reduced to less than the prescribed 1.00 m to 1.10 m (see also rule 6.3.21.1).

#### **6.3.19.3**

The traps must be installed in the pit so that the pivot point of the throwing arm is 0.50 m (+/-0.10 m) below the top surface of the roof of the trap pit and set back 0.50 m (+/-0.10 m) from the front edge of the roof when the trap is set at the 2 m elevation. This is defined as the Throwing Point. Traps may be fully automatic (self loading and cocking), semiautomatic (hand loaded and self cocking), or manual (hand loaded and cocked). Each trap must be provided with a means of sealing its elevation angle, and main spring tension after these have been inspected and approved by the Jury. All traps must be provided with a means of making target throwing settings on a precise setting. All traps which are hand loaded must have two stops fixed to them. The stops are necessary to prevent accidental or deliberate movement of the target forward or backward on the throwing arm, thus changing the preset directions of the target. Each trap must have the elevation and angle sectors marked in increments of 10 degrees.

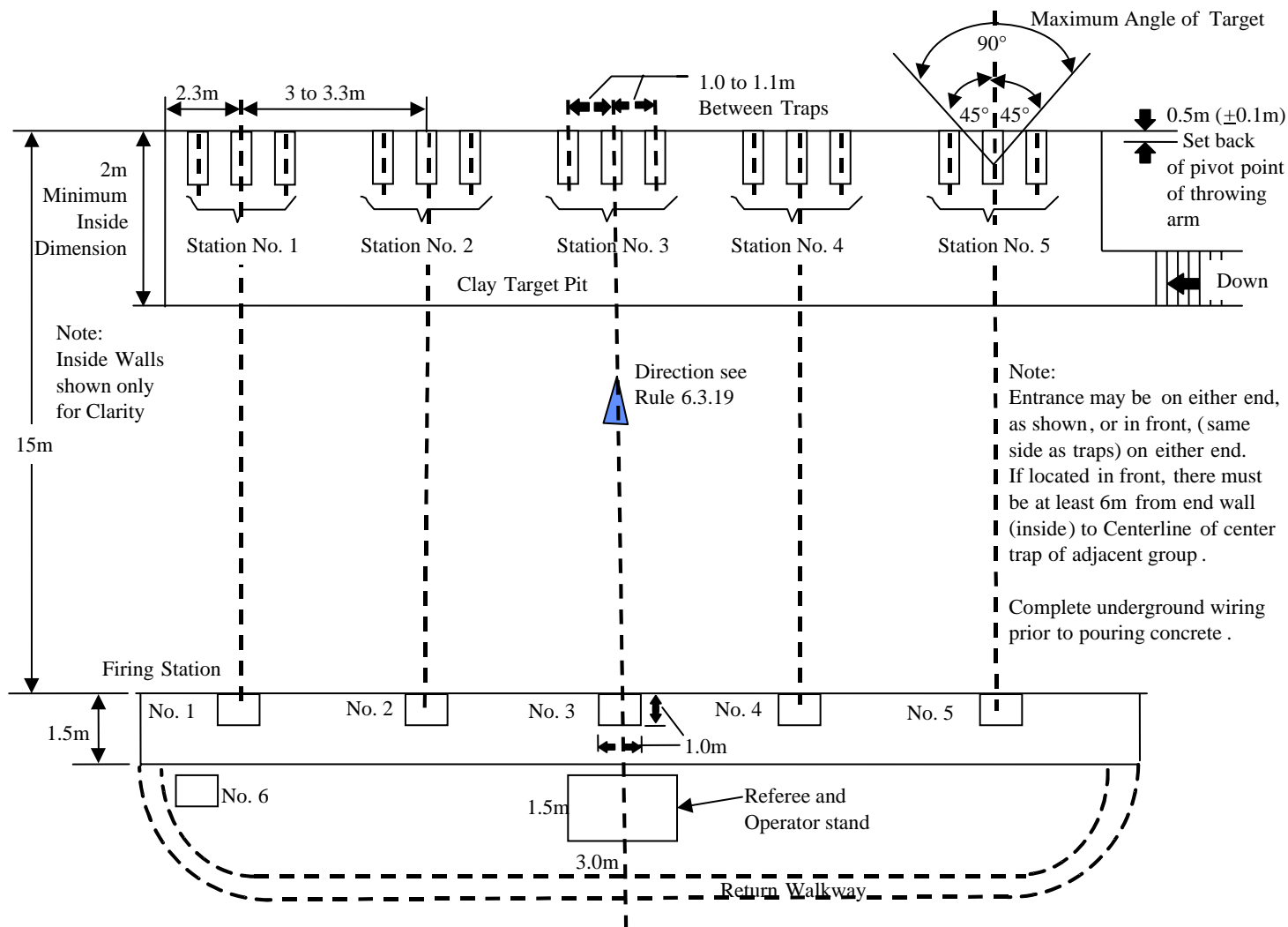


- 6.3.19.4** The traps must be released by an electric-manual or electric-microphone system. The control system must be placed in such a position that the puller can clearly see and hear the call of the shooter. The release devices must guarantee equal distribution of targets to each shooter in a series of 25 targets. This distribution must be: 10 targets to the right, 10 targets to the left and 5 targets to the center. With the correct distribution, in a series of 25 targets, each group of traps must throw two targets from the left trap, two from the right trap and one from the center trap as the shooters progress from station 1 to 5. After every five (5) targets the selector index must be advanced one stop.
- 6.3.19.5** The five shooting stations must be arranged on a straight line at a distance 15 m to the rear of the front edge of the trap pit. Each station must be prominently marked with a square 1 m x 1 m which is centered on a line perpendicular to the line of shooting stations and extending to the middle machine in each group of three. A sixth station must be marked about 2 m to the rear and slightly to the left of Station 1 where shooter number 6 may take his position. All six (6) shooting stations must have a table or bench where the shooters may place their extra cartridges and other equipment. The stations must be firm and level in all directions. Each station must have at the front right and left hand corners a block of wood, piece of carpet or rubber about 15 cm square or round upon which the shooter may rest his gun.
- 6.3.19.5.1** For Trap Finals a medium intensity colored lamp must be positioned on the left hand side behind Station 1 at a distance of 1.0 m to 1.5 m at a height of 40 cm to 50 cm. The lamp must be controlled by a system which must be so constructed as to indicate that for a period of 10 to 12 seconds immediately after the shooter on Station 5 has shot at a regular target that the microphone on Station 1 is inoperable.
- USA**  
**6.3.19.5.1A** USA Shooting sanctioned competitions may be conducted on a range that does not provide complete protection from sun and rain until such time as it is feasible to upgrade the range.
- 6.3.19.5.2** 3 m to 4 m behind the line of shooting stations a path must be provided for mandatory use by the shooters moving from station 5 to station 6. Shooters must not pass between the path and the shooting stations. A wire, rope or other suitable barrier is to be erected 7 m to 10 m behind the return walkway. No spectators are to be allowed within this barrier. The Referee and Jury Members are responsible for enforcing this rule. The shooting stations, referee's stand and operator's stand should have adequate protection from sun and rain.
- USA**  
**6.3.19.5.2A** USA Shooting sanctioned competitions may be conducted without a barrier behind the return walkway. Referees and jury members are responsible for keeping spectators back an adequate distance from the shooters and the firing line.



### 6.3.19.5.4

### Trap Range







### 6.3.20 Standards for Automatic Trap Ranges

#### 6.3.20.1 The Trap Pit (see Rule 6.3.19.1.1)

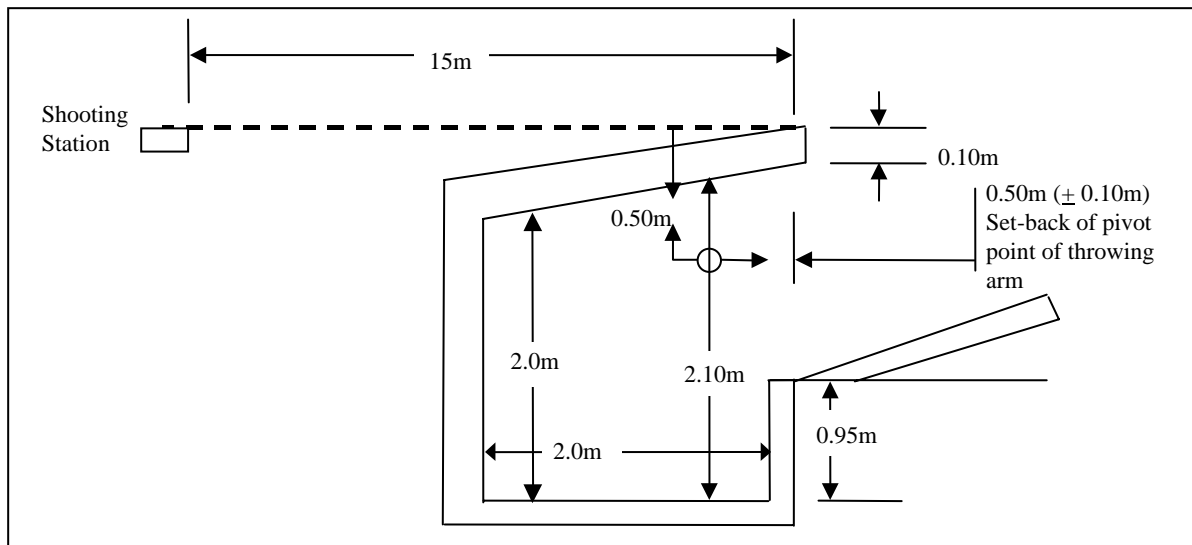
#### 6.3.20.2 The Shooting Stations

The shooting stations will be arranged on line measured and drawn at 15 meters to the rear of the trap house, measured from the center of the front edge of the trap house roof. Station 3 will be centered on a line drawn through the center of the trap house and perpendicular to the roof front edge. Stations 1 and 2, and 4 and 5, will be located on the line, centered on points measured 3.0 – 3.3 and 6.0 – 6.6 meters to the left and right of the centerline, respectively (see Figure).

#### 6.3.20.3 The Trap (clay target throwing machine)

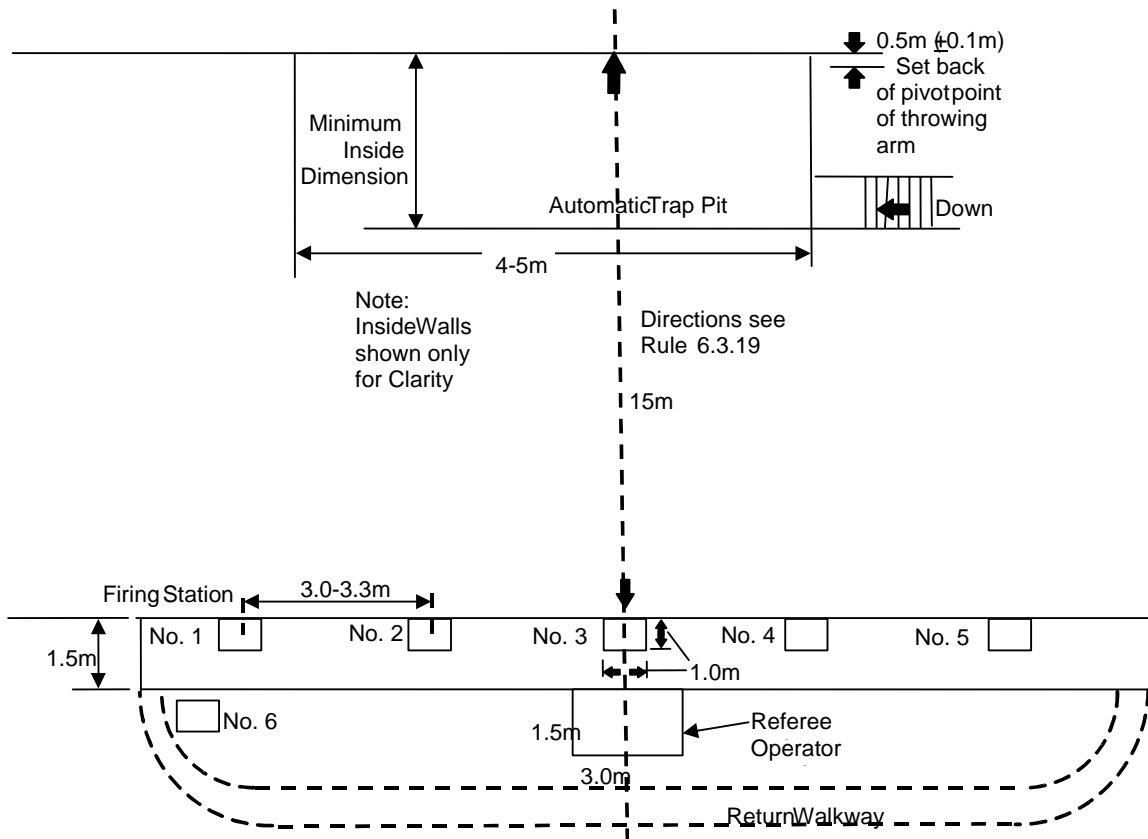
The pit shall be equipped with a single, multi-oscillating (vertical and horizontal directions) mechanically, or electrically, operated trap. It may be either manually or automatically loaded. Targets may be released manually, electrically, or microphone-electrically. The trap will be so constructed and mounted that it will throw at random, and at continuously changing angles and elevations, an unbroken target within the vertical limits of 1.5 m to 3.5 m (+/- 0.1 m) and the horizontal limits of 30° minimum to 45° maximum (see Figure 9.19.1).

#### 6.3.20.4 Trap, Double Trap and Automatic Trap pit section





### 6.3.20.5 Automatic Trap Range



### 6.3.21 Standards for Double Trap Ranges

#### 6.3.21.1 The Trap Pit

Trap ranges are most commonly adapted to Double Trap competition by using the center group of traps, numbers 7, 8 and 9, directly in front of Station 3. See Rules 6.3.19.1.1 and 6.3.19.1.2 and Figures.

#### 6.3.21.2 Distances between Trap Pits

6.3.21.2.1 See Rule 6.3.19.1.2 when Trap pits are used.

6.3.21.2.2 When separate Double Trap pits are constructed, see Figures 6.3.21.2.10, the distance from the center machine on one field to the center machine on the adjoining field should not be less than 35 m. (The angles of targets in Double Trap (see Figure) are not so severe as Olympic Trap therefore do not need reductions.)

#### 6.3.21.2.3 The Traps (target throwing machine)

Each Double Trap pit must have three (3) Traps attached to the front wall of the pit. The center trap of the group must be indicated only by a painted mark on the top side of the pit roof. The distance between traps within the group must be equal, from 1.00 m to 1.10 m (see Rule 6.3.19.2). Traps number 1 and number 3 should be a minimum of 1.50 m from the end walls.



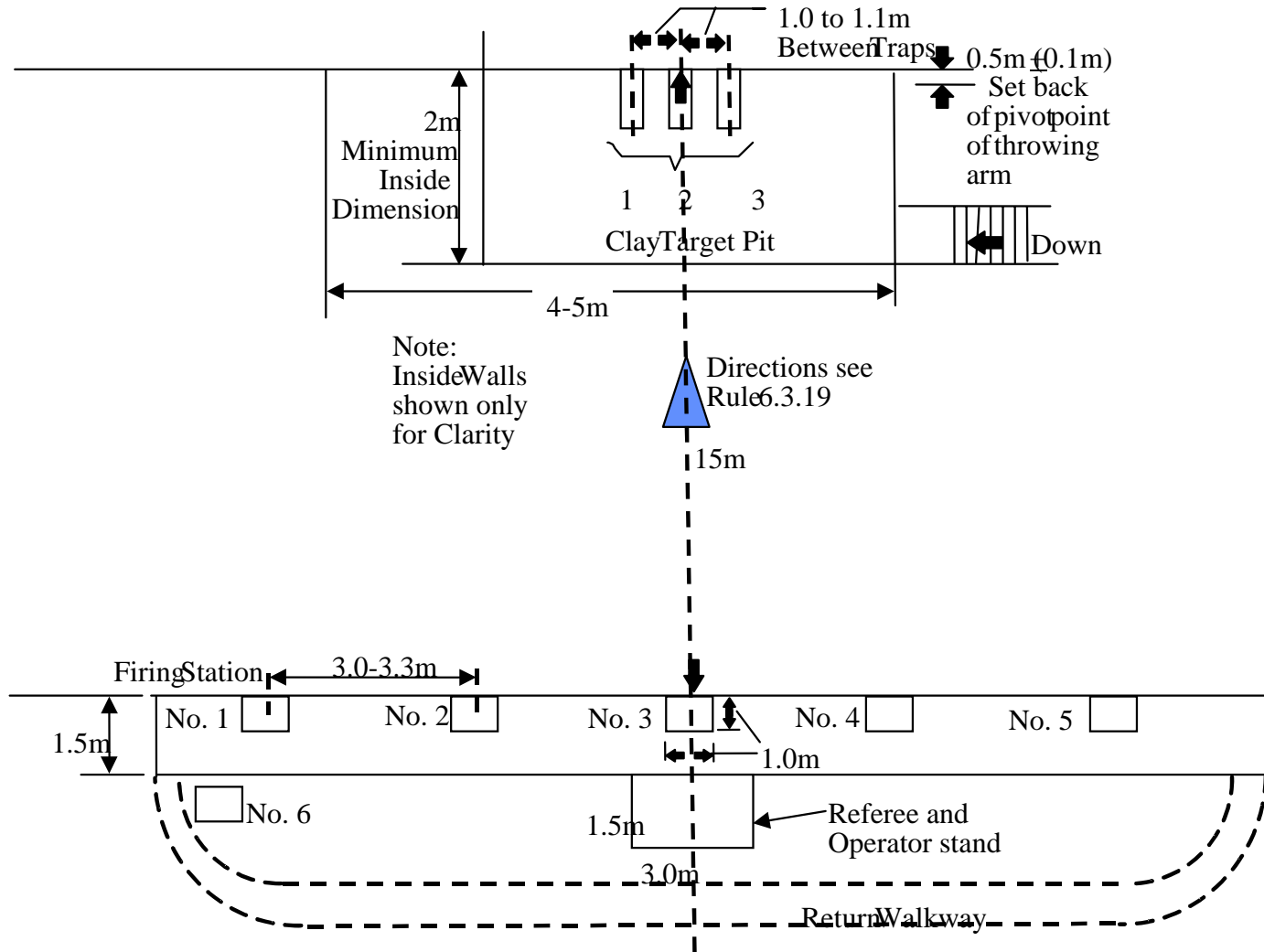
- 6.3.21.2.4** The traps must be installed in the pit so that the pivot point of the throwing arm is 0.50 m (+/-0.10 m) below the top surface of the roof of the trap house and set back 0.50 m (+/-0.10 m) from the front edge of the roof when the trap is set at the 2 m elevation (see Figures). Traps may be fully automatic (self loading and cocking), semiautomatic (hand loaded and self cocking), or manual (hand loaded and cocked). Each trap must be provided with a means of sealing its elevation, angle, and main spring tension after these have been inspected and approved by the Jury. All traps must be provided with a means of allowing target throwing on a precise setting. All traps which are hand loaded must have two stops fixed to them. The stops are necessary to prevent accidental or deliberate movement of the target forward or backward on the throwing arm, thus changing the preset directions of the target. Each trap must have the elevation and angle sectors marked in increments of 10 degrees.
- 6.3.21.2.5** The traps must be released by an electric-manual or electric-microphone system fitted with a timer device. The control system must be placed in such a position that the puller can clearly see and hear the call of the shooter. For all ISSF championships an automatic timer must be used. The timer device must be set to release the targets within the period varying randomly from zero (0) to one (1) second after the shooter's call. The system must guarantee the simultaneous release of the two (2) targets from the predetermined traps. Where an electric-manual system is used, the release device must be designed so that only one (1) button or switch can be used to release the targets.
- 6.3.21.2.6** The five (5) shooting stations must be arranged on a straight line at a distance of 15 m to the rear and parallel to the front edge of the trap pit. Each station must be prominently marked with a square 1 m x 1 m. Station 3 must be centered on the middle trap in the group. Station 2 is 3 m - 3.30 m to the left of Station 3 and Station 1 is equidistant to the left of Station 2. Likewise Station 4 is 3 m - 3.30 m to the right of Station 3 and Station 5 equally 3 m - 3.30 m to the right of Station 4 (see Figure, Separate Double Trap Range). A sixth Station must also be marked about 2 m to the rear and slightly to the left of station 1 where shooter number 6 may take his position at the start of the competition. All six of the shooting stations must be furnished with a table or bench where the shooters may place their extra cartridges and equipment. The stations must be firm and level in all directions and must be at the same elevation as the front edge of the roof of the trap pit. Each station (six) must also have a block of wood, piece of carpet or thick rubber sheet about 15 cm square or round upon which a shooter may rest his gun. Three (3) m to four (4) m back of the line of shooting stations a path must be provided for mandatory use by the shooters moving from station 5 to station 6. Shooters must not pass between the path and the shooting stations. The shooting stations, referee's stand and operator's stand must have adequate protection from sun and rain.



- USA** USA Shooting sanctioned competitions may be conducted on a range that does not provide complete protection from sun and rain until such time as it is feasible to upgrade the range.
- 6.3.21.2.6A**
- 6.3.21.2.7** For Double Trap Finals a medium intensity colored lamp must be positioned on the left hand side behind Station 1 at a distance of 1.0 m to 1.5 m at a height of 40 cm to 50 cm. The lamp must be controlled by a system which must be so constructed as to indicate that for a period of 10 to 12 seconds immediately after the shooter on Station 5 has shot at a regular target(s) that the microphone on Station 1 is inoperable.
- 6.3.21.2.8** 3 m to 4 m behind the line of shooting stations a path must be provided for mandatory use by the shooters moving from station 5 to station 6. Shooters must not pass between the path and the shooting stations. A wire, rope or other suitable barrier is to be erected 7 m to 10 m behind the return walkway. No spectators are to be allowed within this barrier. The Referee and Jury Members are responsible for enforcing this rule. The shooting stations, referee's stand and operator's stand should have adequate protection from sun and rain.



### 6.3.21.2.10 Separate Double Trap Range - 3 Machines





## **6.3.22 Standards for Skeet Ranges**

- 6.3.22.1** A skeet field consists of two houses (high house and low house) and eight shooting stations. Stations 1 through 7 are arranged on a segment of a circle with a 19.2 m radius and a base chord of 36.8 m (with a tolerance of +/- 0.1 m) which is 5.5 m from the center point of the circle which is marked by a stake.
- 6.3.22.1.1** The center of the circle is marked by a stake which also marks the base of the target crossing point.
- 6.3.22.1.2** Station 1 is located at the left end of the base chord and station 7 at the right end when standing anywhere on the segment of the circle and facing the center stake. Stations 2 through 6 are located on the segment of the circle at points equidistant from each other (the exact distance between the center of the front of the stations 1 and 2, 2 and 3, etc., is 8.13 m on chord). Station 8 is located at the center of the base chord (see Figure).
- 6.3.22.2** Shooting stations 1 through 7 are 0.9 m +/-0.05 m x 0.9 m +/-0.05 m square, with two sides parallel to a radius of the circle drawn through the station marker (center of the station). Shooting station 8 is rectangular, 0.9 m +/-0.05 m wide by 1.85 m +/-0.05 m long, with its long sides parallel to the base chord. The location of each shooting station must be accurately indicated. The markers for shooting stations 1 through 7 are on the center of the side nearest the target crossing point. The marker for shooting station 8 is on the center point of the base chord. All 8 shooting stations must be on the same level, within +/-0.05 m difference in elevation.
- 6.3.22.3 Target Distances, Angles and Elevations**
- 6.3.22.3.1** Each trap house must contain a trap (clay target throwing machine) in a fixed position.
- 6.3.22.3.2** Targets thrown from the high house must emerge at a point 0.9 m +/-0.05 m behind the station marker 1 (measured along the extended base chord) and 3.05 m +/-0.05 m above the level of station 1. The target thrown from the low house must emerge at a point 0.9 m +/-0.05 m behind station marker 7 (measured along the extended base chord) (moved 0.75 m +/-0.05 m to the exterior of the base chord) and 1.05 m +/-0.05 m above the level of station 7.
- 6.3.22.3.3** Targets properly released must pass through a circle 0.9 m +/-0.05 m in diameter, located 4.60 m +/-0.05 m above the target crossing point.
- 6.3.22.3.4** In calm weather conditions targets must carry a minimum of 65 m and a maximum of 67 m as measured from the face of the house behind stations 1 and 7. If the correct distance cannot be verified by measurement, the Jury will decide the trajectory of the targets.

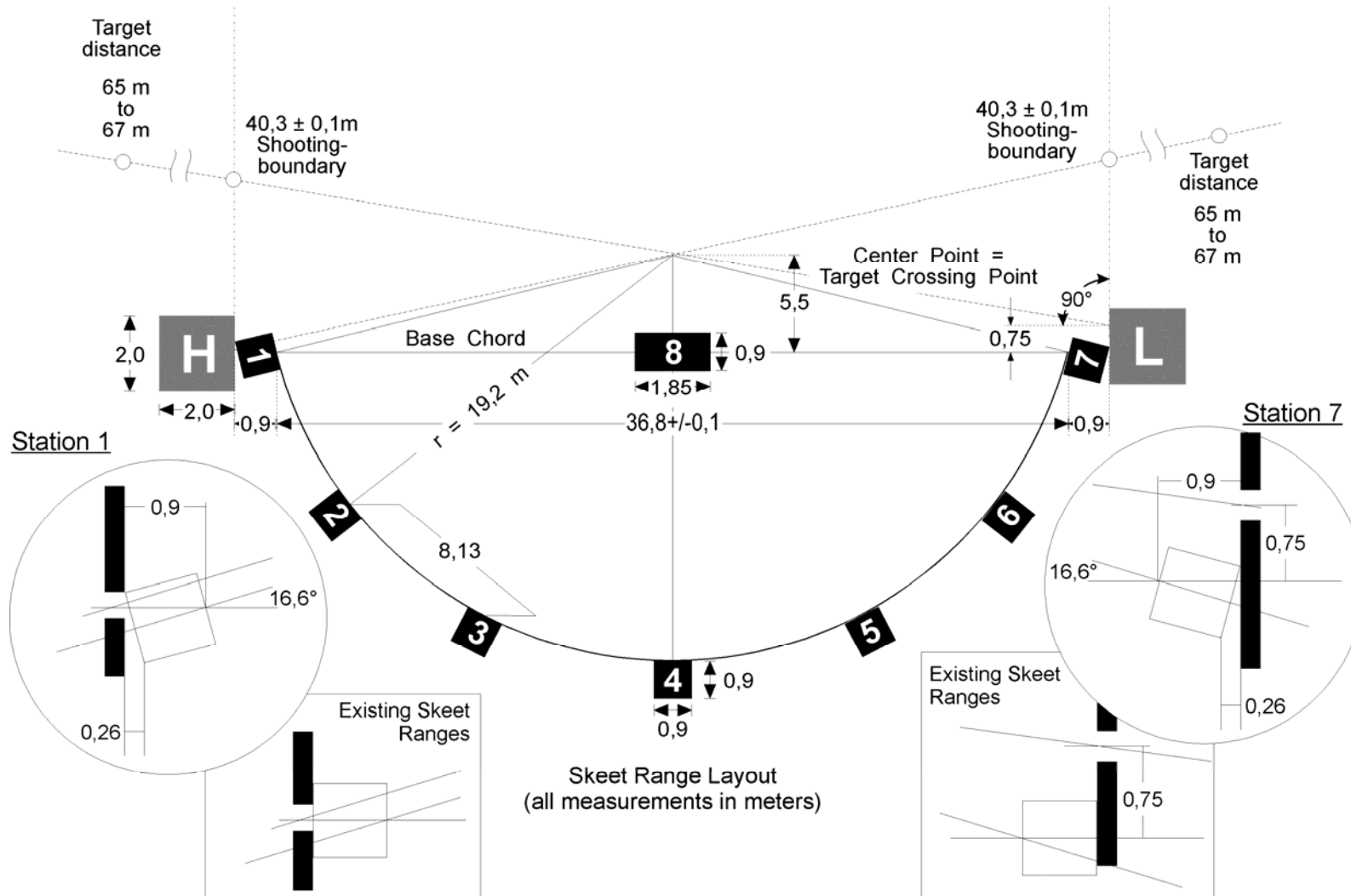


- 6.3.22.4** The shooting boundaries of stations 1 to 7 are 40.3 m +/-0.1 m from the face of each house. For station 8 the shooting boundary is determined by the crossing point between a straight line running from station 4 to station 8 and the target crossing point. Suitable markers must be placed on the target flight path, at points 40.3 m +/- 0.1 m from both the high house and the low house, to indicate the shooting boundaries. Similar markers must be placed at 65 m and 67 m to indicate the distance of a regular target.
- 6.3.22.5** A safety shield must be installed at the opening of each trap house so that the trap operator is not visible to a shooter on any station. This precaution is mandatory as a safety measure to protect the operator from possible injury from direct or ricocheting shot, and the shooters from broken targets emerging from the opening of the trap-house. A wire, rope or other suitable barrier is to be erected 7 m to 10 m behind Station 4 and parallel to the base chord. No spectators are allowed within this barrier. The Referee and Jury Members are responsible for enforcing this Rule.
- 6.3.22.6** The traps must be released by an electric-manual or electric-microphone system (see note below) with a timer device which must be installed so as to allow the operator to see and hear the competitors. For all ISSF Championships the use of a timer is mandatory. This must provide for the release of the targets within an indefinite period of time, varying from instant release up to a maximum of three (3) seconds after the shooter has called for his target. The release device must be designed so that only one (1) button (or switch) can be used to release double targets.
- Note: If an electro-microphone system is to be used, it must be so constructed as to randomly insert a delay varying from 0.2 to 3.0 seconds.
- 6.3.22.7** A colored lamp must be fitted to the outside of both high and low houses. The lamps must light immediately when the Puller presses the release and extinguish when the target(s) are thrown. The lamps must be clearly visible to the referee. The lamp must be installed on the side of the skeet house which faces the spectator area at a height of 2.2 m – 2.8 m on the high house and 1.6 m – 2.0 m on the low house.



6.3.22.8

Skeet Range Layout





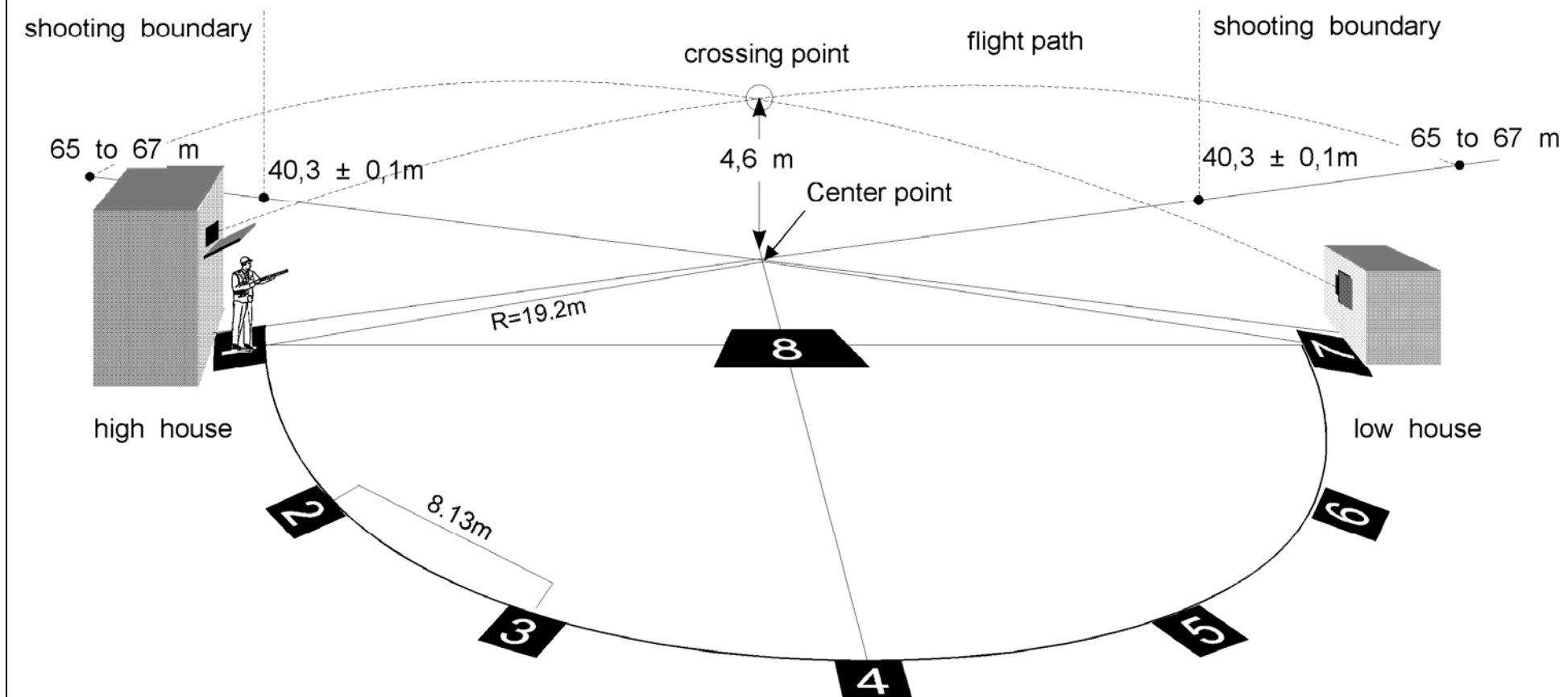


6.3.22.9

Skeet Range View

The target crossing point base is 4,6 m above the center point of the circle. A regular target must pass through a ring,  $0,90 \pm 0,05$  m in diameter, with the center of the ring at the target crossing point.

(All measurements in meter)





## **6.4.0 COMPETITION OFFICIALS**

**6.4.1** At ISSF Championships, juries must be formed in accordance with ISSF General Regulations Articles 3.4.5 to 3.4.7 to advise, assist and supervise the competition officials appointed by the Organizing Committee.

**USA** See USA Shooting General Regulation 2.6.4. At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions a jury of at least three members will be appointed by the competition organization committee, when needed and in accordance with GR 2.6.4.

**6.4.1A**

**6.4.1.1** The Range Officers are responsible for the actual conduct of the competition while the Jury acts in an advisory and supervisory capacity. They must cooperate fully together. The Range Officers and Jury are responsible to the Organizing Committee and to the ISSF, respectively, for the conduct of the competitions in accordance with ISSF Regulations and Rules.

**6.4.1.2** All Range Officers and Members of the Jury must be familiar with the ISSF Rules and they must ensure that these Rules are enforced in a fair and equitable manner during the competitions.

**USA** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, all range officers and jury members must be familiar with the USA Shooting Rules and must ensure that these Rules are enforced in a fair and equitable manner during the competitions.

**6.4.1.2A**

**6.4.1.3** Members of the Jury have the right to make individual decisions during the competitions, but should confer with other Jury Members and Range Officers when any doubt exists. If a Team Official or Shooter does not agree with a decision of an individual Jury Member, a decision of the majority of the Jury may be sought by making an official protest.

**6.4.1.4** When an official protest is made it must be decided by a majority of the Jury. When a team official or shooter does not agree with such a Jury decision, he may appeal that decision to the Jury of Appeal. Decisions of the Jury of Appeal are final in all ISSF Championships. Decisions by the Classification Jury on the value or the number of shots on a target are final and may not be appealed.

## **6.4.2 Duties and Functions of the Jury**

**6.4.2.1** Before the beginning of the competition, each discipline Jury must examine the shooting ranges and check the organizational arrangements and organization of operating personnel, etc., to ensure that they conform to ISSF Rules. This is independent of an earlier check by the Technical Delegate.

**6.4.2.2** When electronic scoring targets are used, targets must be checked for functioning and accuracy by the Technical Delegate (this may be delegated by the TD to the appropriate Jury).



**6.4.2.3** The Juries must supervise the examination of the guns, equipment, and accessories, and continuously observe the shooting positions of the shooters.

**6.4.2.4** The Juries have the right to examine the guns, equipment, positions, etc., of the shooters at any time, even during the competitions. During the competition, their approach should not be made while the shooter is firing a shot (or series of shots in timed fire events). Immediate action must, however be taken when a matter of safety is involved.

**USA**

**6.4.2.4A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions the competition staff may accomplish these tasks.

**6.4.2.5** The Jury must supervise target distribution, the allocation of firing points and shooting time schedules.

**USA**

**6.4.2.5A** See GR2.6.4 and GR2.6.5

**6.4.2.6** The Jury must deal with any protest(s) which have been submitted to the Organizing Committee in accordance with the ISSF Regulations and Rules. After consultation with the Range Officers and others directly concerned the Jury shall rule on the protest(s).

**6.4.2.7** A majority of the Jury must always be present on the range during a competition so that, if necessary, a Jury meeting can be called and decisions made immediately. The Chairman of the Jury must ensure the presence of sufficient members of the Jury at all times including during Official and Pre-Event Training.

**6.4.3** The Jury must decide all cases which are not provided for in the ISSF Regulations and Rules. Such decisions must be made within the spirit and intent of the ISSF Regulations and Rules. Any such decisions must be put into writing and sent to the ISSF Secretariat so that necessary rules may be clarified or changed.

**USA**

**6.4.3A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions the jury will send reports to Competitions Manager, USA Shooting.

**6.4.4** Shooters and Team Officials must not be members of a Jury. Jury Members must not advise or assist shooters beyond the scope of the ISSF Rules at any time during the competition.

**USA**

**6.4.4A** For USA Shooting sanctioned competitions see GR 2.6.4.

**6.5.0 PRE-MATCH ADMINISTRATION**

(Firing Point Allocation and Elimination Matches)



- USA**  
**6.5.0A** On ranges where relatively equal conditions are not available on the entire range, or in selection matches where leading shooters must be given conditions as equal as possible, firing points may be allocated by seeding them according to scores in qualifying competition or previous results in the same competition.
- 6.5.1** Team officials must submit final entries with the names of the shooters for individual and/or team events to the Organizing Committee at least 30 days in advance of the championships. The first and second substitute must be registered with the organizing Committee at least two (2) days before the start of the event (see ISSF General Regulations Article 3.7.6.3).
- USA**  
**6.5.1A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, final entries must be completed prior to the start of the event.
- 6.5.2** Shooters and Team Officials must be informed of the exact shooting time schedules and allocated firing points no later than 18:00 hours on the day preceding the competition. This rule also applies for training (for shotgun see 9.7.1.1).
- USA**  
**6.5.2A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, squadding may be posted at the range in time for the arrival of the competitors.
- 6.5.3** If it should become necessary to change the shooting schedule, the shooters must be informed no later than 18:00 hours on the day preceding the competition or the training. This rule also applies in case of Elimination stages (for shotgun see 9.7.1.2 and 9.7.1.3).
- 6.5.4** If a shooter has fired his first sighting shot in the competition and must withdraw, he may not be replaced. This rule also applies for competitions composed of several parts or carried out over several days.



## **6.5.5 Basic principles for firing point allocation**

**6.5.5.1** Individual shooters and teams (nations) should be able to shoot under conditions that are as near to equal as possible.

**6.5.5.1.1** Shooters from the same nation should not be allocated adjacent firing position.

**6.5.5.1.2** Shooters from the same nation should be split as equitably as possible between relays.

**6.5.5.2** The random allocation of shooters to firing points and relays may be done either by the drawing of the lots or with a computer program suited to this purpose, under supervision of the Technical Delegate(s).

**6.5.5.2.1** If more than one relay is used in team competitions, then team members must be distributed equitably between the relays.

**6.5.6** In the Shotgun events the random selection of ranges and the division of the rounds may be done either by the drawing of lots or with a computer program suited for the purpose under the supervision of the Technical Delegate(s) (see also 9.7.4.3).

## **6.5.7 Training**

### **6.5.7.1 Official Training**

Official Training must be provided the day following the official arrival day and before the beginning of the competitions (see Article 3.7.10 of the ISSF General Regulations and Annex "C" for ISSF World Cups).

### **6.5.7.2 Pre-Event Training**

For Rifle, Pistol and Running Target the range must be available; a minimum of one (1) hour for a short training period on the day before the event. This is in addition to the official training day(s) in the program (for the Shotgun see 9.6.2.1).

## **USA**

**6.5.7.2A** At USA Shooting sanctioned matches, the range should be available if possible the day before the event and training provided as possible.

### **6.5.7.3 Unofficial Training**

In addition to the Official Training provided for in the General Regulations before the beginning of the competitions (see Article 3.7.10 of the ISSF General Regulations), shooters should be given the opportunity to train during the competitions, insofar as this is possible from the organizational point of view.

**6.5.7.4** A specially designated function firing range, without targets, must be provided for shooters to test guns during competition days.



**USA**  
**6.5.7.4A**

At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions the function firing range is optional based on availability of a facility.



## **6.6.0 EQUIPMENT CONTROL**

See also Guidelines for Uniform Equipment Control for Rifle, Pistol and Running Target (available from the ISSF Headquarters).

**6.6.1** The Organizing Committee must provide a complete set of gauges and instruments for equipment control before and during ISSF Championships.

**USA**  
**6.6.1A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions equipment control examinations are not mandatory. The competition director may determine the equipment control procedures based on available time and equipment measuring gauges. Equipment may be spot checked.

**6.6.2** Prior to the competition each shooter's gun and other equipment must be examined by the Equipment Control Section to ensure that it conforms to ISSF Rules. The shooter is responsible for presenting all guns and equipment, including any questionable equipment and/or accessories for official inspection and approval before use.

**6.6.3** The Organizing Committee must inform team officials and shooters, in sufficient time prior to the competition, where and when they may have their equipment inspected.

**6.6.4** The Equipment Control Section will be assisted and supervised by a Jury Member(s).

**6.6.5** The Equipment Control Section must register the name of the shooter, the make (manufacturer), serial number, and caliber of each gun approved on an Equipment Control Sheet.

**6.6.6** All approved equipment must be marked with a seal or sticker and the approval must also be recorded on the Equipment Control Sheet.

**6.6.7** After equipment has been approved, it must not be altered at any time prior to or during the competition in any way that would conflict with the ISSF Rules.

**6.6.8** If there are any doubts regarding an alteration, the equipment must be returned to Equipment Control for reinspection and approval.

**6.6.9** Approval of any equipment is valid only for the competition for which the inspection was made.

## **6.7.0 SCORING PROCEDURES**

**6.7.1** The Classification Office must publish Preliminary scores on the Main Scoreboard as soon as possible after each relay and stage and completion of each event.

**6.7.2** The Official Results Booklet lists must contain the following:

**6.7.2.1** a list of contents;

**6.7.2.2** a Results Certification Page (to be signed by the Technical Delegate(s) and all Jury Chairmen);



- 6.7.2.3** a list of Competition Officials;
- 6.7.2.4** a list of Entries by Nations and events;
- 6.7.2.5** the Competition Schedule;
- 6.7.2.6** a list of Medalists by name;
- 6.7.2.7** a list of Medals by Nations by number;
- 6.7.2.8** a list of New and Equaled Records;
- 6.7.2.9** the Final Results in the standard ISSF order of events (men – rifle 10 m, 50 m and 300 m, pistol 10 m, 50 m and 25 m, shotgun trap, double trap and skeet, running target 10 m and 50 m; women – same order; junior men – same order; junior female – same order).
- 6.7.2.9.1** These lists must contain the full names as used in the ISSF ID Numbers (family name (capital letters), full first name (first letter capital-rest small letters)), Bib numbers and the Nation (official IOC code) of each shooter.
- 6.7.2.9.2** The following abbreviations must be used in the result list when appropriate:
- |      |                              |
|------|------------------------------|
| DNF  | Did not Finish               |
| DNS  | Did not Start                |
| DSQ  | Disqualified                 |
| NOE  | Not Officially Entered       |
| WR   | New World Record             |
| EWR  | Equaled World Record         |
| FWR  | New Final World Record       |
| EFWR | Equaled Final World Record   |
| WRJ  | New World Record Junior      |
| EWRJ | Equaled World Record Junior  |
| OR   | New Olympic Record           |
| EOR  | Equaled Olympic Record       |
| FOR  | New Final Olympic Record     |
| EFOR | Equaled Final Olympic Record |
- 6.7.3** One (1) copy of the official result lists of each event must be sent to the ISSF Secretariat via Fax or Email immediately after it has been verified, but not later than the end of the competition day.
- USA**  
**6.7.3A** Rule 6.7.3 does not apply at USA Shooting sanctioned competitions.
- 6.7.4** Three (3) copies of the complete official result lists must be sent to the ISSF Secretariat immediately upon conclusion, at the latest within three (3) days after the completion of the events.





**USA**  
**6.7.4A** Within 30 days of completion of USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, the Match Director will send fees and scores to the Competitions Manager, USA Shooting.

**6.7.5 Classification Office**

The Organizing Committee must establish an office for testing, stamping, numbering and preparing targets before the competitions, for scoring and controlling targets during competitions and for recording and producing results lists after competitions. The office must be under the supervision of the Chief Classification Officer, with the necessary Assistants.

**6.7.6** The **Classification Jury** must supervise the scoring and all work done in the Classification Office and on the 25 m target line. It directs how any questionable shots shall be scored, determines their value, and resolves any questions or scoring protests. The official final results list must be verified and signed by a Member of the Classification Jury to confirm its accuracy.

**6.7.6.1** When **Electronic Scoring Targets** are used many of the functions are undertaken by these machines, however the Classification Jury must resolve any queries/protests relating to scoring and they must also conduct the independent check of the top results (**6.7.13**).

**6.7.7** At ISSF Championships the targets of the following events must be scored in the Classification Office:

**6.7.7.1** all Rifle events at 10 m, 50 m and 300 m (paper targets only);

**6.7.7.2** all Pistol events at 10 m and 50 m (paper targets only);

**6.7.7.3** all Running Target events at 10 m and 50 m (paper targets only);

**6.7.7.4** all results in those events or stages which are scored at the shooting range are considered preliminary results.

**6.7.8** All targets for events to be scored in the Classification Office must be transported in a locked container from the target line to the Classification Office under suitable security.

**6.7.9** Competition targets for events which are scored in the Classification Office must be numbered and must agree with the scorecard. The Classification Office is responsible for the correct numbering of the targets and must verify the targets prior to every event before they are released to the Chief Range Officer or other range officials.

**USA**  
**6.7.9A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions the targets may be used as the scorecard.

**6.7.10** The Chief Range Officer and the Chief of the Classification Office are responsible for the quick delivery of targets to the Classification Office for scoring immediately after they have been fired, so that there will be no delay in the completion of the results list.



- 6.7.11** In the Classification Office, the following scoring procedures must be checked by a second official:
- 6.7.11.1** determining the value of individual shot;
  - 6.7.11.2** adding shot values or points to be deducted;
  - 6.7.11.3** entries on the main scoreboard;
  - 6.7.11.4** adding the individual series and overall total.
- 6.7.12** Each official must certify his or her work by initialing the target, score card or results list.
- 6.7.13** The USA Shooting Competitions Manager will designate certain competitions that require a classification jury to recheck target scoring. The appropriate number of targets to be checked will be determined by the jury chairman.
- 6.7.14** **Value of Shots:**
- All bullet holes are scored according to the highest value of the target scoring zone or ring that is touched by that bullet hole. If any part of a scoring ring (demarcation line between the scoring zones) is touched by the bullet, the shot must be scored the higher value of the two scoring zones. Such a hit is determined by whether the bullet hole or a plug gauge inserted in the hole touches any part of the outside edge of the scoring ring.
- 6.7.14.1** An exception to this Rule is the scoring of inner tens on the air rifle target (see 6.3.2.3).
- USA**
- 6.7.14.1A** **Another exception to this Rule is the scoring of tens and inner tens on the 50 foot rifle target (see Rule USA 6.3.2.2C).**
- 6.7.14.2** Shots in dispute must be determined as to value by means of a gauge or other device which has been approved by the ISSF Technical Delegate for accuracy. Gauges must always be inserted into the shot hole with the target in the horizontal position.
- USA**
- 6.7.14.2A** Gauges certified by USA Shooting may be used in USA Shooting sanctioned competitions.
- 6.7.14.3** When the accurate use of the plug gauge is made difficult by the close proximity of another bullet hole, the shot value must be determined by means of an engraved gauge of some flat, transparent material, to aid in reconstructing the position of a scoring ring or number of bullet holes which may overlap.
- 6.7.14.4** If two scoring officials do not agree on the value of a shot, a decision from the Jury must be requested immediately.
- USA**
- 6.7.14.4A** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, a third qualified scorer or scoring supervisor or jury member may resolve the question of shot value.



**6.7.14.5** The plug gauge may be inserted only once in any bullet hole and only by a Jury Member. For this reason the use of a gauge must be marked on the target by the scoring officials, together with their initials, and showing the result.

**6.7.14.6** Hits outside the scoring rings of the shooter's own target are scored as misses.

**6.7.14.7** Decisions by the Classification Jury on value or number of shots on a target are final and may not be appealed.

**6.7.15 Gauges for paper targets**

**USA** Close Groups

**6.7.15A** Courses of fire that require multiple shots on a bullseye will occasionally have groups of three or more shots that contain more shots than can be seen. When that happens and there is no evidence that missing shots went elsewhere, the shooter will be given the benefit of the doubt and credited with the missing shots. If the missing shots could be in either of two scoring rings, the shooter will be credited with the higher value.

**USA** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, shots that have been plugged will be marked with a plus(+) and the score if the shot is scored as the higher value, and a minus(-) and the score if the shot is scored as the lower value. Both scorers will mark and initial the plugged shot and if a third opinion is required, that person will also mark and initial the shot.

**6.7.15B** For scoring doubtful shot holes, plug gauges of the following dimensions must be used:

**6.7.15.1 25 m Center Fire Pistol**

Measuring edge diameter:	9.65 mm (+ 0.05/-0.00 mm)
Edge thickness:	0.50 mm approximately
Spindle diameter:	According to caliber being scored
Spindle length:	10 mm to 15 mm
To be used for:	Center Fire Pistol Events



**6.7.15.2 300 m Rifle**

Measuring edge diameter:	8.00 mm (+ 0.05/- 0.00 mm)
Edge thickness:	0.50 mm approximately
Spindle diameter:	According to caliber being scored
Spindle length:	10 mm to 15 mm
To be used for:	300 m Rifle events

**6.7.15.3 Smallbore Rifle and Pistol 5.6 mm (.22")**

Measuring edge diameter:	5.60 mm (+ 0.05/-0.00 mm)
Edge thickness:	0.50 mm approximately
Spindle diameter:	5.00 mm - 5.20 mm
Spindle length:	10 mm to 15 mm
To be used for:	All events using 5.6 mm ammunition

**USA**

**50 Foot Rifle Target Outward Scoring Gauge**

**6.7.15.3A**

Measuring edge diameter:	9.03mm+0.00/-0.05mm
Edge Thickness:	0.50mm approximately
Spindle Diameter:	5.25mm to 5.30mm
Spindle Length:	10mm to 15mm

May be used for scoring the 50 Foot Rifle Target rings 6 thru 10.

**6.7.15.4 4.5 mm INWARD Gauges**

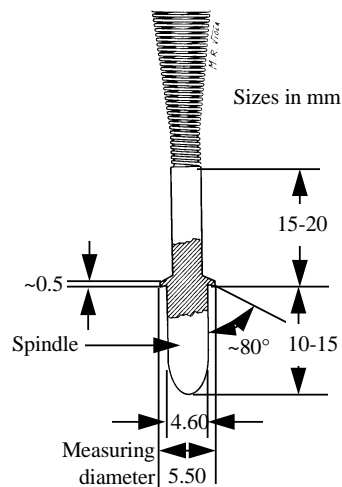
Measuring edge diameter:	4.50 mm (+ 0.05/-0.00 mm)
Edge thickness:	0.50 mm approximately
Spindle diameter:	Measuring edge diameter minus 0.02 mm (4.48 mm)
Spindle length:	10 mm to 15 mm
To be used for:	Measuring Inner Tens in 10 m Rifle and Pistol Events. Measuring the 1 and 2 rings of Air Rifle and 10 m Running Targets. Measuring the 1 Ring of Air Pistol Targets.



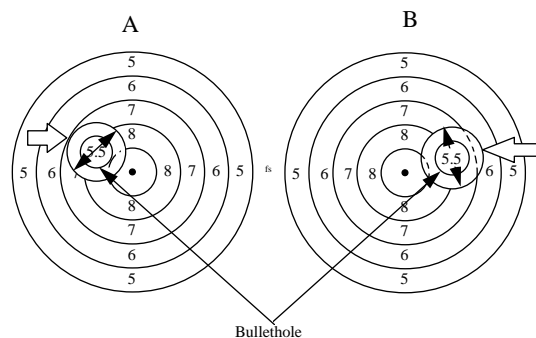
### 6.7.15.5 4.5 mm OUTWARD Gauge for 10 m Air Rifle and 10 m Running Target

Measuring edge diameter:	5.50 mm (+ 0.00/- 0.05 mm)
Edge thickness:	0.50 mm approximately
Spindle diameter:	4.60 mm (+0.05 mm)
Spindle length:	10 mm to 15 mm
To be used for:	10 m Air Rifle and 10 m Running Target, rings 3 to 10. Also the Running Target Inner Ten.

#### 6.7.15.5.1 Air Rifle OUTWARD scoring gauge



#### 6.7.15.5.2 Use of the Air Rifle OUTWARD scoring gauge



The "A" illustration depicts a doubtful shot hole. The outward scoring gauge shows the outside edge of the flange lying within the 7 ring; therefore the shot is scored a 9.

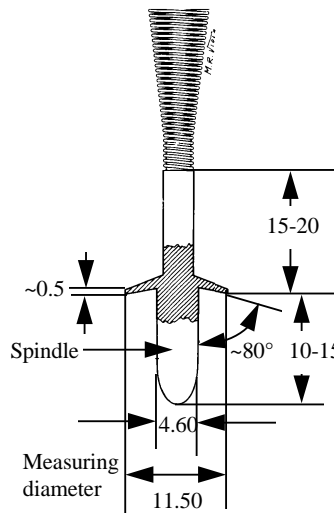
The "B" illustration depicts a doubtful shot hole. The outward scoring gauge shows the outside edge of the flange lying over the 8 ring and into the 6 zone; therefore the shot is an 8.



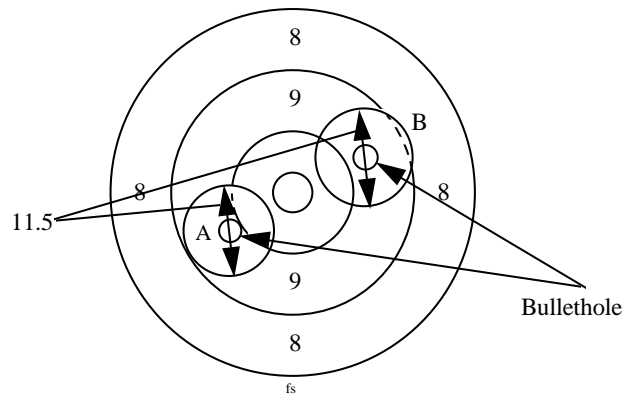
**6.7.15.6 4.5 mm OUTWARD Gauge for 10 m Air Pistol**

Measuring edge diameter:	11.50 mm (+ 0.00/- 0.05 mm)
Edge thickness:	0.50 mm approximately
Spindle diameter:	4.60 mm (+0.05 mm)
Spindle length:	10 mm to 15 mm
To be used for:	10 m Air Pistol, rings 2 to 10.

**6.7.15.6.1 Air Pistol OUTWARD scoring gauge**



**6.7.15.6.2 Use of the Air Pistol OUTWARD scoring gauge**



The "A" illustration depicts a doubtful shot hole with the outward scoring gauge in place. The outside edge of the flange is within the 9 ring; therefore the shot is scored a 10.

The "B" illustration depicts a doubtful shot hole with the outward scoring gauge in place. The outside edge of the flange is lying over the 9 ring line and into the 8 zone; therefore the shot is scored a 9.



#### **6.7.15.7 Skid Gauge**

The Skid Gauge is a flat, transparent plastic plate with two parallel lines engraved on one side.

**6.7.15.7.1** For 25 m Center Fire Pistol (9.65 mm) the lines are 11.00 mm (+0.05 mm-0.00 mm) apart measured between the inside edges.

**6.7.15.7.2** For Small Bore Competitions (5.6 mm) the lines are 7.00 mm (+0.05 mm - 0.00 mm) apart measured between the inside edges. (To be used for 25 m 5.6 mm pistol events).

**6.7.15.8** All gauges and instruments that are used at ISSF Championships must be examined and approved by the ISSF Technical Delegate prior to the competition.

**6.7.15.9** Skid Shots (ricochets) in Running Target events are to be scored as misses.

#### **6.7.16 Results must be recorded:**

**6.7.16.1** by the Register Keeper, on a score card which must have spaces for the name, nation, bib (start) number of the shooter, number of the relay, range and firing point, the sighting shots, and competition scores. There must be room for entering other necessary details such as malfunctions, extensions of time, warnings, penalties, irregularities, etc;

**6.7.16.2** by the Classification Office in the master register and on the main scoreboard;

**6.7.16.3** for the benefit of the spectators, the score must be marked by the Register Keeper on a small scoreboard located behind the shooter.

#### **6.8.0 PROTOCOL: AWARDS AND RECORDS**

**6.8.1** World Records and Final World Records may be established in Olympic Games, World Championships, World Cups, Continental Championships and Continental Games which had been conducted according to the ISSF General Regulations Article 3.10.

**6.8.2** World Records in individual events may be established in Elimination as well as in Qualification and Finals competitions.

**6.8.2.1** If exceptionally the Finals are conducted in indoor ranges at 25 m and 50 m Final World Records may be established.

**6.8.3** An accurate report on newly established World or Olympic Records must be prepared by the ISSF Technical Delegate(s) at the championship. The report must confirm that the Regulations and Rules of the ISSF and the competition program were followed (see Article 3.12.3.6 Annex "R" to ISSF General Regulations).

**6.8.4** World Records for women may be established in programmed women's events. World records for men may be established in programmed men's events.



- 6.8.5** Junior World Records, male and female, may be established in programmed men's or women's events or special Junior events in ISSF supervised Championships. These Junior events will be recognized if a minimum of 10 shooters participate in the individual category and three (3) teams participate in the team category (see Article 3.10.2 of the ISSF General Regulations).
- 6.8.6** World Records will be recognized in individual events if a minimum of 15 shooters participate, and in team events if a minimum of five (5) teams participate (see ISSF General Regulations Article 3.10.3).
- 6.8.7** **Titles and Medals**
- 6.8.7.1** In the Olympic Games all titles and medals are awarded for individual competition only in accordance with IOC Rules. The Olympic shooting events are listed in the ISSF General Regulations Article 3.3.2.
- 6.8.7.2** In World Championships, the ISSF awards titles and medals for the programmed events based on the final official results in accordance with ISSF General Regulations Article 3.9.2. The World Championship shooting events are listed in the ISSF General Regulations Article 3.3.3.
- 6.8.7.3** World Championship individual titles and medals will only be awarded if a minimum of 15 shooters participate in men's and women's events and 10 shooters in junior's events. World Championship Team titles and medals will only be awarded if a minimum of five (5) teams participate in men's and women's events and three (3) teams in junior's events. If these minimums are not reached, the event will be declared an "International Championship" of the nation which organized the competitions.
- 6.8.7.4** Medals and awards must be given immediately after the Finals or after the protest time with sufficient time for the athletes to change into suitable clothing (not shooting clothing).
- 6.9.0** **MEDIA RELATIONS**
- 6.9.1** Suitable facilities, assistance and co-operation must be provided for the press, radio, and television personnel, to ensure publicity. During competitions, however, the competitors must not be disturbed by photography and/or interviews.
- 6.9.2** The Classification Office must publish the correct Final Results lists as soon as possible after completion of each event. These must contain the full family name, full first name (without abbreviations), start number and the Nation of each shooter (see Rule 6.7.2.9). These results must be made available to the news media.





**6.9.3** All shooters must be provided with a Bib (Start) Number for use on the back of the outer garment above the waistline during the full time of the competition. The Bib (Start) must display the allocated number, family name, initials and the nation of the shooter. The IOC abbreviation of the nation must be used. The minimum height of the letters should be as big as possible but should not be less than 20 mm (for Shotgun see also 9.9.4.2).

**USA**  
**6.9.3A** **In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, start numbers (bibs) are not mandatory. If start numbers (bibs) are provided for the event, they must be worn as issued, with no modifications. The bib must be worn on the back with the entire bib above the waist. Organizing committees are encouraged to use them if at all possible, particularly in finals. The nation and the name of the shooter are not required.**

**6.9.4** Progressive, preliminary, and final scores must be displayed on large scoreboards, to keep the shooters, spectators and the news media informed at all times. These scoreboards must be located near the competition ranges, but at a suitable distance to avoid disturbing the shooters.

**6.9.5** A permanent scoreboard must display all the results in as large a format as possible so that spectators and athletes can see them easily.



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**International Shooting Sport Federation  
Internationaler Schiess-Sportverband e.V.  
Fédération Internationale de Tir Sportif  
Federación Internacional de Tiro Deportivo**

## **PISTOL RULES**

**FOR**

**50 m Pistol**

**25 m Rapid Fire Pistol**

**25 m Center Fire Pistol**

**25 m Standard Pistol**

**25 m Pistol**

**10 m Air Pistol**

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## CHAPTERS

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NOTE: Where figures and tables contain specific information, these have the same authority as the numbered rules.





### **8.1.0 GENERAL**

- 8.1.1** These Rules are part of the Technical Rules of the ISSF and apply to all pistol events.
- 8.1.2** All shooters, team leaders and officials must be familiar with the ISSF Rules and must ensure that these Rules are enforced. It is the responsibility of each shooter to comply with the Rules.
- 8.1.3** When a Rule refers to right-handed shooters, the reverse of that Rule refers to left-handed shooters.
- 8.1.4** Unless a Rule applies specifically to a men's or a women's event, it must apply uniformly to both men's and women's events.

### **8.2.0 SAFETY**

#### **SAFETY IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE**

- 8.2.1** ISSF Rules state only specific safety requirements which are required by the ISSF for use in ISSF Championships. The safety of a shooting range depends to a large extent on local conditions, so additional safety rules may be established by the Organizing Committee. The Organizing Committee must know the principles of range safety and take the necessary steps to apply them. The Organizing Committee bears the responsibility for safety. Team officials and shooters must be advised of any special regulations.
- 8.2.2** The safety of shooters, range personnel and spectators requires continued and careful attention to the handling of pistols and caution in moving about the range. Self-discipline is necessary on the part of all. Where such self-discipline is lacking, it is the duty of range officials to enforce discipline and the duty of shooters and team officials to assist in such enforcement.
- 8.2.3** In the interest of safety, a Jury Member or a Range Officer may stop the shooting at any time. Shooters and team officials must notify immediately Range Officers or Jury Members of any situation that may be dangerous or which may cause an accident.
- USA**  
**8.2.3A** Any shooter or official may stop the shooting at any time in the interest of safety.
- 8.2.4** An Equipment Inspector, Range Officer, or Jury Member may pick up a shooter's equipment (including a pistol) for control without his permission, but in his presence and with his knowledge. However, immediate action must be taken when a matter of safety is involved.
- 8.2.5** To ensure safety, all pistols must be handled with maximum care at all times. The pistol must not be removed from the firing line during the course of fire except with the permission of a range official.



- 8.2.5.1** When the pistol is out of its case, the pistol must always be pointed in a safe direction. In the range, when the pistol is not on the firing point, it must always be in its case, unless otherwise authorized by a Range Officer.
- 8.2.5.2** Before the shooter leaves the firing point, the shooter must ascertain and a Range Officer **must verify** that the action is open and there are no cartridges or pellets in the chamber or magazine. If a shooter boxes his pistol or removes it from the firing point without having it checked by a Range Officer, he may be disqualified.
- 8.2.5.3** Dry firing and aiming exercises are permitted, but only with the permission of a Range Officer and only on the firing line or in a designated area. Handling of pistols is not permitted when operating personnel are forward of the firing line.
- 8.2.5.3.1** **Dry Firing** means the release of the cocked trigger mechanism of an unloaded cartridge pistol or the release of the trigger mechanism of an air or gas pistol fitted with a device which enables the trigger to be operated without releasing the propelling charge (air or gas).
- 8.2.5.4** Pistols may be loaded only on the firing point and only after the command or signal “**LOAD**” or “**START**” is given. No magazine or chamber may be filled, or loaded with a cartridge or pellet, before these commands are given. At all other times, the pistols must be kept unloaded. Officials must ensure that shooters have the necessary time to load.
- 8.2.5.5** If a shooter fires a shot before the command “**LOAD**” or “**START**”, or after the command “**STOP**” or “**UNLOAD**” has been given he may be disqualified if safety is involved.
- 8.2.5.6** During the competition the pistol may be put down only after the cartridge(s) and/or magazine are removed and the action is open. Air and gas pistols must be made safe by opening, and keeping open, the cocking handle and/or loading port.
- 8.2.6** When the command or signal “**STOP**” is given, shooting must stop immediately. When the command “**UNLOAD**” is given all shooters must unload their pistols, and make them safe, empty magazines if any, and place them on the shooting bench (to unload air pistols ask a Range Officer for permission). Shooting may only be resumed when the appropriate command or signal “**START**” is given again.
- 8.2.7** The Chief Range Officer, or other appropriate range official, is responsible for giving the commands “**LOAD**” or “**START**”, “**STOP**”, “**UNLOAD**” and other necessary commands. The Range Officers must ensure that the commands are obeyed and that pistols are handled safely.
- 8.2.7.1** Any shooter who touches a pistol or magazine, except to unload them, without the permission of the Range Officer, after the command “**STOP**” or “**UNLOAD**” has been given, may be disqualified.



#### **8.2.8 Ear Protection**

All shooters and other persons in the immediate vicinity of the firing line are urged to wear ear plugs, ear muffs, or similar ear protection. Ear protectors incorporating any type of receiving devices are not permitted for shooters.

#### **8.2.9 Eye Protection**

All shooters are urged to wear shatterproof shooting glasses, or similar eye protection, while shooting.

#### **8.3.0 RANGE AND TARGET STANDARDS**

Detailed target and range standards may be found in the Technical Rules (see Section 6.0).

#### **8.4.0 EQUIPMENT AND AMMUNITION**

##### **8.4.1 General**

###### **8.4.1.1**

Shooters must use only equipment and apparel that complies with the ISSF Rules. Anything (pistols, devices, equipment, accessories, etc.) which may give a shooter an unfair advantage over others and which is not mentioned in these Rules, or which is contrary to the spirit of the ISSF Rules and Regulations, is prohibited. The shooter is responsible for submitting all pistols, equipment and any questionable apparel for official inspection and approval, to Equipment Control prior to the beginning of a competition. Team leaders are equally responsible for ensuring that the shooters' equipment and apparel comply with the ISSF Rules and Regulations. The Jury has the right to examine a shooter's equipment and apparel at any time.

###### **8.4.1.1.1**

The shooter must use the same pistol in all stages and series of an event unless it ceases to function (see Malfunction Rules 8.8.0).

###### **8.4.1.2 Wind Flags**

Private wind indicators are prohibited.

###### **8.4.1.3 Sound Producing Equipment**

Only sound reducing devices may be used. Radios, tape recorders, or any type of sound producing or communication systems are prohibited during competitions and any training.

###### **8.4.1.4**

The use of mobile telephones, walkie-talkies, pagers or similar devices by competitors, coaches and team officials while within the competition area is prohibited. All mobile telephones etc. must be switched OFF.

###### **8.4.1.5 Smoking** on the range and in the spectator area is prohibited.

###### **8.4.1.6**

The use of **flash photography** is prohibited until all competition is completed.

##### **8.4.2 Standards for all Pistols**



- 8.4.2.1 Grips.** For dimensions and details of grips see the Pistol Specification Table 8.16.0.
- 8.4.2.1.1** Neither the grip nor any part of the pistol may be extended or constructed in any way that would allow it to touch beyond the hand. The wrist must remain visibly free when the pistol is held in the normal firing position. Bracelets, wristwatches, wristbands, or similar items are prohibited on the hand, and arm, which holds the pistol.
- 8.4.2.1.2** Adjustable grips are permitted providing when adjusted for the shooter's hand they conform to the rules for the event. The adjustment must not be changed after the Equipment Control checks in any way that would conflict with the ISSF Rules.
- 8.4.2.2 Barrels:** see the Pistol Specification Table 8.16.0.
- 8.4.2.3 Sights:** see the Pistol Specification Table 8.16.0.
- Only open sights are allowed. Optical, mirror, telescope, laser-beam, electronically projected dot sights etc., are prohibited. Any aiming device programmed to activate the firing mechanism is prohibited. No protective covering is permitted on front or rear open sights.
- 8.4.2.3.1** Correcting lenses and/or filters must not be attached to the pistol.
- 8.4.2.3.2** Correction glasses and/or filters may be worn by the shooter.
- 8.4.2.4 Electronic Triggers** are allowed providing:
- 8.4.2.4.1** all their components are firmly attached to and contained within the frame or grip of the pistol;
- 8.4.2.4.2** the trigger is operated by the hand that holds the pistol;
- 8.4.2.4.3** all components are included when the pistol is submitted for inspection by the Equipment Control Section;
- 8.4.2.4.4** the pistol with all components installed complies with the rules governing dimensions and weight for that event.
- 8.4.2.5 Case Catchers** are allowed providing the pistol complies with all the Rules (dimensions and weight) when fitted. This must be marked on the Equipment Control Card by the Equipment Control Section.



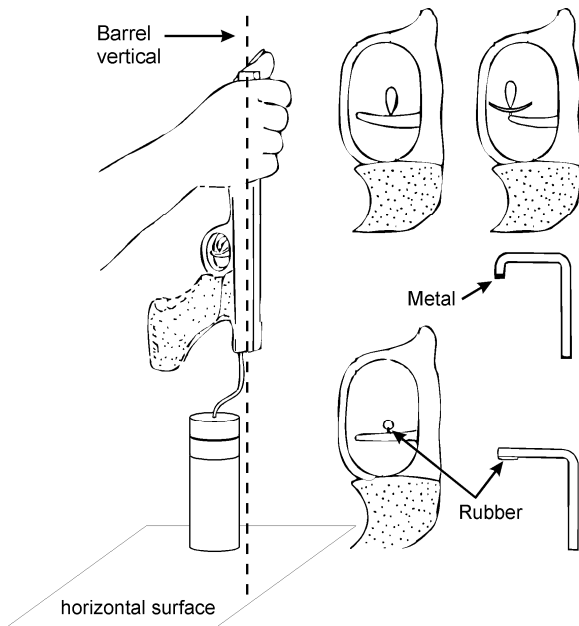
#### 8.4.2.6 Measuring the Weight of the Trigger Pull

8.4.2.6.1 The weight of the trigger pull must be measured, with the test weight suspended near the middle of the trigger (see illustrations) and the barrel held vertically. The weight must be placed on a horizontal surface and lifted. The tests must be conducted by Equipment Control officials. The minimum weight of the trigger pull must be maintained throughout the competition. A maximum of three (3) attempts to lift the weight is allowed. If it does not pass it may only be resubmitted after adjustment. When testing air or gas actuated pistols, the propellant charge should be activated.

8.4.2.6.2 The appropriate trigger test weight that may be used for random checks will also be made available to the shooters on the range before and during the competition, and before the Finals, to allow them to check that the weight of the trigger pull has not changed so as to contravene the Rules.

8.4.2.6.3 Random Trigger Weight control checks must be conducted immediately after the last series in all qualification rounds of 10 m and 25 m events. At least one shooter should be selected from each Range Section (or eight firing positions for Air Pistol) by drawing of numbered lots by the Range Jury. Equipment Control Officers must then conduct the tests before pistols are returned to their cases. A maximum of three (3) attempts to lift the weight is allowed. Any shooter whose pistol fails this test must be disqualified.

#### 8.4.2.6.4 Measuring the Weight of the Trigger Pull



#### Note:

A weight with a metal or rubber knife-edge must be used. A roller or other round configuration on the test weight is not permitted.



### 8.4.3 10 m Air Pistol

Any caliber 4.5 mm (.177") compressed air or gas pistol may be used, that conforms to the specification in 8.16.0.

8.4.3.1 The pistol may only be loaded with one (1) pellet.

8.4.3.1.1 If the pistol is accidentally loaded with more than one (1) pellet:

8.4.3.1.1.1 if the shooter is aware of the situation, he must raise his non-shooting hand to indicate to a Range Officer that he has a problem. A Range Officer must then supervise the unloading of the pistol and no penalty will be incurred. No extra time will be allowed, but the shooter may continue in the normal way;

8.4.3.1.1.2 if the shooter is unaware of the situation, or if the shooter continues without reporting the situation, then the following procedure will apply:

8.4.3.1.1.2.1 if there are two (2) hits on the target, the score of the highest value shot will be counted and the second shot will be annulled.

8.4.3.1.1.2.2 if there is only one (1) hit on the target, this will be counted.

### 8.4.4 Specific Standards for 25 m Pistols

8.4.4.1 The center line of the bore must pass above the web (between thumb and forefinger) of the hand holding the pistol in the normal firing position.

8.4.4.2 The barrel length is measured as follows (see the Pistol Specification Table 8.16.0).

Semiautomatic	From the muzzle to the breech face (barrel plus chamber).
Revolver	Barrel only (excluding cylinder).

### 8.4.4.3 25 m Rim Fire Pistol

Any caliber 5.6 mm (.22") rim fire pistol, chambered for Long Rifle cartridges, except single shot, may be used, that conforms to the specification in 8.16.0.

### 8.4.4.4 25 m Center Fire Pistol

Any Center Fire Pistol, except single shot, of caliber 7.62 mm to 9.65 mm (.30" - .38") may be used, that conforms to the specification in 8.16.0.

### 8.4.5 50 m Pistol

Any caliber 5.6 mm (.22") rim fire pistol, chambered for Long Rifle cartridges, may be used.

8.4.5.1 The pistol used in the 50 m Pistol event may only be loaded with one (1) cartridge.



## USA

### 8.4.5.1A

In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, a pistol equipped with a magazine may be used but it may only be loaded with one cartridge at a time.

### 8.4.5.2

Hand covers for 50 m Pistol are permitted, providing they do not cover the wrist.

### 8.4.6

#### **Ammunition**

All projectiles used must be made of lead or similar soft material only. Jacketed projectiles are not permitted. The Jury may take samples from the shooter's ammunition for checking.

Pistol	Caliber	Other specifications
10 m Air Pistol	4,5 mm (.177")	
25 m Center Fire Pistol	7.62 mm – 9.65 mm (.30"-.38")	For safety reasons high power type "Magnum" ammunition is not allowed.
50 m Pistol	5.6 mm (.22")	Rim Fire Long Rifle.
25 m Rim Fire Pistol	5.6 mm (.22")	Rim Fire Long Rifle For the Rapid Fire Pistol Event: minimum bullet weight 2.53g = 39gr; minimum velocity 250 m/sec.

### 8.4.7

#### **Clothing Regulations**

#### 8.4.7.1

It is the responsibility of the competitor to appear on the ranges dressed in a dignified manner appropriate to a public event.

#### 8.4.7.2

During the Competitions and Pre-Event Training:

##### 8.4.7.2.1

Women are required to wear dresses, skirts, divided skirts, shorts or trousers, and blouses and tops (which will cover the front and back of the body, and be over each shoulder).

##### 8.4.7.2.2

Men are required to wear full-length trousers or shorts and long or short sleeved shirts.

##### 8.4.7.2.3

Shorts may not be shorter than the athlete's fingertips when the arms and fingers are extended at the athlete's side.

##### 8.4.7.2.4

Sweaters or cardigans may be worn.

##### 8.4.7.2.5

Tracksuits supplied to the team as official uniform will be permitted.

##### 8.4.7.2.6

All members of one team, men or women, should be dressed in a similar team top.

##### 8.4.7.2.7

During the Award or other Ceremonies the athletes are required to present themselves in their official national uniform or national tracksuits (tops and bottoms). All team members must be dressed in the same way.

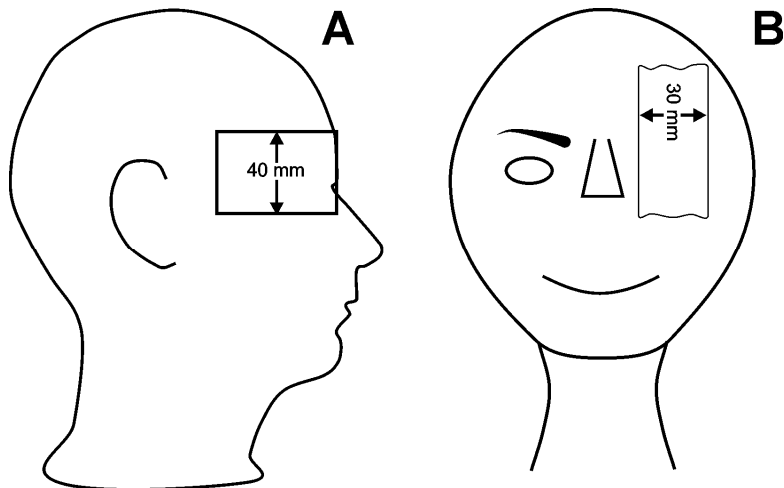


- 8.4.7.3** The use of any special devices, means or garments which immobilize or unduly reduce the movement of the shooter's legs, body or arms, are prohibited in order to ensure that the performance skills of the shooters are not artificially improved by special clothing.
- 8.4.7.4** **Low-sided shoes** should be worn. Any high-sided type shoes (such as Rifle, Basketball, or Ski boots, etc.) which cover the ankle bone, or could give support, are not permitted. Shoes will be checked at Equipment Control. Clothing will be checked on the firing line.
- 8.4.7.5** **Bib (Start) Numbers** must be worn by all shooters, on their backs and above the waist, at all times while participating in pre-event training and competition. If the Bib (Start) Number is not worn, the shooter may not commence/continue.
- USA** **In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, start numbers (bibs) are not mandatory. If start numbers (bibs) are provided for the event, they must be worn as issued, with no modifications. The bib must be worn on the back with the entire bib above the waist. Organizing committees are encouraged to use them if at all possible, particularly in finals. The nation and name of the shooter are not required.**
- 8.4.7.5A**
- 8.4.7.6** ALL SHOOTERS MUST COMPLY with the ISSF Eligibility and Sponsorship Rules (Section 4 of the Official Statutes Rules and Regulations). This Section covers the rules to compete in ISSF competitions and such matters as: Emblems, Sponsorship, Advertising and Commercial Marking of Clothing together with Controls and Sanctions.
- 8.4.7.7** **Side Blinders** attached to the hat, cap, shooting glasses, or to a head band, not exceeding 40 mm deep are permitted (A). These blinders must not extend further forward than to a line from the center of the forehead.
- 8.4.7.7.1** A piece to cover the non aiming eye not larger than 30 mm wide is permitted (B).





#### 8.4.7.7.2



8.4.8 SPARE

8.4.9 SPARE

#### 8.4.10 Accessories

##### 8.4.10.1 Spotting Telescopes

The use of telescopes not attached to the pistol to locate shots or judge the wind is permitted for 25 m and 50 m events only.

**USA**  
8.4.10.1A The use of telescopes not attached to the pistol to locate shots or judge the wind is permitted for all pistol events.

#### 8.5.0 COMPETITION OFFICIALS

A Range Jury must be appointed to supervise the conduct of events. A Classification Jury must be appointed to supervise scoring and ranking.

##### 8.5.1 Duties and Functions of the Chief Range Officer

A Chief Range Officer must be appointed for each event on a specific range. The Chief Range Officer is:

8.5.1.1 in charge of all Range Officers and Range Personnel and is responsible for the correct conduct of the shooting event and, where centralized control is exercised, he will be responsible for all range commands;

8.5.1.2 responsible for assuring the cooperation of all Range Personnel with the Jury;

8.5.1.3 responsible for the rapid correction of any equipment failures and for making available the necessary experts and material to operate the range. The Chief Range Officer must resolve any irregularities which other Range Officers cannot resolve;

8.5.1.4 responsible for the efficient and rapid scoring of all targets in co-operation with the Chief Classification Officer;



**8.5.1.5** if necessary, participates in the drawing of lots for the assignment of firing points.

**8.5.2 Duties and Functions of the Range Officer**

A Range Officer must be appointed for each Range Section, or for each five to ten firing points. The Range Officers must:

**8.5.2.1** be responsible to the Chief Range Officer for the conduct of the competition in the Range Section entrusted to them, but must co-operate with Jury Members at all times;

**8.5.2.2** call the shooters on to their firing points;

**8.5.2.3** check the names and Bib (Start) numbers of shooters to ensure that they correspond with the start list, range register and small scoreboards. If possible this should be completed before the start of the Preparation Time;

**8.5.2.4** ensure that the pistols, equipment and accessories of shooters have been examined and approved;

**8.5.2.5** check the shooters' shooting positions and advise the Jury of any irregularities;

**8.5.2.6** give the required or necessary commands;

**8.5.2.7** take any necessary actions following a malfunction, protest, disturbance, or any other matter arising during the competition;

**8.5.2.8** be responsible for the accurate recording of shots by the Register Keepers when using paper targets;

**8.5.2.9** supervise the correct operation of the targets;

**8.5.2.10** receive protests and pass them on to a Jury Member;

**8.5.2.11** be responsible for the recording of all irregularities, disturbances, penalties, malfunctions, cross-fires, extra time allowed, repeated shots or series, etc. on an incident report, range register and the target or printer strip and on the small scoreboard when appropriate.

**8.5.3 Duties and Functions of the Register Keeper – Paper Targets**

A Register Keeper should be appointed for each firing point. Register Keepers must:

**8.5.3.1** fill out or verify the corresponding information on the scorecard and scoreboard, (shooters name, Bib (Start) number, firing point number, etc.);



- 8.5.3.2** inform the shooter when his sighting and competition targets are ready for firing. The shooter must inform the Register Keeper clearly whether he wishes to fire sighting or competition shots; this must be confirmed by the Register Keeper. In order to avoid language difficulties the shooter may be given two cards with the words **SIGHTING** and **COMPETITION**. In addition, each card should be imprinted with a small replica of a sighter or competition target. The shooter merely has to show the Register Keeper the appropriate card;
- 8.5.3.3** have a telescope if remote operated target changing is used. If the Register Keeper controls the target changing, he must wait a few seconds before signaling to change the target, in order to give the shooter the opportunity to spot his shot(s);
- 8.5.3.4** enter the preliminary value of every shot on the scorecard and on the scoreboard above or beside his desk for the benefit of the spectators;
- 8.5.3.5** on ranges where the targets are returned mechanically to the firing line, collect the target(s) immediately after each series of ten shots and place it/them in a locked container to be collected by authorized personnel for delivery to the Classification Office;
- 8.5.3.6** refrain from any conversation with the shooter or from making any other comments regarding the score or the time remaining in the competition.
- 8.5.4** **Duties and Functions of the Pit Officers - Paper Targets**
- 8.5.4.1** The number of Pit Officers should correspond to the number of Range Officers. In a pit operation, they are responsible for their assigned Range Sections (see 8.5.2.1) to ensure that targets are changed rapidly, scored, marked and raised for the shooter's next shot.
- 8.5.4.2** If a shot hole cannot be located on a target, the Pit Officer is responsible for determining whether the shot hole is on a neighboring target and, in consultation with the Jury and Range Officer, resolving the situation.
- 8.5.4.3** When automatic target boxes are used, the Pit Officers are responsible for loading the correct targets in the boxes, for removing the targets and preparing them for delivery to the Classification Office. They are also responsible for marking on the targets any irregularities which may have occurred.
- 8.5.4.4** Ensure that there are no shot holes on the white surface of the target, and that any shot marks on the frame are clearly indicated.

**8.5.5** **Target Officer – Paper Targets**



- 8.5.5.1 A Target Officer must be appointed for each Range Section or for each five to ten targets. The number of Target Officers must correspond to the number of Range Officers.
- 8.5.5.2 The Target Officer must:
- 8.5.5.2.1 be responsible for the group of targets entrusted to him;
- 8.5.5.2.2 in the 25 m events, he must call to the attention of the Jury Member all hits of doubtful value and, after the decision is made, he must signal the location and value of shots;
- 8.5.5.2.3 ensure that targets are scored rapidly, accurately and efficiently marked, patched and/or changed, as necessary and as required by the Rules;
- 8.5.5.2.4 assist to resolve doubtful situations according to ISSF Rules and in co-ordination with the Range Officer and the Jury.
- 8.5.5.3 **Target Officer – Electronic Scoring Targets**
- 8.5.5.3.1 Target Officers must ensure that there are no shot holes on the white surface of the target, and that any shot marks on the frame are clearly indicated, patch the **Backing Targets** and the **Backing Cards** and change the **Control Sheets**.
- 8.5.5.3.2 The **Backing Targets** and **Backing Cards** and **Control Sheets** must not be patched or changed until after all scoring is completed.
- 8.5.6 **Technical Officers – Electronic Scoring Targets**
- 8.5.6.1 Technical Officers may be appointed to operate and maintain the Electronic Scoring Target equipment, they may offer advice to Range Officers and Jury Members but must not take any decisions.
- 8.5.6.2 Prior to the commencement of each relay of an event, a Jury Member must inspect the Electronic Scoring Targets to confirm the following:
- 8.5.6.3 that there are no shot holes on the white surface of the target;
- 8.5.6.4 any shot marks on the frame are clearly indicated;
- 8.5.6.5 the Backing Targets for 25 m events have no shot holes in them;
- 8.5.6.6 the Backing Card at the rear of the 25 m and 50 m target is free of shot holes;
- 8.5.6.7 the Control Sheets are renewed;
- 8.5.6.8 a Jury Member must supervise any manual intervention of the control computer results (e.g. introduction of penalties, corrected scores after malfunctions, etc).
- 8.5.7 **Jury Members on the Target Line**



- 8.5.7.1** For 25 m events when using paper targets, a Jury Member from the Classification Jury and/or the Pistol Jury must be appointed for each Range Section or for each five to ten targets (i.e. one per Target Officer). He must accompany the Target Officer at the Target Line.
- 8.5.7.2** The Jury Member must check that the targets are inspected before scoring commences, looking for the correct number of shots, proximity to the scoring lines, etc. Doubtful situations must be resolved before scoring commences.
- 8.5.7.3** Decisions on doubtful situations must be made simultaneously by two (2) Jury Members and the Target Officer. One member of the Jury will act as chairman and will insert the plug gauge, if necessary.
- 8.5.7.4** The Jury Member at the Target Line must ensure that all results recorded by the Second Register Keeper at the Target Line are correct, also that Jury decisions are duly noted and certified on the score cards.
- 8.5.7.5** The Jury Member must ensure that the targets are not patched, and shots are not indicated by the colored discs until after doubtful situations have been resolved and the score has been recorded correctly by the Second Register Keeper.
- 8.5.7.6** When using Electronic Scoring Targets, member(s) of the Classification Jury will be present to assist in the resolution of any matters relating to scoring. Members of the Pistol Jury must assist in cases where actions or decisions need to be taken and there are only two or less Jury Members available from the Classification Jury.
- 8.5.7.6.1** **Procedure for Examination of Electronic Scoring Targets (EST) following a Score Protest, Complaint, No Indication etc.**
- 8.5.7.6.1.1** A Jury Member collects the following items (and the number of the firing point and the orientation of the card, sheet or target, and the relay and series and the time of collection must be noted on each):
- 8.5.7.6.1.1.1** the Control Sheet (25 m / 50 m). If the location of any shot hole is out of the area of the Control Sheet, the geometric relation between the shot holes on the Control Sheet and the Backing Card must be made before the Control Sheet is removed;
  - 8.5.7.6.1.1.2** the Backing Card (25 m / 50 m);
  - 8.5.7.6.1.1.3** the Backing Target (25 m);
  - 8.5.7.6.1.1.4** the black paper strip (10 m);
  - 8.5.7.6.1.1.5** the black rubber band (50 m);
  - 8.5.7.6.1.1.6** the Range Incident Report;
  - 8.5.7.6.1.1.7** the LOG print;

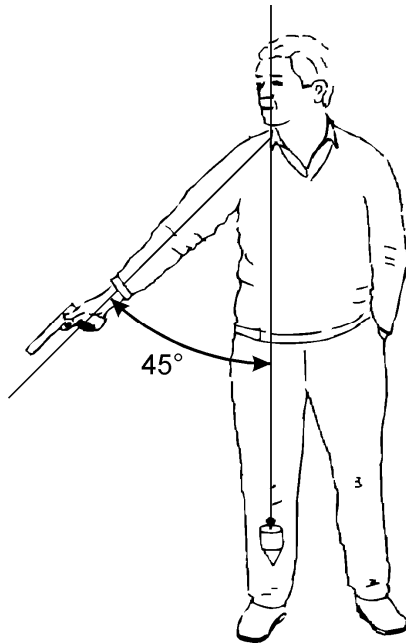


- 8.5.7.6.1.1.8** the data record from the electronic scoring target computer (if necessary).
- 8.5.7.6.1.2** A Jury Member must examine the face of the electronic scoring target, and the frame, and record the location of any shots outside the black aiming mark.
- 8.5.7.6.1.3** No CLEAR LOG must be made before the Classification Jury has given permission.
- 8.5.7.6.1.4** The number of shot holes must be counted and their location taken into account. The Jury Members must examine the items above and then make independent assessments before a formal Jury decision is made.
- 8.5.8      **Second Register Keeper – Paper Targets****
- All stages of all the 25 m events are scored officially on the range. The Second Register Keeper is at the target line. He must record scores on the score cards as called by the Target Officer. If there is a difference between the score marked by the Register Keeper and the Second Register Keeper which cannot be resolved, the score recorded by the Second Register Keeper will be the valid one.
- 8.5.9      **Target Operator****
- In the timed events and courses, the Target Operator operates the target control and timing mechanism under the direction of the Range Officer.
- 8.5.10     **Marker****
- In the 25 m events, which are scored officially on the range, the Marker must not patch the holes on the target or Control Sheet, and on the Backing Targets, or change targets or Control Sheets until scoring is completed.
- 8.6.0      **SHOOTING EVENT PROCEDURES AND COMPETITION RULES****
- 8.6.1      **Position****
- 8.6.1.1** The shooter must stand free, without support, with both feet and/or shoes completely within the firing point. The pistol must be held and fired with one hand only. The wrist must be visibly free of support.
- 8.6.1.2** Before and during the series, including while chambering a cartridge, or checking or cocking a pistol or revolver, the pistol must always be kept pointing down range and within the target backstop area before returning to the READY position for the next shot, or while awaiting the command “**UNLOAD**”.



**8.6.1.3** In the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event, the 25 m Pistol and 25 m Center Fire Pistol Rapid Fire Stages and the 25 m Standard Pistol 20 seconds and 10 seconds series, shooting must start from the READY position. In the READY position, the shooter's arm must point downward at an angle of not greater than 45 degrees from the vertical, but must not be pointed at the ground within the forward edge of the firing point. The arm must remain stationary in this position while waiting either for the appearance of the target or, when electronic scoring targets are used, for the green light(s) to come on.

**8.6.1.3.1 The READY Position**



**8.6.1.4** If a shooter raises his arm too soon, or does not lower it sufficiently (see 8.5.2.5 and 8.6.1.3) in the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event or in the Rapid Fire Stage of the 25 m Pistol or 25 m Center Fire Pistol Event, or in the combined 20 seconds and 10 seconds stages of the 25 m Standard Pistol Event he must be warned by a Jury Member (see 8.5.2.5), and the series must be recorded and repeated. In the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event the shooter must be credited with the lowest value hit on each target. In all other 25 m events, the shooter must be credited with the five (5) lowest value hits in the two series (or three series should a malfunction be involved). If the fault is repeated in the same stage of 30 shots, the same procedure must be applied and the shooter must be penalized by a deduction of two (2) points from his score. If a third infringement of this Rule occurs, the shooter must be disqualified (see Malfunction Rule 8.8.0).



## 8.6.2 Pistol Events

See the Pistol Event Table 8.15.0.

## 8.6.3 Handling of Targets

### 8.6.3.1 Paper Targets

**USA**  
**8.6.3.1A** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions other than National Championships and Selection Matches, the targets may be scored and repaired after each 10 shot double series.

**USA**  
**8.6.3.1B** When non-mechanical paper target systems are used in selection matches, the targets may be scored and repaired after each 10 shot double series.

#### 8.6.3.1.1 10 m Air Pistol

**8.6.3.1.1.1** The changing of the targets is done by the shooters, under the supervision of the Range Officers. The shooter is responsible for shooting on the correct target.

**8.6.3.1.1.2** Immediately after each series of ten shots the shooter must put the ten targets in a convenient place for the Register Keeper who must put them in a secure container to be collected by authorized personnel for delivery to the Classification Office.

**USA**  
**8.6.3.1.1.2A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, the range officer will instruct shooters as to where to place fired targets and may designate when they will be picked up (i.e after entire match, etc.).

**USA**  
**8.6.3.1.1.3** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions other than National Championship and Selection Matches, the sponsor may specify multiple shots per target (bullseye) but not over 5 shots per target. When multiple shots per target are allowed it must state so in the competition program

#### 8.6.3.1.2 50 m Pistol

**8.6.3.1.2.1** If **automatic target carriers** or changers are used, the shooter may control target changing or target changing may be controlled by the Register Keeper. In either case, the shooter is responsible for shooting on the correct target.

**8.6.3.1.2.2** If the shooter considers the **marking or target changing too slowly**, he may report this to a Range Officer. If the Range Officer or the Jury considers the claim justified, they must correct the situation. If the shooter or a team official considers there is no improvement, the shooter or a team official may protest to the Jury. The Jury may grant a time extension up to a maximum of 10 minutes. Such claims cannot be made in the last 30 minutes of the competition except in unusual circumstances.

### 8.6.3.2 Electronic Scoring Targets





- 8.6.3.2.1** It is essential that shooters familiarize themselves during training with the control buttons that alter the target presentation on the monitor screen (ZOOM facility) and that change from a Sighting target to a Match target (MATCH). In 10 m and 50 m events the change from sighters to match is under control of, and is the responsibility of, the shooter. If any shooter is in doubt, he must ask a Range Officer for assistance. In 25 m events the control and responsibility is by the range personnel.
- 8.6.3.2.2** It is not permitted to **obscure the shooter's monitor-screen** or any part of the screen. The whole screen must be visible to the Jury and range personnel.
- 8.6.3.2.3** Shooters and range officials must **not touch the printer control panels** and/or printer strips before the end of the relay, or event, except when authorized by the Jury. Shooters should sign the printer strip (next to the score total) before leaving the range to identify their score.
- 8.6.3.2.4** When a shooter fails to sign the printer strip, a Jury Member should initial this printer strip to allow it to be sent to the Classification Office.



### 8.6.3.3 Backing Targets

8.6.3.3.1 At ISSF Championships Backing Targets must be used for all 25 m Pistol events to assist in the identification of shots which may have missed the targets.

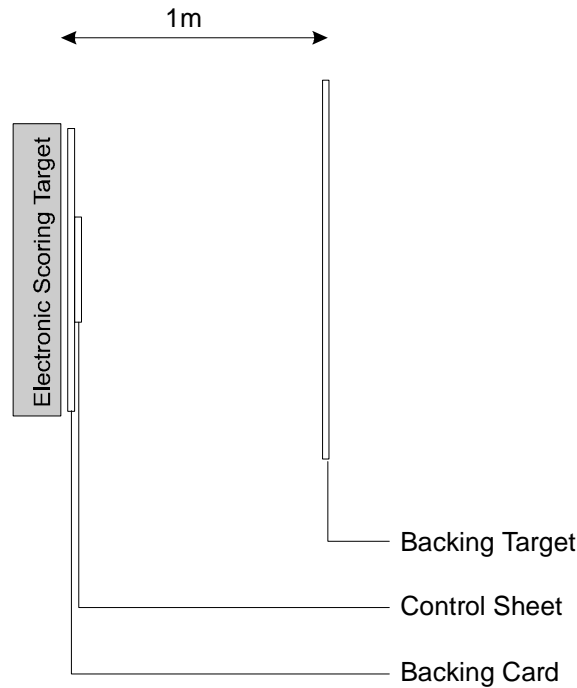
8.6.3.3.2 Backing Targets must, as a minimum, cover the entire width and height of the 25 m frames (5 targets). They should be located a uniform distance of one (1) meter behind the competition targets. They must be continuous, or on adjoining frames, without any spaces between them, to register any shots between competition targets.

8.6.3.3.3 Backing Targets must be made of non-reflecting paper of a neutral color similar to the color of the target.

8.6.3.3.4 For 25 m events new Backing Targets must be provided for each shooter. In the Rapid Fire Stage 25 m Pistol, 25 m Center Fire Pistol and in the 25 m Standard Pistol Event they must be patched or changed after every five (5) shot series.

### 8.6.3.4 Control Sheets – Electronic Scoring Targets 25 m

#### 8.6.3.4.1





**8.6.3.4.2** The areas behind the aiming marks must be covered by Control Sheets which can be changed after every series of five shots in the Rapid Fire stages and after the sighting series and after each five shot series in the Precision stages. In the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event, the control sheets must be patched or changed after each relay.

Event	Patched or changed after sighting series	patched or changed after every five (5) shot series	provided for each shooter for every stage
25 m Rapid Fire Pistol			<b>X</b>
25 m Pistol	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
25 m Center Fire Pistol	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>
25 m Standard Pistol	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>

**8.6.3.4.3** **If the location of any shot hole is out of the area of the Control Sheet**, the geometric relation between the shot holes on the Control Sheet and the Backing Card must be made before the Control Sheet is removed.

**8.6.3.5** **Backing Cards – Electronic Scoring Targets 10 m / 50 m**

**8.6.3.5.1** A **Backing Card** must be affixed to the rear of the target which must be renewed for each relay unless a Control Sheet is used (except at 10 m when a black paper strip is used).

**8.6.4** **Competition Rules**

**8.6.4.1** **Preparation Time**

**8.6.4.1.1** Shooters should report at their Range Section, but wait to be called forward to the firing points. Time permitting, before the commencement of the Preparation Time, the shooters will be called to the firing points where they may set up their equipment and handle their pistols providing any preceding relay has finished (see also 8.2.5.3). Pre-competition checks by the Jury and Range Officers should be completed before the Preparation Time starts.

**8.6.4.1.2** Then they will be given the command “**PREPARATION TIME BEGINS NOW**”. During the Preparation Time the targets must be visible, facing the shooters. During the Preparation Time the shooters may dry fire and carry out holding and aiming exercises on the firing line.



**8.6.4.1.3** **Preparation Time** allowed before the competition starts is as follows:

10 m Air Pistol	10 minutes
50 m Pistol	10 minutes
25 m Standard Pistol	5 minutes
25 m Precision Stages	5 minutes
25 m Rapid Fire Stages or Events	3 minutes

**8.6.4.2** **Start**

**8.6.4.2.1** No shot may be fired before the start of the event.

**8.6.4.3** **Replacement of a shooter**

**8.6.4.3.1** If a shooter has fired his first sighting shot in the competition and must withdraw, he may not be replaced. This rule also applies for competitions composed of several parts or carried out over several days.

**8.6.4.4** **10 m Air Pistol / 50 m Pistol Events**

**8.6.4.4.1** The competition is considered as having started from the moment the command “**START**” is given by the Chief Range Officer. Every shot fired after the competitor completes his sighting shots must be counted in the competition. However, dry firing is allowed.

**8.6.4.4.2** **Sighting shots** (unlimited in number) may be fired only before the beginning of each competition. Once the first competition shot has been fired, no further sighting shots are allowed unless permitted by the Jury in accordance with these Rules. Any further sighting shot(s) fired in contravention of this rule must be scored as miss(es) in the competition.

**8.6.4.4.3** A shot or shots which are **fired before the start** of the official shooting time must incur a penalty of two (2) points on the first competition target(s) for each shot fired. A shot or shots, which are not fired at all, must be scored as miss(es) (zero(s)) on the last competition target(s). The same applies to shots fired after the end of the official shooting time, unless the Chief Range Officer or a Jury Member has authorized extra time. If a late shot(s) cannot be identified, such shot(s) must be nullified by deducting the highest value shot(s) from that target.

**8.6.4.4.4** **Time remaining**

**8.6.4.4.4.1** The Chief Range Officer must inform the shooters of the time remaining by loud speaker at both ten (10) and five (5) minutes before the end of the shooting time.

**8.6.4.4.4.2** The competition must stop at the command “**STOP**” or at the appropriate signal.

**8.6.4.5** **Specific Rules for the 10 m Air Pistol Event**



- 8.6.4.5.1** If a shooter **releases the propelling charge** during the preparation period he must be given a **WARNING** for the first violation and a **DEDUCTION** of two (2) points from the lowest value shot(s) in the first competition series for the second and subsequent violations.
- 8.6.4.5.2** Any **release of the propelling charge**, after the first competition target is in place, without a hit on the target will be scored as a miss. Dry firing without release of the propelling charge is permitted except during Finals.
- 8.6.4.5.3** If a shooter wishes to change his gas or air cylinder he must leave the firing point to do so (permission must be obtained).
- 8.6.4.6** **Specific Rules for the 50 m Pistol Event**
- 8.6.4.6.1** If the event is divided into two parts, each part must consist of 30 competition shots. An unlimited number of sighting shots may be fired at the beginning of each part. The total time for each part will be one (1) hour.
- 8.6.4.7** **25 m Events**
- 8.6.4.7.1** In all 25 m Events, timing must start at the moment the green lights come on (or the targets begin to face) and stop when the red lights come on (or the targets begin to turn away).
- USA** In USA Shooting sanctioned PTO's, audible start and stop signals may be used as per GTR USA 6.3.17B.
- 8.6.4.7.1A**
- 8.6.4.7.2** The turning of the targets or the switching of lights may be controlled by a Target Operator who is located behind the firing line. His position must not disturb the shooter, but it must be within the sight and hearing of the Range Officer. The targets may also be operated by the Range Officer by means of a remote control system.
- 8.6.4.7.3** **LOAD**
- In all 25 m events, the pistol must not be loaded with more than five (5) cartridges. Nothing else is allowed to be inserted into the magazine or cylinder.
- 8.6.4.7.3.1** If a shooter loads his pistol with **more than five (5) cartridges** on any command "**LOAD**" he must be penalized by the deduction of two (2) points, for each additional cartridge, from his competition score in that same series.
- 8.6.4.7.4** **UNLOAD**
- In all events, after the series or stage has been completed, the command "**UNLOAD**" must be given. In any case, immediately upon completing a series (unless there is a malfunction of the pistol), or when ordered, the shooter must unload the pistol.
- 8.6.4.8** **Specific Rules for the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event**



The event is 60 competition shots divided into two stages of 30 shots each. Each stage is subdivided into six (6) series of five (5) shots each, two (2) in eight (8) seconds, two (2) in six (6) seconds and two (2) in four (4) seconds. In each series one (1) shot is fired at each of the five (5) targets in the specified time limit for the series.

**8.6.4.8.1** Before the beginning of each stage, the shooter may fire one (1) sighting series of five (5) shots in eight (8) seconds.

**8.6.4.8.2** All shooting (sighting and competition series) is by command. Both shooters in the same Range Section must fire at the same time, but organizers may arrange for more than one Range Section to fire simultaneously under centralized commands.

**8.6.4.8.3** If a pistol of any of the shooters firing together has a malfunction, the malfunction series must be re-fired by those concerned in the same time stage with the following regular series. The final series of this stage will be fired immediately after all other shooters firing together have completed this time stage. Each Range Section may operate independently.

**8.6.4.8.4** Before the Range Officer gives the command "**LOAD**", he must call out the series time (such as "**EIGHT (8) SECONDS SERIES, OR SIX (6) SECONDS SERIES**", etc.), or the series time must be indicated in some manner such as using a numbered sign of sufficient size to be visible to the shooter. When the Range Officer gives the command "**LOAD**", the shooters must prepare themselves immediately for their series within one (1) minute.

**8.6.4.8.5** When one (1) minute has expired, the Range Officer will give the commands:

<b>"ATTENTION"</b>	The targets must be turned away, or if electronic scoring targets are used, the red lights must be switched on.
<b>"3-2-1-START"</b>	At the command " <b>START</b> " the target timer mechanism must be started. The shooters must be in <b>READY</b> position at the end of the count-down 1.

**8.6.4.8.6** Before each series the shooter must lower his arm and adopt the **READY** position. The shooter's arm must remain stationary before the green lights come on, or the targets appear (see also 8.6.1.2 and 8.6.1.3).

**8.6.4.8.7** The targets must then face the shooter, or the green lights come on, after a delay of three (3) seconds ( $\pm 1.0$  second). The time delay should remain constant throughout the competition. During each series the shooter should fire five (5) shots. Pistols may be raised at the moment the targets begin to face, or the green lights come on.



**8.6.4.8.8** A series is considered as having started after the command “**ATTENTION**”. Every shot fired after that will be counted in the competition.

**8.6.4.8.9** After the firing of each series, there should be a pause of at least one (1) minute before the next command “**LOAD**”. The published start time for successive relays should be adequate to allow for these relays to start at the published time. 30 minutes should be the minimum time between the start of successive relays and longer if the program permits.

**8.6.4.9 Specific Rules for 25 m Pistol and 25 m Center Fire Pistol**

The program for each event is 60 competition shots divided into two (2) stages of 30 shots each:

Stage	Number of series / shots	Time limit for each series competition and sighting
1. Precision Stage	six (6) series of five (5) shots	five (5) minutes
2. Rapid Fire Stage	six (6) series of five (5) shots	see below

**8.6.4.9.1** Before the beginning of each stage, the shooter may fire one (1) sighting series of five (5) shots.

**8.6.4.9.2 Precision Stage**

**8.6.4.9.2.1** The Range Officer must give the command “**LOAD**”. After the command “**LOAD**”, the shooter(s) must prepare themselves within one (1) minute with the correct number of cartridges. Firing will begin on the appropriate command or signal.

**8.6.4.9.2.2** All shooters must complete the Precision Stage before the Rapid Fire Stage may begin.

**8.6.4.9.3 Rapid Fire Stage**

**8.6.4.9.3.1** During each series the target is shown five (5) times or, when electronic scoring targets are used, the green lights come on each time for three (3) seconds (+ 0.2 seconds – 0.0 second). The time between each appearance (the edge-on position) or, when Electronic Scoring Targets are used, the red lights are on must be seven (7) seconds ( $\pm 1.0$  second). One (1) shot only will be fired during each “appearance” of the target.

**8.6.4.9.3.2** The Range Officer must announce the series and give the command “**LOAD**”. After the command “**LOAD**”, the shooter(s) must prepare themselves within one (1) minute.

**8.6.4.9.3.3** When one (1) minute has expired, the Range Officer will give the command:



<b>“ATTENTION”</b>	The red light will be switched on, or the target will be turned away to the edge-on position. After a delay of seven (7) seconds (+/-1.0 second) the green light will come on, or the target will be turned to face the shooter.
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**8.6.4.9.3.4** Before each shot the shooter must lower his arm and adopt the READY position. His arm must remain stationary before the green light comes on, or the target appears (see also 8.6.1.2 and 8.6.1.3).

**8.6.4.9.3.5** The pistol must not be rested on the bench, or shooting table, during the series.

**8.6.4.9.4** A series is considered as having started from the moment the red light is switched on, or the targets turn away from the shooter after the command **“ATTENTION”**. Every shot fired after that must be counted in the competition.

**8.6.4.10 Specific Rules for the 25 m Standard Pistol Event**

The event program is 60 competition shots divided into 3 stages of 20 shots each. Each stage consists of 4 series of 5 shots:

Stage	Number of series / shots	Time limit for each series
1	four (4) series of five (5) shots	150 seconds
2	four (4) series of five (5) shots	20 seconds
3	four (4) series of five (5) shots	10 seconds

**8.6.4.10.1** Before the beginning of the competition, the shooter may fire one (1) sighting series of five (5) shots within a time limit of 150 seconds.

**8.6.4.10.2** Before the Range Officer gives the command **“LOAD”**, he must call out the series time (such as 150 seconds series, or 20 seconds series etc.), or the series time must be indicated in some manner such as using a numbered sign of sufficient size to be visible to the shooter. When the Range Officer gives the command **“LOAD”**, the shooter(s) must prepare themselves immediately for their series within one (1) minute.





**8.6.4.10.3** When one minute has expired, the Range Officer will give the command:

<b>“ATTENTION”</b>	The red light will be switched on, or the target will be turned away to the edge-on position. After a delay of 7 seconds (+/-1.0 second) the green light will come on, or the target will be turned to face the shooter.
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**8.6.4.10.4** Before each series except in the 150 second series the shooter must lower his arm and adopt the READY position. His arm must remain stationary before the green light comes on, or the target appears (see also 8.6.1.2 and 8.6.1.3).

**8.6.4.10.5** A series is considered as having started from the moment the red light is switched on, or the targets turn away from the shooter after the command **“ATTENTION”**. Every shot fired after that must be counted in the competition.

**8.6.4.10.6** When it is necessary to conduct the event in two parts, each part must consist of:

Stage	Number of series / shots	Time limit for each series
1	two (2) series of five (5) shots	150 seconds
2	two (2) series of five (5) shots	20 seconds
3	two (2) series of five (5) shots	10 seconds

**8.6.4.10.6.1** Before the beginning of each part of the event, the shooter may fire one (1) sighting series of five (5) shots within a time limit of 150 seconds.

## **8.6.5 Interruptions**

### **8.6.5.1 10 m Air Pistol / 50 m Events**

**8.6.5.1.1** If a shooter must stop firing for **more than three (3) minutes** through no fault of his own, he may demand extra time equal to the amount of time lost, or the time remaining when the interruption occurred plus one (1) minute if during the last few minutes of the competition.

**8.6.5.1.2** No extra time will be allowed to compensate for time lost by a shooter who leaves the firing point to change or to fill his gas or air cylinder (permission must be obtained).



**8.6.5.1.3** If a shooter is interrupted **for more than five (5) minutes, or moved to another firing point**, he may have additional unlimited sighting shots at one sighting target at the beginning of his remaining shooting time together with any time extension granted plus an additional five (5) minutes. If automatic paper target systems which have no possibility for providing a new sighting target are in use, the sighting shots should be fired on the next unused competition target. For 10 m the next two (2) competition shots should be fired at the following target; for 50 m the appropriate number of shots should be fired at the next competition target according to the instructions given by the Range officials or Jury Members. Range officials or Jury Members must ensure that a complete explanation is recorded on the score sheet.

#### **8.6.5.2 25 m Events and Stages**

If for safety or technical reasons shooting is interrupted (without being the fault of the shooter):

**8.6.5.2.1** if the elapsed time is **more than 15 minutes**, the Jury must allow one (1) extra sighting series of five (5) shots;

**8.6.5.2.2** in the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol and in the 25 m Standard Pistol Event, if the series is interrupted it must be annulled and repeated. The repeated series must be recorded and credited to the shooter;

**8.6.5.2.3** in the 25 m Pistol and the 25 m Center Fire Pistol Events, the interrupted series must be completed. The completed series must be recorded and credited to the shooter;

**8.6.5.2.3.1** in the Precision Stage the time limit is one (1) minute for every shot to be fired to complete the series.

**8.6.5.3** Any **extension of time** allowed by the Jury or Range Officers must be marked clearly, stating the reason on a Range Incident Report and if applicable on the Register Keeper's score card and on the scoreboard where it is visible clearly to the shooter.

#### **8.6.6 Infringements and Disciplinary Rules**

**8.6.6.1** The Juries have the right to examine the pistols, equipment, positions, etc., of the shooters at any time, even during competition, but see 8.5.2.5. During the competition, their approach should not be made while the shooter is firing a shot. Immediate action must however be taken when a matter of safety is involved.

**8.6.6.1.1** If a shooter begins an event with an **unapproved pistol** or equipment, he must be penalized with the deduction of two (2) points from the result of the first competition series. He must not be permitted to continue until his pistol or equipment has been approved by Equipment Control. He may only resume firing at a time determined by the Jury. No additional sighting shots or extra time will be allowed.



- 8.6.6.1.2** If a shooter **exchanges his pistol** during the competition unless authorized by the Jury, or modifies or adjusts his officially approved pistol or equipment so that it no longer conforms to the Rules, before or during the competition, he must be disqualified.
- 8.6.6.1.2.1** If there are any doubts regarding any alteration, the pistol must be returned to Equipment Control for re-inspection and approval if it qualifies.
- 8.6.6.1.3** If a shooter **arrives late** for a competition, he may participate but will not be credited with any extra time, except when his lateness is due to circumstances beyond his control. If it can be proved that his lateness was due to circumstances beyond his control, the Jury must whenever possible grant extra time without disruption of the overall shooting program. In this case the Jury will determine when and on which firing point he may make up for the missed time or series.
- 8.6.6.1.4** If a shooter's equipment has been passed by Equipment Control, but the shooter is unable to **produce the Equipment Control Card** at the start of the event, the shooter may commence, but will be penalized, with a deduction of two (2) points from the lowest value shot(s) in the first series, if he (or his coach or team official) cannot obtain confirmation that the equipment has been previously passed by the Control Section before the official end of the shooting time for that relay of that event. The responsibility rests with the shooter (or his coach or team official) to visit the Equipment Control Section for this purpose. No extra shooting time will be allowed.
- 8.6.6.2 Irregular shots**
- 8.6.6.2.1 10 m Air Pistol / 50 m Events**
- 8.6.6.2.1.1 Too many shots in an event**
- If a shooter fires more shots in the event than are provided for in the program, the extra shot(s) must be annulled. On paper targets on the last competition target(s) if the shot(s) cannot be identified, the highest value shot(s) must be annulled. The shooter must also be penalized by a deduction of two (2) points for each excessive shot fired, deducted from the lowest value shot(s) in the first series.



#### **8.6.6.2.1.2 Too many shots per paper target**

**8.6.6.2.1.2.1** If a shooter fires **more shots** at one of his match targets than are provided for in the program of the event, he must not be penalized for the first two (2) such occurrences. For the third and all succeeding such misplaced shots he must be penalized by a deduction of two (2) points for each one in the event from the series in which the occurrence happens. He must also fire a fewer number of shots at the remaining targets so that the number of shots does not exceed that provided for in the program.

**8.6.6.2.1.2.2** The scoring process in this situation requires the transfer of the value of the excessive shot(s) to targets with less than the originally programmed number of shots, thus bringing each target to the full number of shots designated in the program and the Rules.

**8.6.6.2.1.2.3** If the actual shot(s) to be transferred cannot be established clearly through the notes of the Register Keeper, the shot(s) with the lowest value must be transferred forward to the next target(s) or the shot(s) with the highest value must be transferred back to the previous target(s) so that the shooter will gain no advantage in a "count back" situation.

#### **8.6.6.2.2 25 m Events and Stages**

##### **8.6.6.2.2.1 Too many shots fired**

**8.6.6.2.2.1.1** If a shooter **fires more competition shots** on a target than the program calls for, or more than one shot at one appearance of the target in a Rapid Fire Series, the highest value hit(s) must be deducted from the score of that target and counted as miss(es). Two (2) points must also be deducted from the score of that series for each extra shot fired in the series (i.e. more than five (5) shots). This penalty is in addition to the penalty of two (2) points that may be imposed under rule 8.6.4.7.3.1. Two (2) points must also be deducted on every occasion if two shots are fired during a single exposure of the target in the Rapid Fire stages of the 25 m Pistol and the 25 m Center Fire Pistol Events.

**8.6.6.2.2.1.2** If a shooter **fires more sighting shots** than are provided for in the program, or are approved by the Range Officer or Jury, he must be penalized by the deduction of two (2) points from the first series of his competition score for each excessive sighting shot fired.



### **8.6.6.2.3 Early and late shots**

**8.6.6.2.3.1** Any shot(s) fired accidentally after the command “**LOAD**” has been given, but before the beginning of a competition series, must not be counted in the competition but two (2) points must be deducted from the following series. This penalty must not apply in the sighting series. The shooter having fired accidentally must not continue, but must wait until the other shooters have finished that series and then indicate to the Range Officer as if he had a malfunction. The Range Officer will then permit him to continue and repeat the series in the same time stage with the following regular series. The final series of the stage will be fired immediately after all shooters have completed that time stage. If this procedure is not followed and the shooter continues the original series, the accidentally fired shot will be scored as a miss (zero), and the two (2) points penalty will apply.

**8.6.6.2.3.2** In a Precision Stage, if a shot(s) is fired after the command or signal “**STOP**”, that shot must be counted as a miss. If the shot(s) cannot be identified the highest value hit(s) must be deducted from the score of that target and scored as miss(es).

### **8.6.6.3 Incorrect Range Commands 25 m Events**

**8.6.6.3.1** If, because of an incorrect command and/or action by a Range Officer, the shooter is not ready to fire when the signal to fire is given, he must hold his pistol pointing down range and raise his free hand, and immediately after the series report this to a Range Officer or Jury Member.

**8.6.6.3.2** If the claim is considered justified, the shooter must be allowed to fire the series.

**8.6.6.3.3** If the claim is considered not justified, the shooter may fire the series, but must be penalized by the deduction of two (2) points from the score of that series.

**8.6.6.3.4** If the shooter has fired a shot after the incorrect command and/or action, the protest must not be accepted.

### **8.6.6.4 Cross-fires**

**8.6.6.4.1** Cross-fires of competition shots must be scored as misses.

**8.6.6.4.1.1** If a shooter receives a confirmed cross-fire shot and it is impossible to determine which shot is his, he must be credited with the value of the highest undetermined shot.

**8.6.6.4.1.2** If a shooter wishes **to disclaim** a shot on his target, he must report this immediately to a Range Officer.

**8.6.6.4.1.3** If the Range Officer confirms that the shooter did not fire the disputed shot(s), he must make the necessary entry on a Range Incident Report and on the Range Register and the shot must be annulled.



- 8.6.6.4.1.4** If the Range Officer cannot confirm beyond all reasonable doubt that the shooter did not fire the disputed shot(s), the shot(s) must be credited to the shooter and must be so recorded.
- 8.6.6.4.1.5** The following must be considered as reasons to justify the annulment of a shot:
- 8.6.6.4.1.5.1** if the Register Keeper or other range official confirms by his observation of the shooter and the target that the shooter did not fire the shot;
- 8.6.6.4.1.5.2** if a missed shot is reported by another shooter or Register Keeper or other range official at approximately the same time, and from within the neighboring two or three firing points.
- 8.6.6.4.2**     **10 m Air Pistol / 50 m Events**
- 8.6.6.4.2.1** If a shooter **fires a sighting shot on the competition target** of another shooter, he must be penalized by deduction of two (2) points from his own score.
- 8.6.6.4.2.2** If there are more hits on a shooter's competition target than are provided for in the program, and if it is impossible to confirm that another shooter(s) fired the shot(s), the hit(s) of the highest value must be annulled.
- 8.6.6.4.3**     **25 m Events and Stages**
- 8.6.6.4.3.1** If a shooter fires a sighting shot on the sighting target of another shooter, he must not be allowed to repeat the shot, but will not be penalized. If it cannot be established clearly and quickly which hit(s) belong to whom, the shooter who is not at fault has the right to repeat the sighting shot(s).
- 8.6.6.4.3.2** If the number of competition shots recorded on the target of a shooter who received the cross-fired shot(s) is equal to the expected total number of shots (i.e. the series PLUS all cross-fired shots), then the highest five (5) scoring shots must be credited to that shooter. However, if the number of shots recorded is less than the expected total number of shots (i.e. the series PLUS all cross-fired shots), then the shooter receiving the cross-fired shots will be given the option to be credited with the five (5) highest scoring shots, or to have this series annulled and to repeat the series.



## **8.6.7 Disturbances**

Should a shooter consider that he was disturbed while firing a shot, he must hold his pistol pointing down range and immediately inform the Range Officer or Jury Member by raising his free hand. He must not disturb other shooters.

### **8.6.7.1 If the claim is considered justified:**

**8.6.7.1.1** the shot (50 m Pistol, 10 m Air Pistol, 25 m Center Fire Pistol and 25 m Pistol) must be annulled and the shooter may repeat the shot and complete the series;

**8.6.7.1.2** the series (25 m Rapid Fire Pistol, 25 m Standard Pistol), must be annulled and the shooter may repeat the series.

### **8.6.7.2 If the claim is considered not justified:**

**8.6.7.2.1** if the shooter has finished his series, the shot or series must be credited to the shooter;

**8.6.7.2.2** if the shooter has not finished his series due to the claimed disturbance, the shooter may repeat or complete the series. Scoring and penalties are as follows:

**8.6.7.2.2.1** in the **25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event** the series may be repeated and the score must be recorded as the total of the lowest value hit on each target;

**8.6.7.2.2.2** in the **25 m Standard Pistol Event** the series may be repeated and the score must be recorded as the total of the five (5) lowest value hits on the target;

**8.6.7.2.2.3** in the **25 m Pistol and 25 m Center Fire Pistol Events** the series may be completed and the score must be recorded;

**8.6.7.2.2.4** two (2) points must also be deducted from the score of the repeated or completed series;

**8.6.7.2.2.5** in any repeated series, all five (5) shots must be fired at the target. Any shot(s) not fired or not hitting the target must be scored as a miss(es).

**8.6.7.2.3** In the **50 m Pistol and Air Pistol Events**, the shot will be credited to the shooter and he may continue shooting; no penalty is applied.

## **8.6.8 Excessive Hits – 25 m Pistol Events**

If there are excessive hits on a target in the Rapid Fire Event or Stages, where target patches are used, and it cannot be established which hole(s) was or was not patched or uncovered, the shooter may accept the lowest value hit(s) or repeat the series. He may not be credited with more than the five highest value hits or less than the five lowest value hits on the target(s).

## **8.6.9 Timing**



If a shooter considers that the time elapsed between the command specified in the Rules and the green light coming on or the facing of the targets was too fast or too slow, and therefore not according to the time specified in the Rules, he must hold his pistol pointing down range and immediately inform a Range Officer or Jury Member by raising his free hand. He must not disturb other shooters.

- 8.6.9.1 If it is found that his **claim is justified**, he may begin again.
- 8.6.9.2 If his claim is found **not justified**, he may fire the series, but a two (2) points penalty must be deducted from the score of that series.
- 8.6.9.3 Once the shooter has **fired the first shot** in the series, such a claim must not be accepted.
- 8.6.9.4 If the shooter **fires and then stops** and makes his claim, the shot(s) fired must be recorded and credited. He may not repeat the series. The shot(s) that he has not fired must be recorded as a miss(es).
- 8.6.9.5 If a shooter considers that the **time of the series was too short**, he may inform a Range Officer immediately after finishing the series.
- 8.6.9.5.1 The Range Officer and/or Jury must verify the timing of the mechanism.
- 8.6.9.5.2 If it is confirmed that there has been an error, the protesting shooter's series must be annulled and repeated.
- 8.6.9.5.3 If the claim is considered not justified, the result of the series must be credited to the shooter and recorded.

## 8.7.0 **FIRING POINT ALLOCATION AND ELIMINATION EVENTS**

### 8.7.1 **Basic Principle for Allocation of Firing Points**

- 8.7.1.1 Individual shooters and teams/nations must be able to shoot under conditions which are as nearly equal as possible.
- 8.7.1.1.1 Shooters from the same nation should not be allocated adjacent firing positions.
- 8.7.1.1.2 Shooters from the same nation should be split as equitably as possible between relays.
- 8.7.1.2 If the number of shooters and the available firing points make it possible, the events should be completed in one day.
- 8.7.1.3 If a competition lasts for **more than one day**, all shooters must fire an equal number of shots/series each day.
- 8.7.1.4 If there are **more shooters than firing points**, the event must be divided into relays by drawing of lots, taking into account the need to **distribute team members/nations equitably** between relays.





- 8.7.1.5** Shooters must be divided as equally as possible between the relays (and see 8.7.3 for 50 m Pistol).
- 8.7.1.6** If an event is divided into two parts or days, all shooters must finish the first part before the second part or day may begin.
- 8.7.2** **10 m Air Pistol Events**  
If there are more shooters than targets in air pistol events the firing points must be allocated by drawing lots for two or more relays.
- 8.7.3** **50 m Pistol – Elimination**
- 8.7.3.1** If the number of shooters exceeds the useable capacity of the range, an Elimination must be conducted.
- 8.7.3.1.1** Any Elimination must be over the complete course of fire.
- 8.7.3.1.2** The qualification shooters must consist of a proportionate number of highest ranking shooters from each elimination relay, counting only those who participate. The number of shooters who will qualify must be announced as soon as possible.
- 8.7.3.1.3** **Formula:** The usable number of firing points is divided by the total number of shooters starting in the competition multiplied by the number of shooters starting in the relay to give the number of shooters going forward from the Elimination to the Qualification. e.g. 60 firing points and 101 shooters;  
1<sup>st</sup> relay: 54 shooters start = 32.08 → 32 shooters forward;  
2<sup>nd</sup> relay: 47 shooters start = 27.92 → 28 shooters forward.
- 8.7.3.2** When team matches are programmed and eliminations are required, team members/nations must be equitably divided between the elimination relays. Team scores are taken from these relays.
- 8.7.3.2.1** If insufficient targets are available to allocate two team members from each team to the first relay and the remaining member from each team to the second relay, then it will be necessary to have three relays with one member from each team on each relay.
- 8.7.3.3** A shooter who does not qualify must not be allowed to participate further in the event.
- 8.7.3.4** If there are tied scores for the last places in Elimination the order of ranking will be determined according to the Tie Breaking Rules (see 8.12.2).



#### 8.7.4 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event

8.7.4.1 The second 30 shot stage must begin only after all shooters have completed the first 30 shot stage. If there are fewer shooters than are necessary to completely fill all relays in the first stage, then the gaps must be left in the last relay of the first stage.

8.7.4.2 For the **2nd stage**, the order of relays must be changed as follows:

8.7.4.2.1 A shooter having fired in the left side firing station in the first stage, must shoot in the right side firing station (of the same Range Section) in the second stage (and vice versa).

#### 8.7.4.3 When the event is held on one day

8.7.4.3.1 All shooters in any relay for the first stage all shoot together again in one relay in the second stage, and in the same Range Sections although reversed; for example:

Stage	Relay	Range Section 1		Range Section 2		Range Section 3		Range Section 4	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	<b>Bay</b>								
1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	4	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
2	1	2	1	4	3	6	5	8	7
2	2	10	9	12	11	14	13	16	15
2	3	18	17	20	19	22	21	24	23
2	4	26	25	28	27	30	29	32	31



#### 8.7.4.4 When the event is held over two days

8.7.4.4.1 For a competition to be completed in two days the first relay in the second stage must be the middle relay of the first stage, or if there is an equal number of relays, the relay immediately after the middle of the first stage. In the event that any numbered position is unoccupied on the first day of the competition, the new location of that same numbered position will remain unoccupied on the second day; for example:

Stage Day	Relay	Range Section 1		Range Section 2		Range Section 3		Range Section 4	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
	<b>Bay</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>H</b>
1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	3	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	4	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
2	1	18	17	20	19	22	21	24	23
2	2	26	25	28	27	30	29	32	31
2	3	2	1	4	3	6	5	8	7
2	4	10	9	12	11	14	13	16	15

8.7.4.4.2 Subsequent relays follow in the same order from the first stage, then going to the first relay of the first stage, etc., until all relays have been listed for the second stage.

#### 8.8.0 MALFUNCTIONS

##### 8.8.1 General

Should a pistol break down or cease to function, the shooter is allowed to repair the pistol.

8.8.1.1 In all cases the Range Officers or Jury must be informed so they may decide on the measures to be taken.

##### 8.8.2 50 m Pistol and 10 m Air Pistol Events

8.8.2.1 The **maximum extra shooting time** allowed to repair or replace a pistol is 15 minutes and must be completed in the same relay.

8.8.2.2 Unlimited sighting shots must be allowed during the remaining shooting time, but only before competition shots are resumed (see 8.6.5).

8.8.2.3 Extra time and additional sighting shots must only be granted if the interruption is not due to a fault of the shooter.



### **8.8.3 25 m Pistol Events**

- 8.8.3.1** A shooter is allowed a maximum of 15 minutes to repair or replace a pistol in order to resume the competition.
- 8.8.3.2** If the repair is likely to take more than 15 minutes, the shooter, at his request, may be granted more time by the Jury.
- 8.8.3.3** If extra repair time is granted he will complete the competition at a time and place determined by the Jury or,
- 8.8.3.4** he may continue to fire with another pistol of the same type of mechanism (semiautomatic, single shot or revolver) and of the same caliber.
- 8.8.3.5** If a substitute pistol is used it must be approved by the Equipment Control Section.
- 8.8.3.6** In the 25 m events the Jury must allow one (1) extra sighting series of five (5) shots.

### **8.8.4 25 m Pistol Events Malfunctions**

- 8.8.4.1** If a shot has not been fired due to a malfunction, and if the shooter wishes to claim a malfunction, he must hold his pistol pointing down range, retain his grip, and immediately inform a Range Officer by raising his free hand. He must not disturb other shooters.
- 8.8.4.1.1** A shooter may try to correct a malfunction and continue the series, but after attempting any correction, he may not claim an ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION unless the firing pin has broken, or any other part of the pistol is damaged sufficiently to prevent the pistol from functioning.
- 8.8.4.2** If a Malfunction (allowable or non-allowable) occurs in the sighting series it must not be registered as a malfunction. The shooter may complete the sighting series by shooting the unfired shots during one (1) further sighting series. In precision stages the unfired shots may be fired in a maximum of two (2) minutes.
- 8.8.4.3 Types of Malfunctions**
- 8.8.4.3.1 ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTIONS (AM) are:**
- 8.8.4.3.1.1** a bullet is lodged in the barrel;
- 8.8.4.3.1.2** the trigger mechanism has failed to operate;
- 8.8.4.3.1.3** there is an undischarged cartridge in the chamber and the trigger mechanism has been released and operated;
- 8.8.4.3.1.4** the cartridge case has not been extracted or ejected;
- 8.8.4.3.1.5** the cartridge, magazine, cylinder, or other part of the pistol has jammed;
- 8.8.4.3.1.6** the firing pin has broken, or any other part of the pistol is damaged sufficiently to prevent the pistol from functioning;



- 8.8.4.3.1.7** the pistol fires automatically without the trigger being released. The shooter must stop firing immediately and must not continue to use such a pistol without the permission of a Range Officer or a Jury Member. Should the automatically fired shot(s) hit the target, the hit(s) found highest up on the target shall be disregarded. After any repeat series all the shot(s), except those that were disregarded on the one target concerned, must be included to establish the score;
- 8.8.4.3.1.8** the slide jams or the empty case is not ejected. This applies even if a case-catcher is used.
- 8.8.4.3.2** **NON-ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTIONS (NAM) are:**
- 8.8.4.3.2.1** the shooter has touched the breech, mechanism or safety catch or the pistol has been touched by another person before being inspected by the Range Officer;
- 8.8.4.3.2.2** the safety catch has not been released;
- 8.8.4.3.2.3** the shooter had not loaded his pistol;
- 8.8.4.3.2.4** the shooter had loaded less cartridges than prescribed;
- 8.8.4.3.2.5** the shooter did not allow the trigger to return far enough after the previous shot;
- 8.8.4.3.2.6** the pistol was loaded with the wrong ammunition;
- 8.8.4.3.2.7** the magazine was not inserted correctly, or had fallen out during shooting unless this is due to damage to the mechanism;
- 8.8.4.3.2.8** the malfunction is due to any cause that could reasonably have been corrected by the shooter.
- 8.8.4.4** **Determining the Cause of a Malfunction**
- If the external appearance of the pistol does not show an obvious reason for the malfunction and if the shooter does not claim that there may be a bullet stuck in the barrel the Range Officer must take the pistol without interfering with or touching the mechanism, point the pistol in a safe direction and pull the trigger one time only to determine whether the trigger mechanism had been released.
- 8.8.4.4.1** If the pistol is a revolver, the Range Officer must not pull the trigger unless the hammer is in the cocked position.
- 8.8.4.4.2** If the pistol does not discharge, the Range Officer must complete the examination of the pistol to determine the cause of the malfunction and to decide whether or not the malfunction is allowable.



- 8.8.4.5** The Range Officer decides, after inspection of the pistol, that there is an **ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION** or a **NON-ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION**.
- 8.8.4.5.1** In the case of a **NON-ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION** every shot that is not fired will be scored as a miss (zero). No re-fire or completion is permitted. Only the values of shots fired will be credited to the shooter. The shooter may continue to shoot the remainder of the event.
- 8.8.4.5.2** In the case of an **ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION** the following procedures will be followed.
- 8.8.4.5.2.1 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol, 25 m Standard Pistol**
- 8.8.4.5.2.1.1** The number of shots already fired must be recorded and the series may be repeated.
- 8.8.4.5.2.1.2** The shooter must fire all five (5) shots at the target(s) in any repeat series, unless a further malfunction occurs. Any shot(s) not fired or not hitting the target in the re-fire must be scored as a miss(es) (zero(s)). The shooter may continue to shoot the remainder of the event.
- 8.8.4.5.2.1.3 Scoring: ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION**
- 8.8.4.5.2.1.4 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol:** The score must be recorded as the total of the lowest value hit on each target in the two (2) series.
- 8.8.4.5.2.1.5 25 m Standard Pistol:** The score must be recorded as the total of the five (5) lowest value hits on the target.
- 8.8.4.5.2.1.6** If the shooter is unable to complete a full series in the one (1) permitted re-shoot, he must be credited only with as many of the lowest value hit(s) as the highest number of shots he has fired in the series or in the repeat series.
- 8.8.4.5.2.2 25 m Pistol and 25 m Center Fire Pistol**  
Precision Stage and Rapid Fire Stage:
- 8.8.4.5.2.2.1** the number of shots is recorded and the series may be completed;
- 8.8.4.5.2.2.2** shot(s) to complete the series must be fired in the immediately following series (in the Precision Stage a maximum time of one (1) minute will be allowed for each shot to be fired) or exposure(s) (Rapid Fire Stage).
- 8.8.4.5.2.2.3** Any shot(s) not fired or not hitting the targets must be scored as miss(es) (zero(s)).
- 8.8.4.5.2.2.4** The five shot series must be scored in the normal manner.



#### **8.8.4.5.3 All 25 m Pistol Events**

Repeating or completing a series due to a malfunction must be permitted:

**8.8.4.5.3.1** once in each 30 shot stage of the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol, 25 m Pistol and 25 m Center Fire Pistol events;

**8.8.4.5.3.2** once in the 150 seconds stage and once in the combined twenty (20) seconds and ten (10) second stages of the 25 m Standard Pistol event.

**8.8.4.5.4** **Interrupted series** (after an Allowable Malfunction) in the 25 m Pistol Events will be repeated or completed in the same time stage with the following regular series. The final series of this stage will be fired immediately after all other shooters have completed that time stage.

**8.8.4.6** In all cases, when scoring malfunctions, the appropriate form (A,B,C or D) must be used. For the forms to be used, see the end of the Pistol Rules before the Index.

#### **8.8.5 Failure of Electronic Scoring Target Systems or Paper Target Systems**

##### **8.8.5.1 In the event of a failure of ALL the targets on a range:**

**8.8.5.1.1** the expired shooting time must be recorded by the Chief Range Officer and the Jury;

**8.8.5.1.2** all completed competition shots of each shooter must be counted and recorded. In the event of a range power supply failure, this may involve waiting until power is restored to enable the number of shots registered by the target, not necessarily on the firing point monitor, to be established.

##### **8.8.5.2 Failure of 10 m or 50 m Electronic Scoring Target Systems**

**8.8.5.2.1** After the failure is rectified and the full range is in operation, an **additional five (5) minutes** will be added to the competition time remaining. The time for recommencing is to be announced over the loudspeaker system at least five (5) minutes beforehand. Shooters must be allowed to resume their position in the five (5) minutes before the competition restarts. Unlimited sighting shots must be allowed during the remaining shooting time, but only before competition shots are resumed.



### **8.8.5.3 In the event of failure of a SINGLE target**

When single targets fail to function (see Rule 8.6.5 Interruptions).

**8.8.5.3.1** If a shooter complains during sighting shots about the correct recording or evaluation of the shot(s), the Jury may offer to move him to another firing point. In 10 m and 50 m the shooter is given appropriate extra time. In 25 m the shooter is given an extra sighting series. The Jury will examine the sighting shot(s) on the original firing point as soon as possible applying the **Procedure for Examination of Electronic Scoring Target (8.5.7.6.1)** on the original firing point .

**8.8.5.3.2** If this subsequent examination shows that the target on the original firing point provided correct results, the shooter will be penalized with the DEDUCTION of two (2) points from the lowest value shot of the first competition series.

### **8.8.5.4 Complaint concerning failure to register or display a shot on the monitor of an Electronic Scoring Target system (10 m and 50 m)**

**8.8.5.4.1** The shooter must hold his pistol pointing down range, retain his grip, and immediately inform a Range Officer by raising his free hand. The range official must make a written note of the time of the complaint. One or more Jury Member(s) must go to the firing position.

**8.8.5.4.2** The shooter will be directed to fire one more aimed shot at his target.

**8.8.5.4.3** If the value and location of this shot is registered and displayed on the monitor, the shooter will be directed to continue the competition. The value and location of this **extra** shot must be recorded. The time of firing this extra shot, its shot-number (having included the missing shot) and its value and its shot-location, and the firing point number must be given to the Jury in writing and recorded on the Range Register and a Range Incident Report.

**8.8.5.4.4** After the end of that relay of the competition, the **Procedure for Examination of Electronic Scoring Targets (8.5.7.6.1)** will be applied. Using this information and the time of the extra shot and its location, the Jury will determine whether all shots, including the extra shot are recorded on the computer record.

**8.8.5.4.5** If all the shots are recorded correctly, then the questioned shot will be counted in the score of the shooter, as will the shot fired immediately after (as the extra shot), but the last shot fired (extra to the competition) will be annulled.





- 8.8.5.4.6** If the questioned shot has not been located applying the **Procedure for Examination of Electronic Scoring Targets (8.5.7.6.1)** nor elsewhere, then only those correctly recorded shots, excluding the last shot fired (extra to the competition), are to be counted in the score of the shooter.
- 8.8.5.4.7** If the questioned shot has not been located in the computer memory, but is located elsewhere, the Jury will determine the validity and score-value of the questioned shot.
- 8.8.5.4.8** If the extra shot fired as directed does not register or display and the Electronic Scoring Target cannot be repaired within five (5) minutes, the shooter will be moved to a reserve position. He will be permitted unlimited sighting shots at one sighting target at the beginning of his remaining shooting time together with any time extension granted **plus an additional five (5) minutes**. Then he will repeat the two (2) competition shots which did not register or display on the previous target used. The shooter will be credited with the score of all the shots which were displayed on the monitor of the first target plus the score of all the properly fired competition shots which were displayed on the second target used. If the two (2) extra shots are later found in the computer record of the previous target they will be annulled.
- 8.8.5.5** **Failure of the paper or rubber band**
- If Jury decides that the problem is because of the failure of the paper or rubber band to advance the shooter will be moved to a reserve position. He will be permitted unlimited sighting shots to be taken within the time remaining for the competition plus any additional time granted plus an additional five (5) minutes. Then he will repeat the number of competition shots determined by the Jury. The shooter will be credited with the score of all the shots which were correctly displayed on the monitor of the first target plus the score of all the necessary competition shots fired on the second target to complete the course of fire. After the relay the Jury will decide which shots are to be counted from each target.
- 8.8.5.6** **Failure of 25 m Electronic Scoring Target Systems**
- 8.8.5.6.1** After the target is repaired and the full range, or Range Section, is in operation, an **additional sighting series** and a one (1) minute pause will be given before the start of the completion of the series in accordance with the rules below.
- 8.8.5.6.2** **25 m Pistol and 25 m Center Fire Pistol Events**
- 8.8.5.6.2.1** The shooter will COMPLETE the series of five shots in the same way as for an ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION. The shooter should fire the number of shots that had not been recorded by the target when the failure occurred.



- 8.8.5.6.3 25 m Standard Pistol and 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Events**
- 8.8.5.6.3.1** If the series was NOT completed and recorded, it will be ANNULLED and REPEATED. If the five (5) shots were recorded for any shooter, the series score will be recorded and no repetition will be permitted by that shooter.
- 8.8.5.6.4 Failure of a Single Target**
- 8.8.5.6.4.1** If there is a failure of a single target or a group of five targets (25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event) the shooter may be moved to another firing position in the same, or if necessary, a following relay. After the problem is resolved, a separate sighting series and a one (1) minute pause will be given before the firing of the next series in accordance with the rule above.
- 8.8.5.6.5 Complaint concerning failure to register or display a shot on the monitor(s) of 25 m Electronic Scoring Target systems, or it shows a zero that was not expected.**
- 8.8.5.6.5.1** The shooter must immediately inform – at the latest when the five (5) shot series is completed – the nearest range official of the failure. Note: the shooter must notify a range official using the same procedure as for a pistol-malfunction, keeping his pistol pointing down range. The range official must make a written note of the time of the complaint. One or more Jury Members must go to the firing position.
- 8.8.5.6.5.2** In the 25 m Pistol, 25 m Center Fire Pistol and in the 150 seconds stage of the 25 m Standard Pistol Event, the shooter will be directed to COMPLETE the series of five shots.
- 8.8.5.6.5.3** in the 25 m Standard Pistol, the Rapid Fire Stages of the 25 m Pistol and 25 m Center Fire Pistol, and the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event, there will be no repeated series.
- 8.8.5.6.5.4 After the series has been completed, the Procedure for Examination for Electronic Scoring Targets (8.5.7.6.1) will be applied.**
- 8.8.6 Protest concerning the shot-value on Electronic Scoring Targets (see 8.13.4.2)**
- 8.8.6.1** After the relay, the detailed printer results (LOG-Print) must be generated by the Technical or Range Officers for all firing lanes on which complaints or protests have been made, and for the immediately adjacent lanes, before the equipment is reset for the next relay.
- 8.8.6.2** After the completion of the relay, the **Procedure for Examination of Electronic Scoring Targets (8.5.7.6.1)** will be applied. Any not-indicated shot must be scored by the Classification Jury.



## **8.9.0 RULES OF CONDUCT FOR SHOOTERS AND OFFICIALS**

**USA**  
**8.9.0A** All competitors are responsible for their actions on or off the range when entered in any USA Shooting sanctioned competition. Any activity that may place any other competitor at a disadvantage is prohibited. An individual participating in such activity may be disciplined as in rule 8.9.6.

**8.9.1** Loud noise is not permitted near the firing line. Range officials, Jury Members, team officials, and shooters must **limit their conversation to official business** when they are near the competitors.

**8.9.2** Each team must have a **Team Leader** who is responsible for maintaining discipline within that team. A shooter may be appointed as a Team Leader. The Team leader must cooperate with range officials at all times in the interest of safety, efficient operation of the competition and good sportsmanship. A Team Leader is responsible for all official affairs concerning a team.

### **8.9.3 The Team Leader has the responsibility of:**

**8.9.3.1** completing the necessary entries with accurate information and to submit them to the appropriate officials within the designated time limit;

**8.9.3.2** being familiar with the program;

**8.9.3.3** having team members report, ready to shoot, at the designated firing point or range, at the correct time, with approved equipment;

**8.9.3.4** checking scores and filing protests, if necessary;

**8.9.3.5** observing preliminary and official bulletins, scores and announcements;

**8.9.3.6** receiving official information and requests and passing them on to team members.

**8.9.4** **The shooter should report**, ready to compete, at the designated firing point at the correct time, with approved equipment.

### **8.9.5 Coaching during the conduct of any Event**

All types of coaching while a shooter is on the firing line **are forbidden**. While on the firing line, a shooter may speak only with Jury Members or range officials.

**8.9.5.1** If a **shooter wishes to speak** with anyone else, the shooter must unload his pistol, and leave it in a safe condition on the firing line (on the firing point bench if possible). In the case of bolt action pistols, the bolt must be both open and back. A shooter may leave the firing line only after notifying a Range Officer and without disturbing other shooters.



- 8.9.5.2** If a **team official wishes to speak** with a team member on the firing line, the team official must not contact the shooter directly or talk with the shooter while he is on the firing line. The team official must obtain permission from a Range Officer or Jury Member, who will call the shooter off the firing line.
- 8.9.5.3** If a team official or shooter violates the rules concerning coaching, a warning must be issued the first time. In repeated cases two (2) points must be deducted from the shooter's score and the team official must leave the vicinity of the firing line.
- 8.9.6 Penalties for Rule violations**
- 8.9.6.1** In cases of violation of the Rules or instructions of Range Officers or the Jury, the following penalties may be imposed on the shooter by a Jury Member or the Jury.
- USA** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, the use of cards as detailed below is not required. The actions may be expressed verbally, but must still be documented as appropriate in all cases.
- 8.9.6.1A**
- 8.9.6.1.1** A warning to the shooter must be **expressed in terms** that will leave no doubt that it is an official **WARNING** and the yellow card must be shown. However, it is not necessary to precede other penalties with a warning. This must be recorded on a Range Incident Report and noted on the Range Register by the Jury Member.
- 8.9.6.2** Deduction of points from the score, expressed by a minimum of two (2) Jury Members, showing a green card with the word **DEDUCTION**. This must be recorded on a Range Incident Report marked on the printer strip and noted on the Range Register by a Jury Member.
- 8.9.6.3** Disqualification, expressed by the Jury showing a red card with the word **DISQUALIFICATION**. A Disqualification may only be given by decision of a majority of the Jury.
- 8.9.6.3.1** In the case of a disqualification in the Finals the shooter will be ranked on the last place of the participating finalists, but may retain his Qualification score.
- 8.9.6.4** The size of the penalty cards should be approximately 70 mm x 100 mm.



- 8.9.6.5**      **Infringements should normally be graded by the Jury as follows:**
- 8.9.6.5.1**      in the case of **open violations** of the Rules (pistols, clothing, position, coaching etc.) an official WARNING must first be given so that the shooter may have the opportunity to correct the fault. Whenever possible, the warning should be given during the training period or sighting shots. If the shooter does not correct the fault within the time stipulated by the Jury, two (2) points must be deducted from his score. If the shooter still does not correct the fault, disqualification must be imposed;
- 8.9.6.5.2**      in the case of **concealed violations** of the Rules, when the fault is deliberately concealed, disqualification must be imposed.
- 8.9.6.6**      If a shooter **impedes another shooter** in an unsportsmanlike manner when the latter is shooting, two (2) points must be deducted. If the incident is repeated, disqualification must be imposed.
- 8.9.6.7**      If, when asked to give an explanation for an incident, a shooter consciously and knowingly gives **false information**, two (2) points must be deducted. In serious cases the shooter may be disqualified by the Jury.
- 8.9.6.8**      If a shooter handles a pistol in a **dangerous manner** or violates any **safety rules**, the shooter may be disqualified by the Jury.
- 8.9.6.9**      If the Range Officer or Jury considers that the shooter is **delaying the competition** unnecessarily, with the intention of gaining unfair advantage, the shooter must be warned by a Jury Member. For every similar fault thereafter, two (2) points must be deducted from the shooter's score.
- 8.9.7**      All irregularities, penalties, misses, malfunctions, extra time allowed, repeated shots or repeated series, annulment of shots, etc., must be clearly marked and recorded on a Range Incident Report Form IR (see form at the end of the Pistol Rules), the Range Register, printer strip, on the target and on the score card (paper target) by a Range Officer and/or Jury Member for the attention of the Classification Office.
- 8.9.8**      **Deductions from the score** must always be made in the series in which the violation occurred. If general deductions are involved they must be made from the lowest value competition shot(s) in the first series.
- 8.10.0**      **EQUIPMENT CONTROL**
- 8.10.1**      The Organizing Committee must provide a complete set of gauges and instruments for equipment control before and during ISSF Championships. Calibration Certification or Test Equipment must be provided.



- USA**  
**8.10.1A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, equipment control examinations are not mandatory. The competition director may determine the equipment control procedures based on available time and equipment measuring gauges. Equipment may be spot checked.
- 8.10.2** The Organizing Committee must inform team officials and shooters, in sufficient time prior to the competition, where and when they may have their equipment inspected.
- 8.10.3** The Equipment Control Section will be assisted and supervised by a Jury Member(s).
- 8.10.4** The Equipment Control Section must register the name of the shooter, the make (manufacturer), serial number, and caliber of each pistol approved.
- 8.10.5** All approved equipment must be marked with a seal or sticker and the approval must also be recorded on the Equipment Control Card.
- 8.10.6** After equipment has been approved, it must not be altered at any time prior to or during the competition in any way that would conflict with the ISSF Rules.
- 8.10.7** If there are any doubts regarding an alteration, the equipment must be returned to Equipment Control for re-inspection and approval.
- 8.10.8** Approval of any equipment is valid only for the competition for which the inspection was made.
- 8.11.0** **SCORING PROCEDURES (Paper Targets)**
- 8.11.1** Shots which do not hit the scoring rings of the shooter's own target must be scored as misses.
- 8.11.1.1** **Paper targets** from the 50 m Pistol and 10 m Air Pistol events must be scored in the Classification Office. Targets from the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol, 25 m Center Fire Pistol, 25 m Pistol, and 25 m Standard Pistol events should be scored at the range.
- 8.11.2** **25 m Events**
- 8.11.2.1** The score card (kept by the Second Register Keeper) must be signed by the Target Officer and the Target Line Jury Member. This original card must be sent to the Classification Office by a secure means, for verification of addition and final recording.
- 8.11.2.2** **Skid Shots**
- 8.11.2.2.1** Shots fired while the target is in motion must not be scored as hits unless the greatest horizontal dimension of the bullet hole (surface lead/bullet marking on the target is ignored) measures not more than 7mm in the 25 m Rimfire 5.6mm (.22") Events, or 11mm in the 25 m Center Fire Pistol Event.



- 8.11.2.2.2** The horizontally elongated bullet hole in the target must be measured with a skid gauge. All measurements made using a skid gauge must be made using the inside edges of the engraved lines (see Technical Rules Section 6.0).
- 8.11.2.2.3** When using the transparent skid gauge and the inside edge of the engraved line touches a scoring ring, the score will count to the higher value of the two zones.
- 8.11.2.3** The Jury must supervise all scoring procedures.
- 8.11.2.4** **Marking, Scoring and Recording Shot Values**
- 8.11.2.4.1** As soon as the Target Officer receives the signal that the range is safe, the targets must be faced. The Target Officer, along with at least one Jury Member, must signal the values of the bullet holes on each target and call them loudly to the Register Keeper on the firing line. The Register Keeper records them on the Range Register and on the small scoreboard near his desk.
- 8.11.2.4.2** The Second Register Keeper must accompany the Target Officer and record the value of the shots on a scorecard as they are called by the Target Officer.
- 8.11.2.4.3** The position and value of the shot on the target must be indicated to the shooter and spectators as follows:
- 8.11.2.4.3.1** colored spotting discs in the **25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event**. These discs should have a diameter of 30 mm to 50 mm. They must be colored red on one side and white on the other. They should have a spindle through the center of the disc extending on both sides of approximately 5 mm diameter and 30 mm in length. After every five shot series, and after the value of the shots has been decided and called, the discs must be placed in the bullet holes by the Target Officer;
- 8.11.2.4.3.2** a ten must be indicated with the red side facing the shooter. Values less than ten must be indicated with the white side facing the shooter. After the hits have been indicated in this manner, the total result for the series must be shown on the small scoreboard near the target line, and recorded by the Second Register Keeper. The series total must also be called. The discs must then be removed and the targets patched;



**8.11.2.4.3.3** in the **25 m Standard Pistol, 25 m Pistol and 25 m Center Fire Pistol Events**, shot values and locations are indicated by means of a wand with a handle approximately 300 mm long and with a small disc on one end with a diameter of 30 mm to 50 mm, colored red on one side and white on the other. The disc must be placed over the bullet hole(s) in the ten ring with the red side facing the shooter, as the Target Officer calls the value of the hit(s). For bullet holes with a value less than ten, the white side must be shown. Where a series of shots are fired at the same target, the scores should be called commencing with the tens. The total for the series should be called after all shots have been indicated individually.

**8.11.2.4.4** Sighting shots must be indicated and recorded.

**8.11.3 For targets scored officially on the range**

**8.11.3.1** The Target Officer and the Range Officer must verify that the results on the scoreboard are the same as recorded at the Target Line.

**8.11.3.2** Should there be any difference of opinion regarding the recording of a shot value, the matter must be resolved immediately.

**8.11.3.3** As soon as shots are indicated and recorded:

**8.11.3.3.1** the targets must be patched and made ready for the next series (Rapid Fire Pistol Event and Rapid Fire Stages); or

**8.11.3.3.2** the targets must be replaced and the Backing Targets patched or replaced for the next series;

**8.11.3.3.3** the targets and Backing Targets must be removed rapidly and replaced with new targets for the next shooter.

**8.11.3.4** The completed scorecard must be signed by the shooter next to the score total before leaving the range. A shooter who fails to sign the scorecard may not later protest the score shown on that scorecard.

**8.12.0 TIE-BREAKING**

**8.12.1 Individual Ties**

**8.12.1.1** All scores will be broken for ties after the Qualification stage, except for perfect scores. Ties will be broken to decide the order of ranking as follows.

**8.12.2** Ties for the 50 m Pistol, 10 m Air Pistol, and from the 4<sup>th</sup> place if not resolved by any shoot-off for the 25 m events (for places one (1) to three (3) see 8.12.2.6) will be decided by:

**8.12.2.1** the highest score of the last ten shot series working backward by 10 shot series until the tie is broken;

**8.12.2.2** the highest number of 10's, 9's, 8's, etc.;

**8.12.2.3** the highest number of inner tens;





- 8.12.2.4** if any ties remain, the shooters must have the same ranking and must be listed in Latin alphabetical order using the shooter's family names.
- USA** In USA Shooting sanctioned 'aggregate' events (more than one course of fire for the competition), the breaking of multiple course aggregate ties will be accomplished as follows in the order listed:
- 8.12.2.4A**
- USA** By comparison of each course, beginning with the last course score and working backward until the tie is broken.
- 8.12.2.4B**
- USA**
- 8.12.2.4C** Then follow ISSF 8.12.2.1, 2, 3, & 4.
- 8.12.2.5** For entry to the Finals, the classification for the first eight (8) places in 50 m Pistol Men, 10 m Air Pistol and 25 m Pistol will be made according to the above count back rules. For the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Men, if there is a tie to be eligible for the Finals from the Qualification Round, the tie will be broken by a shoot-off (see 8.12.2.5.2).
- 8.12.2.5.1** **A drawing of lots** by the Classification Jury will determine Finals start positions when:
- 8.12.2.5.1.1** several shooters obtain the maximum score in a Qualification;
- 8.12.2.5.1.2** an unbreakable tie occurs among two or more finalists.
- 8.12.2.5.1.3** an unbreakable tie occurs among two or more shooters on the last Finals start position (e.g. eighth and ninth place), to determine who will shoot in the Finals.
- 8.12.2.5.2** When in the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event there are more than six (6) shooters eligible for the Finals start because of tied scores, the tie will be broken by a shoot-off as follows.
- 8.12.2.5.2.1** Shooters tied for sixth place will be allocated new firing points on the Qualification range by drawing of lots under the direction of the Jury. If more shooters are tied than target groups are available, the firing sequence will also be determined by drawing of lots.
- 8.12.2.5.2.2** In the event of a further tied score on the 6<sup>th</sup> place the shoot-off will be continued until the tie is broken.
- 8.12.2.5.2.3** All shooters tied will be ranked according to the score from the shoot-off. Remaining ties on 7<sup>th</sup> or lower places will be decided by the count back rules.



**8.12.2.6 Ties – Individual 25 m Non Olympic Events for the first three places** (and to determine the shooters to take part in the Finals in the 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol event).

**8.12.2.6.1** Ties must be decided by a **shoot-off** consisting of one series. All shooters tied for third place or sixth (8.12.2.5.2) will be ranked according to the score from the shoot-off which will be conducted as follows:

Event	Shoot-off series	Sighting series
25 m Rapid Fire Pistol	one (1) four (4) second series	one (1) four (4) second series
25 m Pistol Women and 25 m Center Fire Pistol	one (1) five (5) shot series in the rapid fire course	one (1) five (5) shot series in the rapid fire course
25 m Standard Pistol	one (1) 10 seconds series	five (5) sighting shots in a 150 seconds series

**8.12.2.6.2 Rules for Shoot-Offs**

**8.12.2.6.2.1** The shoot-off must begin as soon as possible and practicable after the Protest Time has expired after the official scores are posted on the Main Scoreboard. If the shoot-off is not held at a prearranged time that has been formally announced, the shooters involved must remain in contact with the Chief Range Officer pending an announcement as to time and place.

**8.12.2.6.2.2** Shooters with tied scores will be allocated adjacent firing points by drawing of lots under the supervision of the Jury. If more shooters have equal scores the firing sequence will also be determined by the drawing of lots. When several shooters are tied for more than one ranking place, the tie for the lowest ranking position will be broken first, followed by the next ranking higher position until all ties are broken.

**8.12.2.6.2.3** In the event of a **further tied score**, a second shoot-off consisting of **one** (1) series must be fired. If the tie is still not broken, the shoot-offs will continue until the tie is broken.

**8.12.2.6.2.4** If a shooter fails to appear for a shoot-off, he will be ranked last in this shoot-off. If two or more shoot-off shooters fail to appear they will be ranked corresponding to Rule for individual ties (see 8.12.2).

**8.12.2.6.2.5** During the shoot-off, malfunctions and other irregularities must be treated according to the ISSF Rules, but only one (1) malfunction is allowed during the breaking of the tie and any re-shoot or completion will take place immediately.

**8.12.3 Team Ties**



**8.12.3.1** Ties in team events must be decided by totaling the results of all members of a team and following the procedures for breaking individual ties described in Rule 8.12.2.

**8.13.0 PROTESTS AND APPEALS**

**8.13.1 Protest Fee**

**8.13.1.1** Protests US\$ 25.00 or its local equivalent

**8.13.1.2** Appeals US\$ 50.00 or its local equivalent

**8.13.1.3** The fee for the matter in question must be returned if the Protest or Appeal is upheld, or will be retained by the Organizing Committee if the Protest or Appeal is denied.

**8.13.2 Verbal Protests**

Any shooter or team official has the right to protest a condition of the competition, decision or action immediately and verbally to a competition official, Range Officer or Jury Member. Such protests may be submitted on the following matters and the protest fee becomes payable:

**8.13.2.1** a shooter or team official considers that the ISSF Regulations, ISSF Rules or competition program were not followed in conducting the competition;

**USA**

**8.13.2.1A** Or USA Shooting Rules.

**8.13.2.2** a shooter or team official does not agree with a decision or action by a competition official, Range Officer or Jury Member;

**8.13.2.3** a shooter was impeded or disturbed by other shooter(s), competition official(s), spectator(s), member(s) of the media or other person(s) or cause(s);

**8.13.2.4** a shooter had a long interruption in shooting caused by range equipment failure, the clarification of irregularities or other cause(s);

**8.13.2.5** a shooter had irregularities regarding shooting times, including shooting times that were too short or the non-appearance of targets within the specified time.

**8.13.2.6** Competition officials, Range Officers and Jury Members must consider verbal protests immediately. They may take immediate action to correct the situation or refer the protest to the full Jury for a decision. In such cases, a Range Officer or Jury Member may stop the shooting temporarily if necessary.



### 8.13.3 Written Protests

8.13.3.1 Any shooter or team official who does **not agree** with the action or decision taken on a **verbal protest** may protest in writing to the Jury. Any shooter or team official also has the right to submit a **written protest** without making a verbal protest. All written protests must be submitted not later than 30 minutes after the matter in question and the protest fee becomes payable.

**USA**  
8.13.3.1A At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, a fee of not more than \$25.00 may be charged by the organizing committee for protests. If the protest is upheld, the fee will be refunded.

8.13.3.2 The Organizing Committee must supply printed forms for use in submitting written protests (copies of Annex P to Article 3.12.3.7).

8.13.3.3 Written protests must be decided by **a majority of the Jury**.

### 8.13.4 Scoring Protests

**In all cases the Classification Office must use the Form PR (see form at the end of the Pistol Rules).**

#### 8.13.4.1 Protest time

8.13.4.1.1 All scoring or results protests must be submitted within **20 minutes** after the official scores are posted on the Main Scoreboard. The time when the scoring Protest Time ends must be shown on the Main Scoreboard, immediately after the posting has been completed. The location to which any score protest should be made must be published in the official program.

**USA**  
8.13.4.1.1A At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, a fee of not more than \$5.00 may be charged by the organizing committee for scoring protests. If the protest is upheld, the fee will be refunded.

**USA**  
8.13.4.1.1B The jury appointed under rule **USA 6.4.1A** may function as a classification jury or a separate classification jury may be appointed.

#### 8.13.4.2 Electronic Scoring Targets

##### 8.13.4.2.1 10 m Air Pistol and 50 m Pistol

8.13.4.2.1.1 If a shooter **contests the value of a shot**, a protest will only be accepted when made before the next shot (except for failure of the paper band or rubber band to advance – see 8.8.5.5) or, if it is the last shot within three (3) minutes.

8.13.4.2.1.2 If a protest is made concerning the value of a shot, the shooter will be requested to fire another shot at the end of the competition, so that this extra shot may be counted if the protest is upheld and the correct value of the disputed shot cannot be determined.



#### **8.13.4.2.2 25 m Pistol Events**

**8.13.4.2.2.1** If a shooter contests the value of a shot, a protest will only be accepted when made before the next shot/series or if it is the last shot/series, within three (3) minutes.

**8.13.4.2.2.2** The decision will be made after applying the **Procedure for Examination of Electronic Scoring Targets (8.5.7.6.1)**.

#### **8.13.4.2.3 All Pistol Events**

**8.13.4.2.3.1** If the protest concerning a shot value other than zero, or failure to register, is not upheld, a two (2) points penalty will be awarded and the protest fee of US\$ 25.00, or its local equivalent, must be paid.

**8.13.4.2.3.2** **Decisions by the Classification Jury** on the value or the number of shots on a target is final and may not be appealed.

#### **8.13.4.3 Paper Targets**

**8.13.4.3.1** When using paper targets, a shooter or team official who considers that a shot was scored or recorded incorrectly may protest that score, except that decisions made regarding the value of shots by using gauges are final and cannot be protested. Scoring protests may only be made on scores which have been decided without using a gauge or when incorrect entries in the result list or score card appear to have been made.

**8.13.4.3.2** When paper targets are used and scored in the Classification Office, the team official or shooter has the right to see the protested shot hole(s) but is not permitted to touch the target(s).

**8.13.4.3.3** Decisions by the Classification Jury on the value or the number of shots on a target are final and may not be appealed.

#### **8.13.5 Appeals**

If there is a disagreement with a Jury decision, the matter may be appealed to the Jury of Appeal. Such appeals must be submitted in writing by the Team Leader or a representative not later than one (1) hour after the Jury decision has been announced. In special circumstances, the time for submitting appeals may be extended up to 24 hours by decision of the Jury of Appeal. Such a decision could postpone the victory ceremony for the Event under appeal.

**USA**  
**8.13.5A** See USA Shooting **General Regulation 2.6.5**. The USA Shooting Board of Directors establishes the National Jury of Appeal Panel from which Juries of Appeal may be formed to decide cases appealed from USA Shooting sanctioned competitions. Juries of Appeal will be appointed as required by USA Shooting.

**8.13.5.1** The decision of the Jury of Appeal **is final**.



**8.13.6** **Copies of all decisions** in response to written protests and appeals must be forwarded by the Organizing Committee or the Technical Delegate(s) to the ISSF Secretary General together with the Final Report and Results for review by the Technical Committee.

**8.14.0** **FINALS IN THE OLYMPIC EVENTS**

**8.14.1**

Event	Men / Women	Shooting Time / Series
10 m Air Pistol	Men	75 seconds
10 m Air Pistol	Women	75 seconds
50 m Pistol	Men	75 seconds
25 m Pistol	Women	Four (4) series of Rapid Fire Stage
25 m Rapid Fire Pistol	Men	Four (4) series of four (4) seconds

**8.14.2** The full program must be included in each Olympic Event as a **Qualification** for the Finals.

**8.14.2.1** **Finalists in each event**

25 m Pistol, 50 m Pistol, 10 m Air Pistol	8 Competitors
25 m Rapid Fire Pistol	6 Competitors

**8.14.2.2** **Starting Positions**

The shooters who qualify for the Finals will have the following start positions according to their Qualification ranking.

**8.14.2.2.1** **10 m Air Pistol and 50 m Pistol Competitions**

Firing point	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Start position	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>

**8.14.2.2.2** **25 m Rapid Fire Pistol**

If range space permits all participants may compete at the same time.

Bay	A	B	C	D	E	F
Start position	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>

**8.14.2.2.2.1** **Or**

Bay		A	B	C
1 <sup>st</sup> relay	Start position	4 <sup>th</sup> place	5 <sup>th</sup> place	6 <sup>th</sup> place
2 <sup>nd</sup> relay	Start position	1 <sup>st</sup> place	2 <sup>nd</sup> place	3 <sup>rd</sup> place

**8.14.2.2.2.2** **Or**



Bay		A	B
1 <sup>st</sup> relay	Start position	5 <sup>th</sup> place	6 <sup>th</sup> place
2 <sup>nd</sup> relay	Start position	3 <sup>rd</sup> place	4 <sup>th</sup> place
3 <sup>rd</sup> relay	Start position	1 <sup>st</sup> place	2 <sup>nd</sup> place

#### 8.14.2.2.3

#### 25 m Pistol:

Bay	Range Section									
	A					B				
Target	1	2	(3)	4	5	1	2	(3)	4	5
Start position	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	-	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	-	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>

#### 8.14.3

#### Number of Targets

##### 8.14.3.1

**10 m and 50 m events:** Ten (10)

##### 8.14.3.1.1

One (1) spare target must be available on the left and right of the eight (8) Finals targets and must show/represent a competition target or aiming mark.

##### 8.14.3.2

#### Paper targets only

##### 8.14.3.2.1

Number of Sighting Targets:

10 m Events:	Four (4) targets in each event
50 m Pistol Event:	One (1) target
25 m Pistol Event:	One (1) target
25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event:	A group of five (5) targets

##### 8.14.3.3

Number of Competition Shots per Target:

10 m and 50 m Pistol Events:	One (1) shot per target.
25 m Pistol Event:	Five (5) shots per target.
25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event:	One (1) shot on each target



#### 8.14.4 Finals Events – Program

##### **ALL RANGE COMMANDS MUST BE GIVEN IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

##### 8.14.4.1 Reporting to the Range for Finals

Team Leaders are responsible for presenting their shooters to the Preparation Area, and report to the Jury at least 20 minutes before the scheduled starting time, complete with all their shooting equipment needed for the Finals. They must be dressed and have only the required shooting equipment. Jury Members and Range Officers should complete their checks in the Preparation Area.

8.14.4.1.1 The **Reporting Time** must be printed in the official shooting program. Any delay must be announced and posted on the Finals range.

8.14.4.1.2 The weights of the triggers of the finalists in the 10 m Air Pistol and 25 m Pistol Events must be tested before the commencement of the Finals.

##### 8.14.4.2 Preparation Time and Presentation of Finalists in 10 m and 50 m Events

The preparation time starts with the command “**PREPARATION TIME BEGINS NOW**”. The shooters will be introduced to the spectators during the Preparation Time and if necessary the first minutes of the sighting time. Before and during Preparation Time shooters may handle their pistols, dry fire and carry out holding and aiming exercises on their assigned firing points.

##### 8.14.4.3 Preparation Time and Presentation of Finalists in 25 m Events

The preparation time starts with the command “**PREPARATION TIME BEGINS NOW**”. The shooters will be introduced to the spectators before the Preparation Time and if necessary during the first minute of the Preparation Time shooters may handle their pistols, dry fire and carry out holding and aiming exercises on their assigned firing points.

8.14.4.4 The discharge of gas in air pistols is not permitted and violations must receive a WARNING, and if repeated a penalty of two (2) points.

##### 8.14.4.5 Preparation Time

10 m and 50 m Pistol Events	Three (3 ) minutes
All 25 m Pistol Events	Two (2) minutes





- 8.14.5** **Starting Time** begins with the command “**LOAD**” for the first competition shot or series for each Finals and must be printed in the official shooting program. Any delay must be announced and posted on the Finals range.
- 8.14.5.1** Any Finalist who is **not in his assigned position** and ready to shoot at the Starting Time is automatically given the last place in the Finals results and he is not allowed to participate in the Finals.
- 8.14.6** **Competition Procedures**
- 8.14.6.1** **10 m and 50 m Events**
- 8.14.6.1.1** At the end of the Preparation Time a Range Officer will announce “**SIGHTING TIME START**”. (Five (5) minutes sighting time is allowed for unlimited sighters.)
- 8.14.6.1.2** 30 seconds before the end of the sighting time the Range Officer will announce “**30 SECONDS**”.
- 8.14.6.1.3** At the end of the five (5) minutes sighting time the Range Officer will announce “**STOP**”.
- 8.14.6.1.4** 30 seconds pause - ensure targets are ready.



#### 8.14.6.1.5 Commands

The Finals consists of 10 shots and will be conducted single shot-for-shot with the following commands for each shot:

“FOR THE FIRST/ NEXT COMPETITION SHOT – LOAD”	After this command the shooter loads his pistol.
	The pistol <b>MUST NOT</b> be loaded before this command is given.
	That means: The breech of 50 m pistols <b>MUST</b> be open. It is permitted to leave an empty case in the chamber between shots. The breech of 10 m Air Pistols must be open.  The cartridge or pellet must be loaded into the chamber only after the command “ <b>LOAD</b> ”.
“ATTENTION 3-2-1-START”	The shooter has 75 seconds in which to fire a shot.
	This command with the count-down should give the shooters sufficient time to take up their shooting positions.
	The shooting time starts when the command “ <b>START</b> ” has been given.
“STOP”	This command is given five (5) seconds after the last shooter has fired, or immediately on termination of the shooting time. The last second must correspond with the word “ <b>STOP</b> ”.
“CHANGE TARGETS”	For pit or carrier operated target systems after the command “ <b>STOP</b> ”.

**8.14.6.1.5.1** Immediately after the command “**STOP**” the announcement of the results should start.

**8.14.6.1.5.2** 10 seconds after the **immediate and final scoring** of each shot and announcement of the results, the procedure indicated will be repeated until all 10 shots have been fired. Any protest must be immediate and made by the shooter or his coach by holding up his hand.

**8.14.6.1.5.3** Each shot fired before the command “**START**” or after the command “**STOP**” has been given will be scored as a miss (zero).

**8.14.6.1.5.4** If a shooter fires more than one (1) shot after each command the score for this Finals shot will be scored as zero.



**8.14.6.1.5.5** If carrier operated target systems are used the targets must only be brought back to the firing line after the commands “**STOP**” and “**CHANGE TARGETS**”, to avoid disturbing neighboring shooters.

**8.14.6.1.5.6** **AIMING EXERCISES ARE ALLOWED ONLY** between the commands “**STOP**” and the following command “**LOAD**” but only with an open breech on a 50 m pistol, or with an uncocked air pistol. **DRY FIRING IS PROHIBITED.**

**8.14.6.2** **25 m Rapid Fire Pistol**

The Finals will be conducted as follows:

**8.14.6.2.1** one sighting series of five (5) shots in four (4) seconds;

**8.14.6.2.2** four (4) competition series of five (5) shots each in four (4) seconds;

**8.14.6.2.3** all finalists will fire in one group of six shooters or in two groups of three shooters or in three groups of two shooters at the same time and on the same commands:

<b>“FOR THE SIGHTING SERIES – LOAD”</b>	All shooters load within a time of one (1) minute.
<b>“FOR THE FIRST / NEXT COMPETITION SERIES – LOAD”</b>	All shooters load within a time of one (1) minute.
<b>“ATTENTION”</b>	The red lights must be switched on or if paper targets are used, they must be turned to the edge-on position.
<b>“3-2-1-START”</b>	The Command “ <b>START</b> ” is the Signal to switch on the green lights or to face the targets according to the corresponding Rules.
	All shooters must be in the READY position on the count-down -1.

And see Rules 8.14.6.1.5.1 to 8.14.6.1.5.6.

**8.14.6.2.4** Five (5) seconds after the end of the series the announcement of the result should start.

**8.14.6.2.5** 10 seconds after the announcement of the results the second series starts.



### 8.14.6.3 25 m Pistol

The Finals will be conducted as follows:

8.14.6.3.1 one sighting series of five (5) shots in the Rapid Fire Stage;

8.14.6.3.2 four (4) competition series of five (5) shots each in the Rapid Fire Stage;

8.14.6.3.3 all finalists will fire the sighting series as well as the competition series at the same time and on the same commands:

<b>“FOR THE SIGHTING SERIES – LOAD”</b>	All shooters load within a time of one (1) minute.
<b>“FOR THE FIRST / NEXT COMPETITION SERIES – LOAD”</b>	All shooters load within a time of one (1) minute.
<b>“ATTENTION”</b>	The red lights must be switched on or if paper targets are used, they must be turned to the edge-on position After a delay of seven (7) seconds (+/-1.0 second) either the green lights will come on, or the target will be turned to face the shooter.
	Before each shot the shooter must lower her arm and adopt the READY position. Her arm must be motionless before the green light comes on, or the target appears (see 8.6.1.2, 8.6.1.3 and 8.6.1.4).
	The pistol must not be rested on the bench, or shooting table, during the series.

And see Rules 8.14.6.1.5.1 to 8.14.6.1.5.6.

8.14.6.3.4 Five (5) seconds after the end of the series the announcement of the result should start.

8.14.6.3.5 10 seconds after the announcement of the results the second series starts.

### 8.14.7 Final Official Results

8.14.7.1 In all events, the results of the Finals competition will be added to the individual results of the Qualification round.

8.14.7.2 The results of the Qualification and the Finals combined must be shown on the Main Scoreboard and printed in the official results bulletin.

8.14.7.3 Any protest will be decided immediately. The decision of the Jury is final, and the protest fee may become payable.



- 8.14.7.4** Scoring of the Finals will be conducted, if possible, with electronic targets or target reading machines, or manual devices must be used which classify each ring in ten sections (such as 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, etc., up to the maximum of 10.9). Shots on paper targets which cannot be classified by target reading machines will be scored by hand by Jury Members with ISSF approved instruments.
- 8.14.8 Decisions if there are tied scores**
- 8.14.8.1 10 m and 50 m events**
- 8.14.8.1.1** In case of **tied scores after the Finals**, ties will be broken by a shot-for-shot shoot-off.
- 8.14.8.1.2** All shooters must remain on the firing line after the last shots have been scored and until the final official results are announced. If there are tied scores, shooters who are tied must remain at their firing points; all other shooters will immediately withdraw from the firing line, leaving their pistols at the firing point. When several shooters are tied for more than one ranking place, e.g. two shooters tied for second place (places 2 and 3) and two shooters tied for fifth place (places 5 and 6), the tie for the lowest ranking position will be broken first, followed by the next ranking higher position until all ties are broken.
- 8.14.8.1.2.1** The order only of tie breaking may be changed on special request to the ISSF.
- 8.14.8.1.3** The Finals tie breaking will commence without delay and without additional sighting shots, one shot at a time, following the procedure in 8.14.6.1.5 until ties are broken.
- 8.14.8.1.3.1** NOTE: Multiple ties at 50 m. If there is a delay of more than five (5) minutes after the Finals, up to three warming shots may on request be fired at the target without scores being indicated in a maximum time of 30 seconds. The warming time starts when the command “**START**” has been given and the last second (30<sup>th</sup>) must correspond with the word “**STOP**”.
- 8.14.8.2 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Event**
- 8.14.8.2.1** Tied shooters will fire one (1) series of five (5) shots in the same time and conditions as in the Finals until the tie is broken.
- 8.14.8.2.2** All other shooters withdraw immediately after the scoring of their Finals results have been made.
- 8.14.8.2.3** The tie shoot-off will commence without delay.
- 8.14.8.2.4** Shooters with tied scores will be allocated new firing points by the drawing of lots under the direction of the Jury. If more shooters have equal scores after the Finals than target groups are available, the firing sequence will also be determined by the drawing of lots.



- 8.14.8.2.5** When several shooters are tied for more than one ranking place, e.g. two shooters tied for second place (places 2 and 3) and two shooters tied for fifth place (places 5 and 6), the tie for the lowest ranking position will be broken first, followed by the tie for the next higher ranking position until all ties are broken.
- 8.14.8.2.5.1** The order only of tie breaking may be changed on special request to the ISSF.
- 8.14.8.2.6** Every shoot-off begins with one (1) sighting series with five (5) shots in four (4) seconds.
- 8.14.8.3** **25 m Pistol**
- 8.14.8.3.1** Tied shooters will fire one (1) series of five (5) shots in the same times and conditions as in the Finals until the tie is broken.
- 8.14.8.3.2** All other shooters withdraw immediately after the scoring of their Finals results has been made.
- 8.14.8.3.3** The tie shoot-off will commence without delay.
- 8.14.8.3.4** When several shooters are tied for more than one ranking place, e.g. two shooters tied for second place (places 2 and 3) and two shooters tied for fifth place (places 5 and 6), the tie for the lowest ranking position will be broken first, followed by the tie for the next higher ranking position until all ties are broken.
- 8.14.8.3.4.1** The order only of tie breaking may be changed on special request to the ISSF.
- 8.14.9** **Malfunctions**
- 8.14.9.1** In case of an ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION the shooter is allowed to complete or repeat the unfired shot(s) or series once during the Finals, including shoot-offs, if he can repair or replace his pistol or ammunition within three (3) minutes after the malfunction has been declared allowable. In the case of a NON ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION, no re-shoot is allowed.
- 8.14.9.1.1** If a shot has not been fired due to a malfunction, a shooter may try to correct the malfunction in the shooting time remaining. After attempting any correction he may not claim an ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION, unless a part of the pistol is damaged sufficiently to prevent it from firing.
- 8.14.9.1.2** In case of an ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION, the results of all the other finalists should not be shown. The other finalists must wait until the shooter with the malfunction shoots (in the allowed time). After that, all the results should be shown and announced together and the Finals can continue.
- 8.14.10** **Target Failure**
- 8.14.10.1** If a **failure of all Finals targets** occurs, the following procedure must be used.



- 8.14.10.2** The completed (by all shooters) shots/series will be scored as a **sub-total**.
- 8.14.10.3** When the **failure is rectified** and if it is possible to continue the Finals within one (1) hour, the remaining shots/series will be completed. Five (5) minutes unlimited sighting shots will be permitted in 10 m and 50 m Pistol events after the shooters are in their position. One sighting series will be allowed in the 25 m Pistol events.
- 8.14.10.4** If the interruption **cannot be corrected** to permit continuation of the Finals within one (1) hour, the recorded sub-total (see 8.14.10.2) will be scored as the Finals Total of the competition and awards made on that basis.
- 8.14.10.5** For **tied scores** all tied shooters will be ranked according to the TIE-BREAKING Rules. The result of the Finals is counted as the last series sub-total (see 8.14.10.2).
- 8.14.10.6** If a **single target fails** to function, the shooter will be moved to a reserved position. On the shooter's request he will then be allowed an additional two (2) minutes period for sighting shots, before he repeats the missed previous competition shot(s).



<b>8.15.0 Pistol Event Table</b>									
<b>Event</b>	Men/ Women	Number of shots	Number of shots per competition target (paper only)	Number of sighting targets (paper only)	Number of sighting shots	Targets	Scoring and Patching Paper Targets	Time	Preparation Time
<b>10 m Air Pistol</b>	Men/ Women	60 40	1	4	unlimited before the competition shots	6.3.2.6	In the Classification Office	1 hour, 45 minutes 1 hour, 15 minutes	10 minutes
<b>50 m Pistol</b>	Men	60	5	2	unlimited before the competition shots	6.3.2.5	In the Classification Office	2 hours	10 minutes
<b>25 m Rapid Fire Pistol</b>	Men	60	1 New targets for each shooter for each stage (5+30 shots)	5	1 series of 5 shots in each stage	6.3.2.4	After every 5 shot series	2 stages of 30 shots of 2 five-shot-series in 8, 6, 4 seconds	3 minutes
<b>25 m Pistol</b>	Women	60	5 new target after the first 15	1	1 series of 5 shots in each stage	Precision stage 6.3.2.5	After every 5 shot series	Precision stage: 30 shots of 6 five-shot- series in 5 minutes Rapid fire stage: 30 shots of 6 five- shot-series in the rapid fire program	Precision stage: 5 minutes Rapid fire Stage: 3 minutes
<b>25 m Center Fire Pistol</b>	Men	60	competition shots in Rapid Fire Stages and for each			Rapid fire stage 6.3.2.4			
<b>25 m Standard Pistol</b>	Men	60	five shots series of the precision stages		1 series of 5 shots in 150 seconds stage only	6.3.2.5		4 five-shot-series in 150, 20, 10 seconds	5 minutes





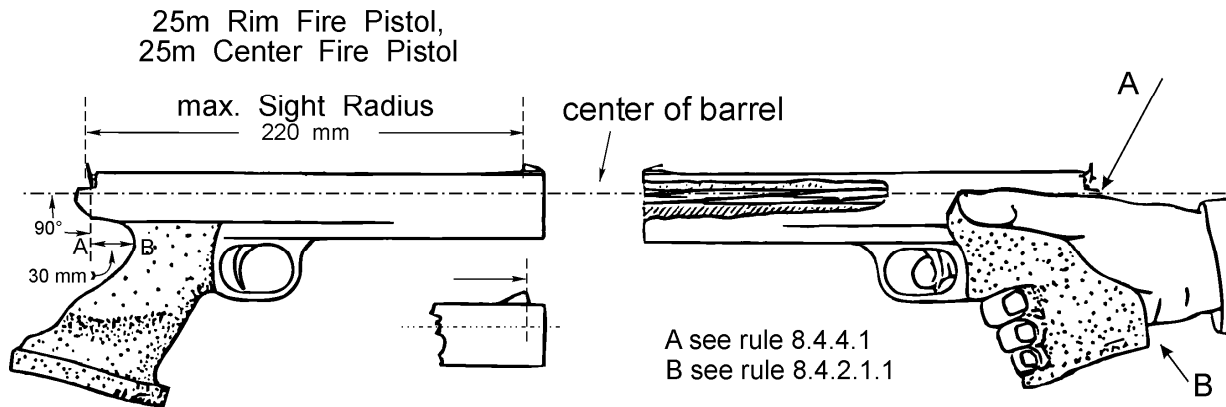
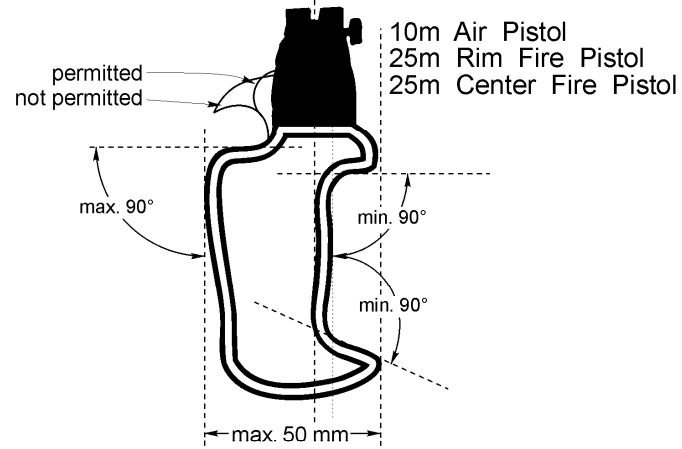
8.16.0 Pistol Specification Table					
Pistol Type	1) Pistol Weight 2) Trigger Pull	Measuring Box (mm)	Barrel Length Sight Radius	Grips	Other specifications
10 m Air Pistol	1) 1500 g 2) 500 g	420 x 200 x 50	Box Size Only	See below	May only be loaded with one (1) pellet. Ported barrels and perforated barrel attachments are allowed.
50 m Pistol	1) No Restriction 2) No Restriction	No Restriction	No Restriction No Restriction	Special grips are permitted	May only be loaded with one (1) cartridge. Hand covers will be permitted, providing they do not cover the wrist.
25 m Rim Fire Pistol	1) 1400 g 2) 1000 g	300 x 150 x 50	153mm 220 mm	See below	Compensators, muzzle brakes, perforated barrels or any device(s) functioning in a similar manner are not allowed.
25 m Center Fire Pistol	1) 1400 g 2) 1360 g				

**a) 10 m Air Pistol Grips:** No part of the grip, frame or accessories may touch any part of the wrist. The heel rest must extend at an angle of not less than 90 degrees to the grip. This applies to the heel rest in front and behind the grip as well as on the sides. Any upward curvature of the heel and/or thumb rest and/or a downward curvature of the side opposite the thumb is prohibited. The thumb rest must allow free upward movement of the thumb. The grip must not encircle the hand. Curved surfaces on the grips or frame, including the heel and/or thumb rest, in the longitudinal direction of the pistol are permitted.


**b) 25 m Pistol Grips:** Note a) applies. In addition, the rear part of the frame or grip which rests on top of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger, must not be longer than 30 mm. This distance is measured at a right angle to the extended center line of the bore.

**c) The weight of the pistol** is measured with all accessories, including balancing weights and unloaded magazine.

**d) Measuring Box:** The pistol is measured with all accessories in place. A manufacturing **tolerance of the rectangular Measuring Box** of 0.0 mm to + 1.0 mm in each dimension is permitted.






 <b>ISSF</b>		<b>25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Men Malfunction Score Computation</b>				<b>A</b>
Stage & Relay	/	Series and	1 <sup>st</sup> / 2 <sup>nd</sup>		Time of Malfunction	
		Time Stage	8s / 6s / 4s			
Firing Point Number		Competitor's Name				
Bib Number		Nationality		Date		
<b>For ALLOWABLE malfunction insert "AM", for NON-ALLOWABLE insert "NAM 0", for UNFIRED SHOTS insert "0" (8.8.4.5.2.1.2):</b>						
<b>Shot:</b>	<i>Left</i>		<i>Middle</i>		<i>Right</i>	
<b>Series:</b>	Monitor	Monitor	Monitor	Monitor	Monitor	Total
<b>Competition</b>						
<b>Malfunction Repetition</b>						
<b>Final Score</b>						
(Final Score equals the total of the lowest value score in each column 8.8.4.5.2.1.4)						
If second part of a ten shot series, the total of the previous (first) five shots must be recorded; if not, leave blank.		Previous five shot score:		Correct Ten shot score:		
Range Officer's Signature		Range Officer's Name (Printed)				
Range Jury Member's Signature		Range Jury Member's Name (Printed)				
Classification Officer's Signature		Classification Jury Member's Signature				
Confirmation of Manual Intervention of Computer Result at Ranking Computer				Technical Officer's Signature		
Classification Jury Member's Signature				Correction Reference Number		

NOTE : When completed by the Range Official and Jury Member, this form must be sent to the Classification Office immediately.



 <b>ISSF</b>	<b>25 m Pistol Women</b> <b>Precision / Rapid Fire Stage</b> <b>Malfunction Score Computation</b>	<b>B</b>
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<b>Relay</b>		<b>Series</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> / 2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> / 4<sup>th</sup> / 5<sup>th</sup> / 6<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Time of Malfunction</b>	
Firing Point Number		Competitor's Name			
Bib Number		Nationality		Date	

**For ALLOWABLE malfunction insert "AM", for NON-ALLOWABLE insert "NAM 0", for UNFIRED SHOTS insert "0" (8.8.4.5.2.2.3):**

<b>Shot:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Series:</b>						
<b>Competition</b>						
<b>Malfunction Completion</b>						
<b>Final Score</b>						


(Final Score is the total of the five shot-scores 8.8.4.5.2.2.4).

<b>If <u>second part of a ten shot series</u>, the total of the previous (first) five shots must be recorded; if not, leave blank.</b>	<b>Previous five shot score:</b>		<b>Correct Ten shot score:</b>	
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Range Officer's Signature		Range Officer's Name (Printed)	
Range Jury Member's Signature		Range Jury Member's Name (Printed)	
Classification Officer's Signature		Classification Jury Member's Signature	
Confirmation of Manual Intervention of Computer Result at Ranking Computer		Technical Officer's Signature	
Classification Jury Member's Signature		Correction Reference Number	

NOTE : When completed by the Range Official and Jury Member, this form must be sent to the Classification Office immediately.



 <b>ISSF</b>	<b>25 m Center Fire Pistol          Precision / Rapid Fire Stage          Malfunction Score Computation</b>	<b>C</b>
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<b>Relay</b>		<b>Series</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> / 2<sup>nd</sup> / 3<sup>rd</sup> / 4<sup>th</sup> / 5<sup>th</sup> / 6<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>Time of Malfunction</b>	
Firing Point Number		Competitor's Name			
Bib Number		Nationality		Date	

**For ALLOWABLE malfunction insert "AM", for NON-ALLOWABLE insert "NAM 0", for UNFIRED SHOTS insert "0" (8.8.4.5.2.2.3):**


	<b>Shot:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Series:</b>							
<b>Competition</b>							
<b>Malfunction Completion</b>							
<b>Final Score</b>							

(Final Score is the total of the five shot-scores 8.8.4.5.2.2.4).

<b>If second part of a ten shot series, the total of the previous (first) five shots must be recorded; if not, leave blank.</b>	<b>Previous five shot score:</b>		<b>Correct Ten shot score:</b>	
Range Officer's Signature		Range Officer's Name (Printed)		
Range Jury Member's Signature		Range Jury Member's Name (Printed)		
Classification Officer's Signature		Classification Jury Member's Signature		
Confirmation of Manual Intervention of Computer Result at Ranking Computer		Technical Officer's Signature		
Classification Jury Member's Signature		Correction Reference Number		

**NOTE :** When completed by the Range Official and Jury Member, this form must be sent to the Classification Office immediately.



 <b>ISSF</b>	<b>25 m Standard Pistol Men          Malfunction Score Computation</b>	<b>D</b>
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Relay	Series and	1 <sup>st</sup> / 2 <sup>nd</sup> / 3 <sup>rd</sup> / 4 <sup>th</sup>	Time of Malfunction
	Time Stage	150 / 20 / 10 sec	

Firing Point Number	Competitor's Name
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Bib Number	Nationality	Date
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**For ALLOWABLE malfunction insert "AM", for NON-ALLOWABLE insert "NAM 0", for UNFIRED SHOTS insert "0" (8.8.4.5.2.1.6):**

Shot:	1	2	3	4	5	Total
<b>Series:</b>						
<b>Competition</b>						
<b>Malfunction Repetition</b>						
<b>Final Score</b>						

(Final Score is the total of the five lowest value shot-scores overall 8.8.4.5.2.1.5).

<b>If second part of a ten shot series, the total of the previous (first) five shots must be recorded; if not, leave blank.</b>	<b>Previous five shot score:</b>		<b>Correct Ten shot score:</b>	
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Range Officer's Signature	Range Officer's Name (Printed)
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Range Jury Member's Signature	Range Jury Member's Name (Printed)
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Classification Officer's Signature	Classification Jury Member's Signature
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Confirmation of Manual Intervention of Computer Result at Ranking Computer	Technical Officer's Signature
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Classification Jury Member's Signature	Correction Reference Number
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**NOTE :** When completed by the Range Officials, this form must be sent to the Classification Office immediately.



 <b>ISSF</b>	<b>RANGE INCIDENT REPORT FORM</b>				<b>IR</b>		
Incident Report Serial Number: (A record must be kept in Range Register)							
Date of Incident:				Time of Incident:			
Event:				Relay:		Firing Point:	
Competitor's Name:					Stage:		
Bib Number:				Country:		Series:	
Brief Details of Incident:							
Signature of Range Officer Initiating Report:				Printed Name:		Time:	
Signature of Range Jury Member				Printed Name:		Time:	
Signature of Classification Officer				Printed Name		Time:	
Signature of Classification Jury Member				Printed Name		Time:	
Signature of Ranking Technical Officer				Printed Name		Time:	
Score Amendment Reference					Ref:		

NOTE : When completed by the Range Officials, this form must be sent to the Classification Office immediately.



 ISSF	<b>CLASSIFICATION OFFICE SCORE PROTEST FORM</b>		<b>PR</b>
Event:			
Relay:		Elimination / Qualification:	
Preliminary Result Posted by (name):		Time:	
Date:	Protest Time ended at:	Time:	
There were NO Protests (name):		Results Confirmed	
OR...			
Protest Submitted (See Attached Protest Form)		Time Protest Received:	
Results NOT yet Confirmed			
Signature of Classification Officer:		Time:	
Signature of Classification Jury Member:		Time:	
Signature of Ranking Technical Officer:		Ref:	

NOTE : When completed by the Organizing Committee, this form should be sent to the Classification Office immediately.





<b>8.18.0</b>	<b>INDEX Pistol Rules</b>	
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**International Shooting Sport Federation  
Internationaler Schiess-Sportverband e.V.  
Fédération Internationale de Tir Sportif  
Federación Internacional de Tiro Deportivo**

## **RIFLE RULES**

**FOR**

**300 m Rifle  
300 m Standard Rifle  
50 m Rifle  
10 m Air Rifle**

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## **CHAPTERS**

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- 7.2.0 SAFETY**
- 7.3.0 RANGE AND TARGET STANDARDS**
- 7.4.0 EQUIPMENT AND AMMUNITION**
- 7.5.0 COMPETITION OFFICIALS**
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**NOTE:** Where figures and tables contain specific information, these have the same authority as the numbered rules.



**7.1.0 GENERAL**

**7.1.1** These Rules are part of the Technical Rules of the ISSF and apply to all rifle events.

**7.1.2** All shooters, team leaders and officials must be familiar with the ISSF Rules and must ensure that these Rules are enforced. It is the responsibility of each shooter to comply with the Rules.

**USA**  
**7.1.2A** All shooters, team leaders and officials must also be familiar with all USA Shooting rules and must ensure that these rules are enforced.

**7.1.3** When a Rule refers to right-handed shooters, the reverse of that Rule refers to left-handed shooters.

**7.1.4** Unless a Rule applies specifically to a men's or a women's event, it must apply uniformly to both men's and women's events.

**7.2.0 SAFETY**

**SAFETY IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE**

**7.2.1** ISSF Rules state only specific safety requirements which are required by the ISSF for use in ISSF Championships. The safety of a shooting range depends to a large extent on local conditions, so additional safety rules may be established by the Organizing Committee. The Organizing Committee must know the principles of range safety and take the necessary steps to apply them. The Organizing Committee bears the responsibility for safety. Team officials and shooters must be advised of any special regulations.

**USA**  
**7.2.1A** In USA Shooting competitions, the organizing committee may be as large as needed or as few as one member. The competitions director is responsible for enforcing safety rules and standards.

**USA**  
**7.2.1B** Each shooter is responsible for following all safety and gun handling rules mentioned anywhere in the rulebook and all standard safe gun handling procedures.

**7.2.2** The safety of shooters, range personnel and spectators requires continued and careful attention to the handling of rifles and caution in moving about the range. Self-discipline is necessary on the part of all. Where such self-discipline is lacking, it is the duty of range officials to enforce discipline and the duty of shooters and team officials to assist in such enforcement.



- 7.2.3** In the interest of safety, a Jury Member or a Range Officer may stop the shooting at any time. Shooters and team officials must notify immediately Range Officers or Jury Members of any situation that may be dangerous or which may cause an accident.
- USA**  
**7.2.3A** Any shooter or official may stop the shooting at any time in the interest of safety.
- 7.2.4** An Equipment Inspector, Range Officer, or Jury Member may pick up a shooter's equipment (including a rifle) for control without his permission, but in his presence and with his knowledge. However, immediate action must be taken when a matter of safety is involved.
- 7.2.5** To ensure safety, all rifles must be handled with maximum care at all times. The rifle must not be removed from the firing line during the course of fire except with the permission of a range official.
- 7.2.5.1** While the shooter is on the firing point, the rifle must always be pointed in a safe direction. Even if the rifle has a magazine, only one cartridge may be loaded. When not actually firing, all rifles must be unloaded and the bolt or action must be open. The action, breech or loading device must not be closed until the rifle is pointing down range in a safe direction toward the target / butt stop area.
- 7.2.5.2** Before the shooter leaves the firing point, the shooter must ascertain and the Range Officer **must verify** that the action is open and there is no cartridge or pellet in the chamber or magazine. If the shooter boxes his rifle or removes it from the firing point without having it checked by the Range Officer, he may be disqualified.
- 7.2.5.3** Dry firing and aiming exercises are permitted, but only with the permission of the Range Officer and only on the firing line or in a designated area. Handling of rifles is not permitted when operating personnel are forward of the firing line.
- 7.2.5.3.1** **Dry Firing** means the release of the cocked trigger mechanism of an unloaded cartridge rifle or the release of the trigger mechanism of an air or gas rifle fitted with a device which enables the trigger to be operated without releasing the propelling charge (air or gas).
- 7.2.5.4** Rifles may be loaded only on the firing point and only after the command or signal "**START**" or "**LOAD**" is given. At all other times, the rifles must be kept unloaded.



- 7.2.5.5** If a shooter fires a shot before the command “**START**”, or after the command “**STOP**” or “**UNLOAD**” has been given he may be disqualified if safety is involved.
- 7.2.5.6** During the competition the rifle may be laid down only after the cartridge(s) and/or magazine are removed and the action is open. Air and gas rifles must be made safe by opening and keeping open the cocking handle and/or loading port.
- 7.2.6** When the command or signal to “**STOP**” is given, shooting must stop immediately. When the command “**UNLOAD**” is given, all shooters must unload their rifles, and make them safe (to unload air rifles ask the Range Officer for permission). Shooting may only be resumed when the appropriate command or signal to “**START**” is given again.
- 7.2.7** The Chief Range Officer, or other appropriate range official, is responsible for giving the commands “**START**”, “**STOP**”, “**UNLOAD**” and other necessary commands. The Range Officers must ensure that the commands are obeyed and that rifles are handled safely.
- 7.2.8** **Ear Protection**  
All shooters and other persons in the immediate vicinity of the firing line are urged to wear ear plugs, ear muffs, or similar ear protection. Ear protectors incorporating any type of receiving devices are not permitted for shooters.
- 7.2.9** **Eye Protection**  
All shooters are urged to wear shatterproof shooting glasses or similar eye protection while shooting.
- 7.3.0** **RANGE AND TARGET STANDARDS**  
Detailed target and range standards may be found in the Technical Rules (see Section 6.0).





## 7.4.0 EQUIPMENT AND AMMUNITION

### 7.4.1 General

USA  
7.4.1A

**USA Shooting will not issue ISSF-supervised equipment control certifications for equipment check. All equipment may be checked randomly at any time and finalists in all events may have their equipment checked. Consequences for equipment check failures will follow ISSF rules.**

7.4.1.1 Shooters must use only equipment and apparel that complies with the ISSF Rules. Anything (rifles, devices, equipment, accessories, etc.) which may give a shooter an unfair advantage over others and which is not mentioned in these Rules, or which is contrary to the spirit of the ISSF Rules and Regulations, is prohibited. The shooter is responsible for submitting all equipment and apparel for official inspection and approval to Equipment Control prior to the beginning of a competition. Team leaders are equally responsible for ensuring that the shooters' equipment and apparel comply with the ISSF Rules and Regulations. The Jury has the right to examine a shooter's equipment and apparel at any time.

### 7.4.1.2 Wind flags

Private wind indicators are prohibited.

### 7.4.1.3 Sound Producing Equipment

Only sound reducing devices may be used. Radios, tape recorders, or any type of sound producing or communication systems are prohibited during competitions and any training.

7.4.1.4 The use of mobile telephones, walkie-talkies, pagers or similar devices by competitors, coaches and team officials while within the competition area is prohibited. All mobile telephones etc. must be switched OFF.

USA

7.4.1.4A

**In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, start numbers (bibs) are not mandatory. If start numbers (bibs) are provided for the event, they must be worn as issued, with no modifications. The bib must be worn on the back with the entire bib above the waist. Organizing committees are encouraged to use them if at all possible, particularly in finals. The nation and name of the shooter are not required.**

7.4.1.5 **Smoking** on the range and in the spectator area is prohibited.

7.4.1.6 The use of **flash photography** is prohibited until all competition is completed.



**7.4.2 Standards for all Rifles**

**7.4.2.1 Pistol Grips.** The pistol grip for the right hand must not be constructed in such a way that it rests on the sling or on the left arm.

**7.4.2.2 Barrels** and extension tubes must not be perforated in any way. Any construction or device inside the barrel or tubes, other than rifling and chambering for the cartridge or pellet, is prohibited.

**7.4.2.2.1** Compensators and muzzle brakes on rifles are prohibited.

**7.4.2.3 Sights**

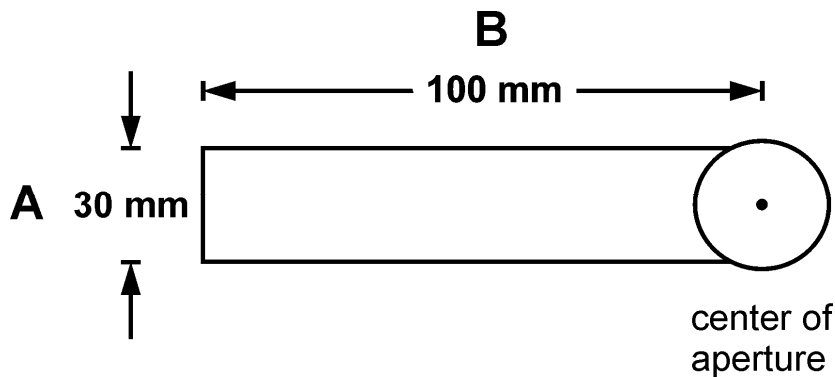
**7.4.2.3.1** Correcting lenses and telescopes must not be attached to the rifle.

**7.4.2.3.2** Correction glasses, and/or filters, may be worn by the shooter.

**7.4.2.3.3** Any sight not containing a lens or system of lenses is permitted. Light filters may be fitted to the front or rear sight, or both.

**7.4.2.3.4** A blinder may be attached to the rifle or to the rear sight. The blinder must not be more than 30 mm deep (A) nor extend further than 100 mm from the center (B) of the rear sight aperture on the side of the non aiming eye. A blinder must not be used on the side of the aiming eye.

**7.4.2.3.4.1 Blinder on rear sight**



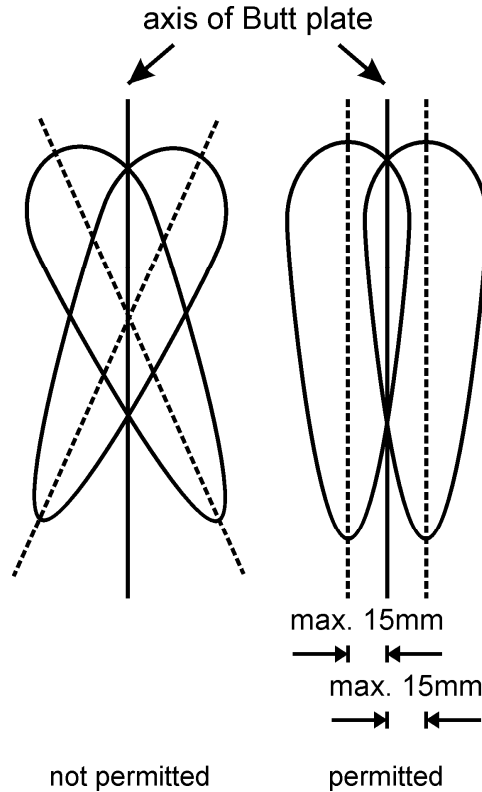
**7.4.2.3.5** A prism or mirror device may be used when shooting from the right shoulder while aiming with the left eye or vice versa providing it does not have a magnifying lens or lenses. It must not be used when shooting from the right shoulder when using the right eye or from the left shoulder when using the left eye.



- 7.4.2.4 Electronic triggers** are allowed providing:
- 7.4.2.4.1** all their components are firmly attached to and contained within the action or stock of the rifle;
  - 7.4.2.4.2** the trigger is operated by the right hand of a right handed or the left hand of a left handed shooter;
  - 7.4.2.4.3** all components are included when the rifle is submitted for inspection by the Equipment Control Section;
  - 7.4.2.4.4** the rifle with all components installed complies with the rules governing dimensions and weight for that event.
- 7.4.2.5 Slings**
- Maximum sling width is 40 mm. The sling must be worn only over the upper part of the left arm and from there be connected to the forend of the rifle stock. These slings may be attached to the forend of the rifle at a single point only. The sling must pass along one side of the hand or wrist only. No part of the rifle may touch the sling or any of its attachments except at the sling swivel and hand stop.
- 7.4.3 Standards for 300 m Standard Rifle and 10 m Air Rifle**
- 7.4.3.1** The butt plate may be adjustable up or down. The lowest point of the stock or toe of the butt plate, with the butt plate in its maximum downward position must not exceed 220 mm from the center line of the barrel. It may be offset parallel to the center line of the normal end of the butt plate left or right a maximum 15 mm OR the complete butt plate (not part) may be turned on the vertical axis. Turning the butt plate on the horizontal axis is not permitted.



7.4.3.1.1



7.4.3.2

A thumb hole, thumb rest, palm rest, heel rest and spirit level are prohibited. If a stock is less than the maximum allowed in any dimension, it may be brought up to the measurements shown in the Rifle Measurement Table. Any addition must be within the permitted dimensions and in no case may the pistol grip or the lower part of the stock be anatomically formed.

7.4.3.2.1

Material that gives increased grip may not be added to the forend, pistol grip or lower part of the stock.

7.4.3.2.2

A heel rest is any protrusion or extension on the front or side of the pistol grip designed to prevent the hand from slipping.

7.4.3.3

**Exterior Weights**

7.4.3.3.1

Only barrel weights within a radius of 30 mm from the center of the barrel are permitted. Barrel weights may be moved along the barrel.

7.4.3.3.2

Any other weights must be within the dimensions of the stock.



#### **7.4.3.4 300 m Standard Rifle**

All 300 m rifles which conform to the specifications shown in the Rifle Measurements Table and with the following additional restrictions.

- 7.4.3.4.1** The minimum trigger pull is 1500 grams. The trigger pull must be measured with the barrel in a vertical position. Trigger weight control checks must be conducted immediately after the last series.
- 7.4.3.4.2** The rifle must not be removed from the firing line during the course of fire except with the permission of range officials.
- 7.4.3.4.3** The same rifle must be used in all positions without change. This does not refer to adjustment of the butt plate and hand stop nor to the changing of front sight inserts or to adjustment of the rear sight or its eyepiece.
- 7.4.3.4.4** The overall length of the barrel including any extension tube, measured from the breech face to the apparent muzzle, must not exceed 762 mm.

#### **7.4.3.5 10 m Air Rifle**

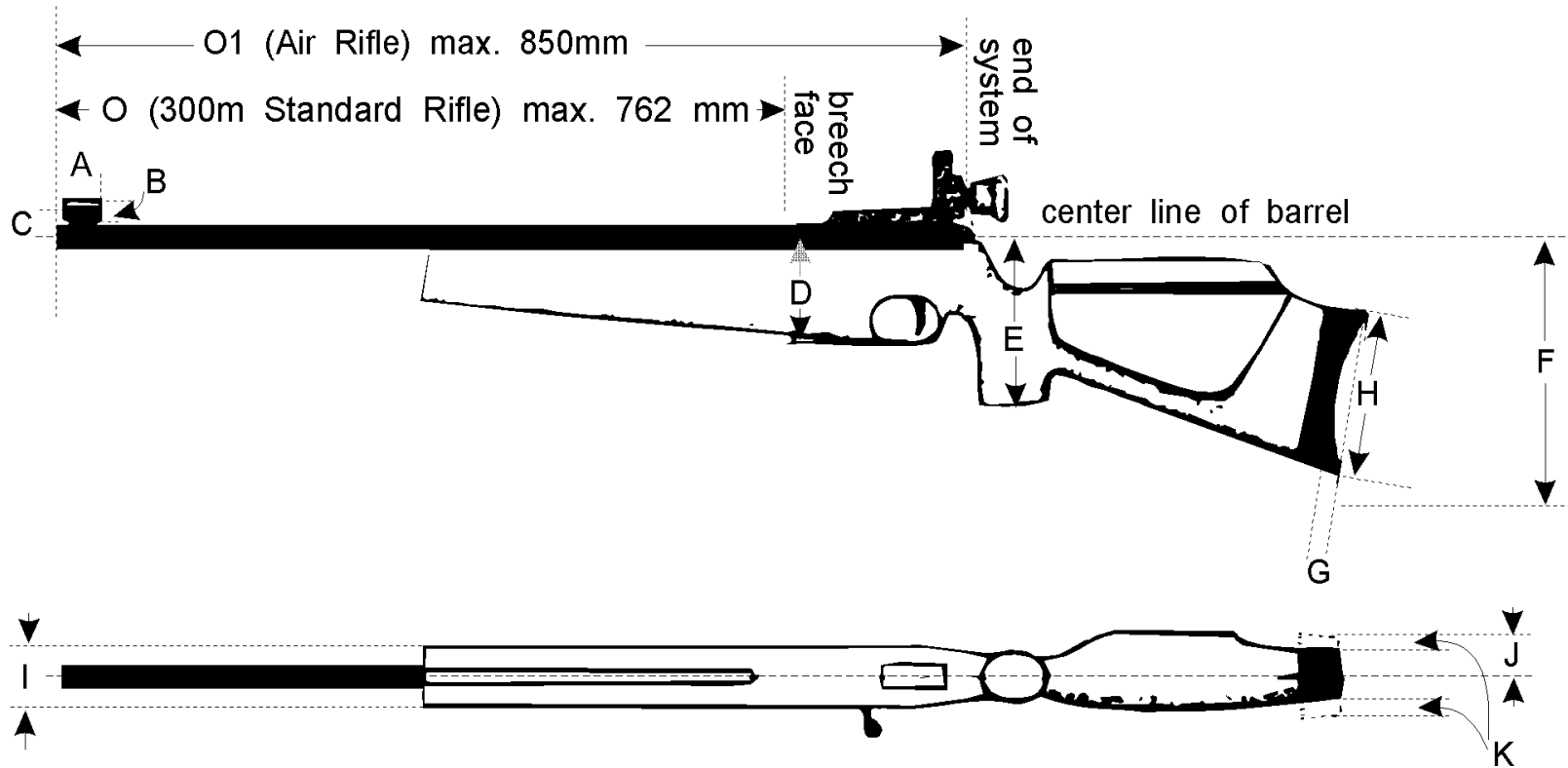
- 7.4.3.5.1** Any type of compressed air or gas rifle which conforms to the specifications shown in the Rifle Measurements Table and with the following additional restrictions:
  - 7.4.3.5.2** The rifle may only be loaded with one (1) pellet.
    - 7.4.3.5.2.1** If the pistol is accidentally loaded with more than one (1) pellet:
      - 7.4.3.5.2.1.1** if the shooter is aware of the situation, he must raise his non-shooting hand to indicate to a Range Officer that he has a problem. A Range Officer must then supervise the unloading of the pistol and no penalty will be incurred. No extra time will be allowed, but the shooter may continue in the normal way;
      - 7.4.3.5.2.1.2** if the shooter is unaware of the situation, or if the shooter continues without reporting the situation, then the following procedure will apply:
        - 7.4.3.5.2.1.2.1** if there are two (2) hits on the target, the score of the highest value shot will be counted and the second shot will be annulled.
        - 7.4.3.5.2.1.2.2** if there is only one (1) hit on the target, this will be counted.
    - 7.4.3.5.3** the total length of the air rifle system measured from the back end of the mechanism to the apparent muzzle must not exceed 850 mm.



7.4.3.6

Rifle Measurement Table

Front sight not to extend beyond the apparent muzzle







**7.4.3.7 Measurements for Dimensions C, D, E, F, and J, are from Center line of Barrel**

		300 m Standard Rifle	Air Rifle
A	Length of front sight tunnel	50 mm	50 mm
B	Diameter of front sight tunnel	25 mm	25 mm
C	Distance from center of the front sight ring or top of post to center of bore either directly above or offset (except for those shooters firing from the right shoulder but using their left eye).	60 mm	60 mm
D	Depth of fore-end	90 mm	90 mm
E	Lowest point of pistol grip	160 mm	160 mm
F	Lowest point of stock or toe of butt plate with the butt plate in its maximum downward position	220 mm	220 mm
G	Depth of curve of butt plate	20 mm	20 mm
H	Heel to toe length of butt plate	153 mm	153 mm
I	Maximum thickness (breadth) of fore-end	60 mm	60 mm
J	Maximum distance of cheek piece from center line of barrel	40 mm	40 mm
K	Offset of butt plate parallel to the center line of the normal end of the butt left or right.	15 mm	15 mm
L	Trigger weight - No Set Trigger	1500 grams	Free
M	Weight with sights (and hand stop 300 m)	5.5 kg	5.5 kg
N	The front sight must not extend beyond the apparent muzzle of the rifle of both, 300 m Standard and Air Rifle	Must not extend	Must not extend
O	Standard Rifle: The overall length of the barrel including extension (from the muzzle to the breech face)	762 mm	---
O1	Air Rifle: Total length of the Air Rifle system	---	850 mm

**7.4.4 50 m Rifle**





All rifles chambered for rim fire 5.6 mm (.22") Long Rifle cartridges are permitted, provided they do not exceed the following additional limitations.

**7.4.4.1**

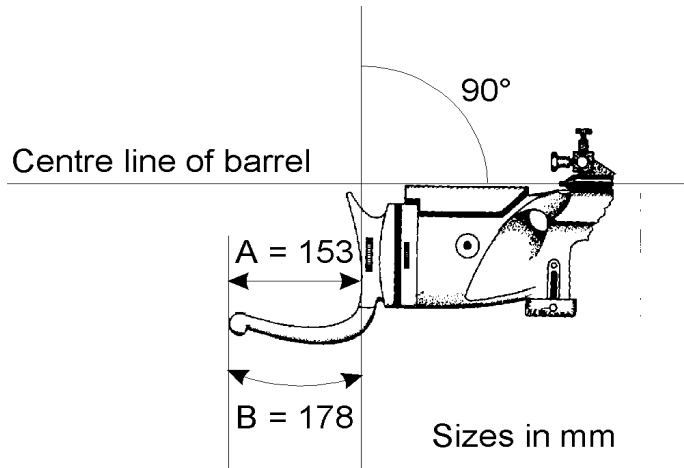
The weight of the rifle must not exceed 8 kg for men or 6.5 kg for women with all accessories used including palm rest or hand stop.



#### 7.4.4.2 Butt plate and Hook

A butt hook may be used that projects not more than 153 mm (A) past the rear of a line, perpendicular to a line drawn through the axis of the bore of the rifle, which is at a tangent to the deepest part of the butt plate depression that normally rests against the shoulder. It must have a total outside length any curve or bend of not more than 178 mm (B).

##### 7.4.4.2.1



#### 7.4.4.3 Palm Rest:

A palm rest is any attachment or extension below the fore-end which aids the support of the rifle by the forward hand. The palm rest must not extend more than 200 mm below the center line of the barrel.

7.4.4.4 More than one (1) rifle or parts of a rifle may be used.

#### 7.4.5 300 m Rifle

Same as Rule 7.4.4 for the 50 m Rifle (men and women). For other specifications (see Rifle Specification Table 7.16.0).



#### 7.4.6

##### **Ammunition**

Rifle	Caliber	Other specifications
50 m	5.6 mm (.22")	Rim fire Long Rifle. Only bullets made of lead or similar soft material are permitted.
10 m	4.5 mm (.177")	Projectiles of any shape made of lead or other soft material are permitted.
300 m	Maximum 8 mm	Ammunition of any description that may be fired without any danger to shooters or range personnel. Tracer, armor piercing, and incendiary ammunition is prohibited.

#### 7.4.7

##### **Clothing Regulations**

##### 7.4.7.1

It is the responsibility of the competitor to appear on the ranges dressed in a dignified manner appropriate to a public event.

##### 7.4.7.1.1

During the Award or other Ceremonies the athletes are required to present themselves in their official national uniform or national tracksuits (tops and bottoms). All team members must be dressed in the same way.

##### 7.4.7.1.2

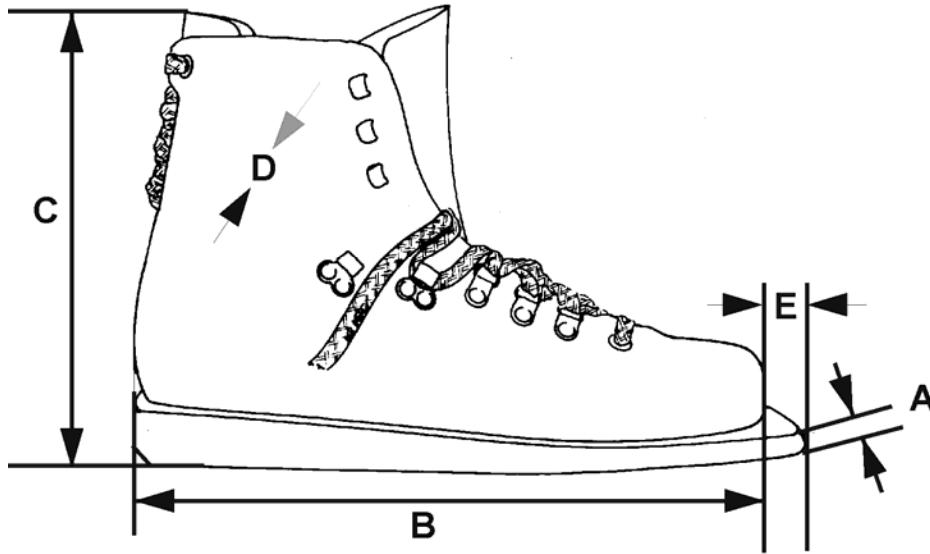
The use of any special devices means or garments which immobilize or unduly reduce the movement of the shooter's legs, body or arms are prohibited in order to ensure that the performance skills of the shooters are not artificially improved by special clothing.

##### 7.4.7.2

All shooting jackets and shooting gloves must be made of flexible material that does not materially change its physical characteristics, that is, become stiffer, thicker or harder, under commonly accepted shooting conditions. All lining, padding and reinforcements must meet the same specifications. Any lining or padding must not be quilted, cross-stitched, glued or otherwise affixed to the outer clothing layer other than at normal tailoring points. All lining or padding must be measured as a part of the clothing.



- 7.4.7.2.1** Only one (1) shooting jacket, only one (1) pair of shooting trousers and only one (1) pair of shooting shoes may be approved by Equipment Control for each shooter for all rifle events in any championship. This does not prevent the shooter using normal athletic type training shoes in any event or position. The jacket must be capable of being used in all three positions (prone, standing and kneeling) and must meet all other specifications in order to be approved for the competition. **Any item of clothing which fails to pass at Equipment Control must be retested after five (5) minutes without removing the item of clothing from the Equipment Control room. A third test may be conducted five (5) minutes after the second test without the item of clothing being removed from the Equipment Control room. If the item of clothing fails to pass the Equipment Control on the third test it may not be resubmitted and must be indelibly marked.**
- 7.4.7.2.1.1** Only one substitute shooting jacket and only one substitute shooting trousers may be submitted. Should a substitute item fail the test, no special clothing for that item may be worn.
- 7.4.7.2.1.2** Before and during all tests the clothing must not be manipulated by heat or other means.
- 7.4.7.2.1.3** Manipulation of the material after examination (sprays, etc.) will be penalized according to the rules.
- 7.4.7.3 Shooting Shoes**
- Normal street type or light athletic shoes, and shooting shoes not exceeding the following specifications are permitted:
- 7.4.7.3.1** The material of the upper part (above the line of the sole) must be of soft, flexible, pliable material, not thicker than 4 mm, including all linings, when measured on any flat surfaces such as point D in the Figure of the Shoe.
- 7.4.7.3.2** The sole must be flexible at the ball of the foot.
- 7.4.7.3.3** The height of the shoe from the floor to the highest point (Dimension C, Shooting Shoe Table) must not exceed two thirds (2/3) of the length (Dimension B+10 mm).
- (Example: If the shoe length is 290 mm (B) add the 10 mm (E) and the total length are counted as 300 mm, therefore the height (C) must not be more than 200 mm).
- 7.4.7.3.4** If a shooter wears shoes, they must be a matched pair externally but see Shooting Shoe Table.
- 7.4.7.3.4.1 Figure of the Shoe**



A.	Maximum thickness of sole at the toe: 10 mm.
B.	Overall length of shoe: According to size of wearer's foot.
C.	Maximum height of shoe: Not to exceed two-thirds (2/3) length of B+10 mm.
D.	Upper part of shoe material maximum thickness 4 mm.
E.	The extension of the toe of the sole must be not more than 10 mm in the front of the shoe and may be cut at an angle on the soles of either or both shoes. No other extension of the sole in length and width is permitted.



**7.4.7.4** **Bib (Start) Numbers** must be worn by all shooters, on their backs and above the waist, at all times while participating in pre-event training or competitions. If the Bib (Start) Number is not worn, the shooter may not commence/continue.

**USA**  
**7.4.7.4A** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, start numbers are not mandatory. Organizing committees are encouraged to use them if at all possible, particularly in finals.

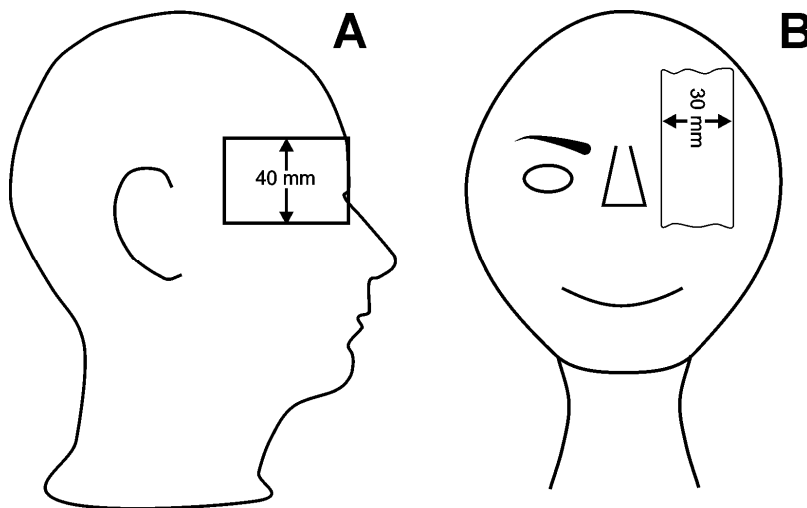
**7.4.7.5** ALL SHOOTERS MUST COMPLY with the ISSF Eligibility and Sponsorship Rules (Section 4 of the Official Statutes Rules and Regulations). This Section covers the rules to compete in ISSF competitions and such matters as: Emblems, Sponsorship, Advertising and Commercial Marking of Clothing together with Controls and Sanctions.

**USA**  
**7.4.7.5A** Those who have signed the USA Shooting Code of Conduct must comply with 7.4.7.5 above. All other competitors do not fall under this rule.

**7.4.7.6** **Side Blinders** attached to the hat, cap, shooting glasses, or to a head band, not exceeding 40 mm deep (A) are permitted. These blinders must not extend further forward than to a line from the center of the forehead (see also 7.4.2.3.4).

**7.4.7.6.1** A piece to cover the non aiming eye not larger than 30 mm wide (B) is permitted.

**7.4.7.6.2**



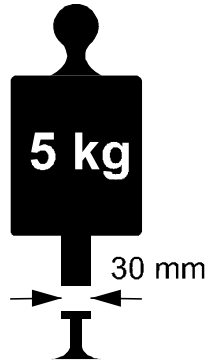


#### 7.4.7.7 Measuring Devices

##### 7.4.7.7.1 Thickness

The device used to measure the thickness of clothing and shoes must be capable of measuring to one-tenth of a millimeter (0.1 mm). Measurements must be taken with a 5 kg weight (load) applied. The device must have two (2) circular flat surfaces each 30 mm in diameter facing each other.

##### 7.4.7.7.1.1



##### 7.4.7.7.1.2 Thickness – Table

		Jackets	Shoes	Gloves	Under-wear
	single thickness	2.5 mm	4.0 mm	—	2.5 m m
	double thickness	5.0 mm	—	—	5.0 m m
	total thickness	—	—	12.0 mm	—
<b>Reinforcements</b>	single thickness	10.0 mm	—	—	—
<b>Reinforcements</b>	double thickness	20.0 mm	—	—	—



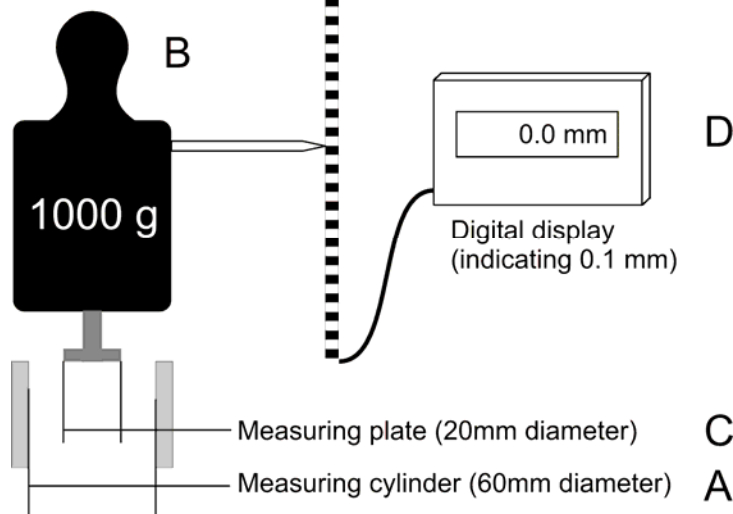
**7.4.7.7.2 Stiffness – The Stiffness for clothing will be measured by a suitable device approved by the ISSF.**

**7.4.7.7.2.1 Stiffness**

The device used to measure the stiffness of clothing must be capable of measuring to one tenth of a millimeter (0.1 mm) and have the following dimensions:

A	Measuring cylinder	=	60 mm diameter
B	Measuring weight	=	1000 g (including grip and measuring plate C)
C	Measuring plate	=	20 mm diameter
D	Digital display		indicating 0.1 mm

**7.4.7.7.2.2**



**7.4.7.7.2.3** Measuring weight "B" presses measuring plate "C" onto the fabric/material which is laid flat, without stretching, on measuring cylinder "A". If the measuring cylinder is depressed at least 3 mm (digital display "D" = 30) the material is acceptable.

**7.4.7.7.2.4** If a figure below 30 is displayed the material is too stiff.

**7.4.7.7.2.5 Follow-up controls after the competition (in Olympic Events after Qualifications) will be conducted by the drawing of five (5) lots by the Jury from the leading shooters.**





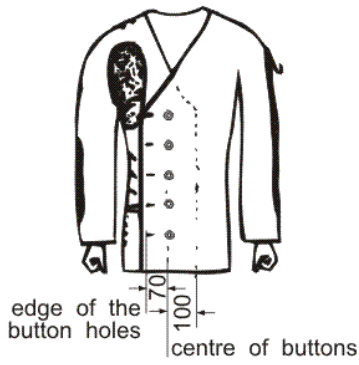
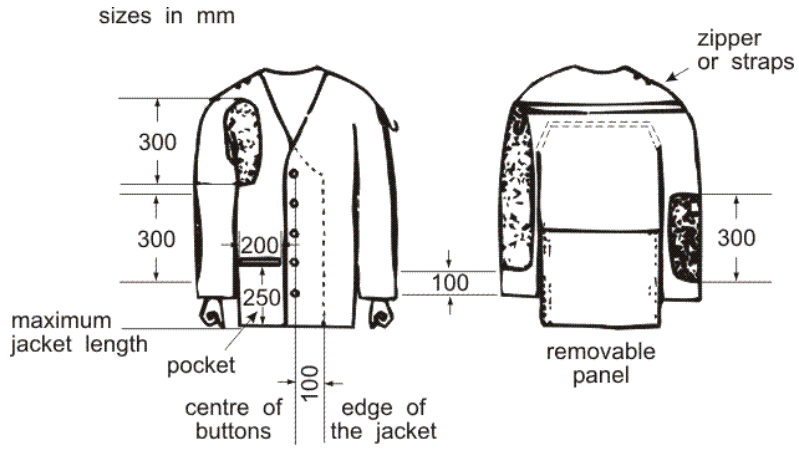
- 7.4.7.7.2.6** The check will be conducted immediately after the shooter has finished. If the clothing fails, it will be tested again five (5) minutes after the first check. If any item of clothing fails a second time, the shooter must be disqualified.
- 7.4.7.7.2.7** Before and during all checks the clothing must not be manipulated by heat or other means.
- 7.4.7.8 Shooting Jacket**
- 7.4.7.8.1** The body and sleeves of the jacket, including the lining, must not exceed 2.5 mm in single thickness and 5 mm in double thickness at any point where flat surfaces may be measured. The jacket must not be longer than the bottom of the balled fist (see Jacket Table).
- 7.4.7.8.2** Closure of the jacket must be only by non-adjustable means e.g. buttons or zippers. The jacket must not overlap more than 100 mm at the closure (see Jacket Table). The jacket must hang loosely on the wearer. To determine this, the jacket must be capable of being overlapped beyond the normal closure by at least 70 mm, measured from the center of the button to the outside edge of the button hole. The measurement will be taken with the arms at the sides. Reinforcing of the button hole in its immediate area is permitted.
- 7.4.7.8.3** All straps, laces, bindings, seams, stitching or devices which may be construed as artificial support are prohibited. However it is permitted to have one zipper or not more than two straps to take up loose material in the area of the shoulder pad (see Jacket Table). No other zipper or other closing or tightening device is permitted other than those specified in these Rules and Diagrams.
- 7.4.7.8.4** The construction of the back panel may include more than one piece of material provided that this construction does not stiffen or reduce the flexibility of the jacket. All parts of the back panel must comply with the thickness limit of 2.5 mm when measured over a flat surface. All parts must comply with the stiffness limit.
- 7.4.7.8.5** In the prone and kneeling positions, the sleeve of the shooting jacket must not extend beyond the wrist of the arm on which the sling is attached. The sleeve must not be placed between the hand or glove and the fore-end of the stock when the shooter is in the shooting position.
- 7.4.7.8.6** No Velcro, sticky substance, liquid, or spray may be applied to the outside or inside of the jacket, pads or equipment. Roughening the material of the jacket is permitted.
- 7.4.7.8.7** Shooting jackets may have reinforcement patches added only to their outside surfaces subject to the following limitations:



- 7.4.7.8.7.1** Maximum thickness, including jacket material and all linings: 10 mm single thickness or 20 mm when measured as a double thickness.
- 7.4.7.8.7.2** Reinforcement may be added on both elbows but must not extend to more than half (1/2) of the circumference of the sleeve. On the arm which holds the sling, the reinforcement may extend from the upper arm to a point 100 mm from the end of the sleeve. The reinforcement on the opposite arm may have a maximum length of 300 mm.
- 7.4.7.8.7.3** Only one hook, loop, button or similar device may be fastened to the outside of the sleeve or shoulder seam on the sling arm to prevent the sling from sliding.
- 7.4.7.8.7.4** Reinforcement on the shoulder where the butt plate rests must not be longer than 300 mm in the longest dimension (see Jacket Table).
- 7.4.7.8.7.5** All inside pockets are prohibited. Only one (1) external pocket is permitted, located on the right front side (left front side for left hand shooters) of the jacket.
- 7.4.7.8.7.6** The maximum size of the pocket is 250 mm high from the lower edge of the jacket and 200 mm wide.



7.4.7.8.8



7.4.7.9

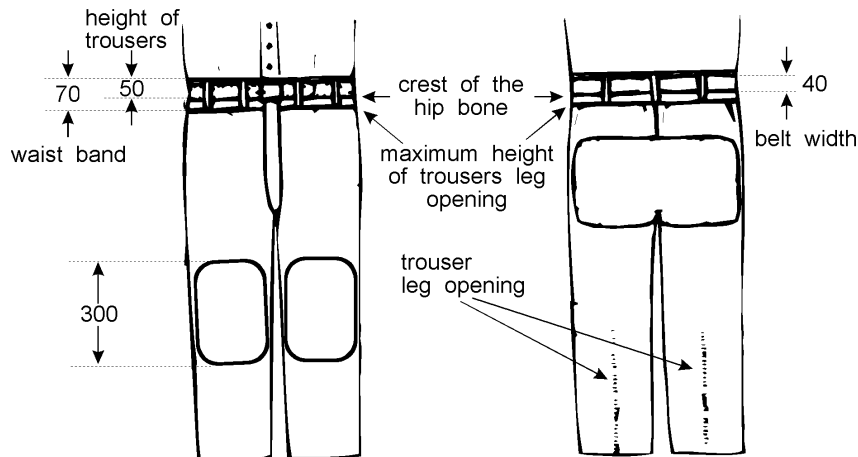
Shooting Trousers



- 7.4.7.9.1** The trousers, including the lining, must not exceed 2.5 mm in single thickness and 5 mm in double thickness at any point where flat surfaces may be measured. The top of the trousers must not fit or be worn higher on the body than 50 mm above the crest of the hip bone. All drawstrings, zippers or fasteners to tighten the trousers around the legs or hips are prohibited. To support the trousers only a normal waist belt not more than 40 mm wide and 3mm thick or braces (suspenders) may be worn. If a belt is worn in the standing position, the buckle or fastening must not be used to support the left arm or elbow. The belt must not be doubled, tripled etc. under the left arm or elbow. If the trousers have a waist band, it may not be more than 70 mm wide and may be closed by one hook and up to five (5) eyes, or up to five (5) adjustable snap fasteners, or similar closure or Velcro. Only one type of closure is permitted. A Velcro closure combined with any other closure is prohibited. The trousers must be loose around the legs. The shooter must be capable of sitting on a chair with the trousers on and with all fasteners or closures in the closed position. If special shooting trousers are not worn, ordinary trousers may be worn providing they do not give artificial support to any part of the body.
- 7.4.7.9.2** Zippers, buttons, Velcro or similar non adjustable fasteners or closures, may be used in the trousers only in the following places:
- 7.4.7.9.2.1** One type of fastener or closure in the front to open and close the trousers fly. The fly must not be lower than the level of the crotch. Any holes that cannot be closed are permitted.
- 7.4.7.9.2.2** Only one other fastener is permitted in each trouser leg. The opening (fastener) must not start closer than 70 mm from the top edge of the trousers. It may, however, extend to the bottom of the trouser leg (see Jacket and Trousers Table). One fastener is permitted either in the front of the upper leg or the back of the leg, but not in both places in one leg.
- 7.4.7.9.2.3** Reinforcements may be added to the seat and both knees of the trousers. The seat patch must not exceed the width of the hips and the vertical measurement must not be longer than to cover the normal wear points on the seat of the wearer. Knee patches may have a maximum length of 300 mm. Knee reinforcements must not be wider than half the circumference of the trousers leg. The thickness of reinforcement including the trousers material and any linings must not exceed 10 mm in single thickness (20 mm double thickness). All pockets are prohibited.



#### 7.4.7.9.2.4

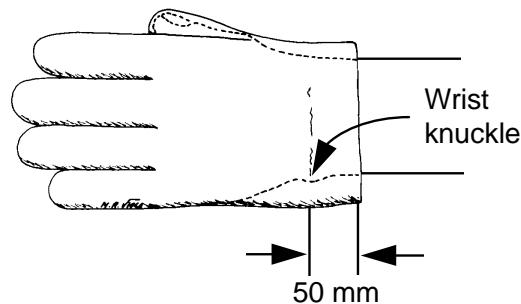


#### 7.4.7.10 Shooting Gloves

7.4.7.10.1 The total thickness must not exceed 12 mm when measuring front and back materials together at any point other than on seams and joints.

7.4.7.10.2 The glove must not extend more than 50 mm beyond the wrist measured from the center of the wrist knuckle (Shooting Gloves). Any strap or other closure device at the wrist is prohibited. However, a portion of the wrist may be elasticated to enable the glove to be put on, but it must leave the glove loose around the wrist.

#### 7.4.7.10.3





#### **7.4.7.11 Dressing the Shooter**

**7.4.7.11.1** Clothing worn under the shooting jacket must not be thicker than 2.5 mm single thickness or 5 mm double thickness. The same applies to all clothing worn under the trousers.

**7.4.7.11.2** Only normal personal undergarments and/or training clothing that does not immobilize or unduly reduce the movement of the shooter's legs, body or arms may be worn under the shooting jacket and/or trousers. Any other undergarments are prohibited.

#### **7.4.7.12 Accessories**

##### **USA Spotting Telescopes**

###### **7.4.7.12.1**

**The use of telescopes not attached to the rifle to locate shots and to judge the wind is permitted for 50 m and 300 m events only. The use of spotting telescopes are permitted at USAS sanctioned events.**

###### **7.4.7.12.2 Rifle Rests**

The use of a rifle rest for resting the rifle between shots is permitted providing that it is not higher than the shooter's shoulders. A stand for resting the rifle must not be placed in front of the shooting table in the standing position. A kneeling roll may be used as a rifle rest between shots. Care must be exercised that whilst resting the rifle, it does not intrude upon the adjacent shooter.

###### **7.4.7.12.3 Shooting box or bag**

The shooting box or bag must not be placed forward of the shooter's forward shoulder on the firing line, except that in the standing position a shooting box or bag, table, or stand may be used as a rifle rest between shots. The shooting box or bag, table or stand must not be of such size or construction as to interfere with shooters on adjacent points or to constitute a wind break.

###### **7.4.7.12.4 Shooting Mats**

The use of private mats is prohibited.

##### **USA**

###### **7.4.7.12.4A**

In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, private mats conforming to specifications in [TR6.3.12.2.2](#) are permitted when allowed in the competition program.

###### **7.4.7.12.5 Kneeling Roll**



Only one cylindrically shaped roll is allowed for shooting in the kneeling position. The dimensions are a maximum of 25 cm long and 18cm in diameter. It must be made of soft and flexible material. Binding or other devices to shape the roll are not permitted.

#### **7.5.0 COMPETITION OFFICIALS**

A Range Jury must be appointed to supervise the conduct of events. A Classification Jury must be appointed to supervise scoring and ranking.

#### **7.5.1 Duties and Functions of the Chief Range Officer**

A Chief Range Officer must be appointed for each event on a specific range. The Chief Range Officer is:

**7.5.1.1** in charge of all Range Officers and Range Personnel and is responsible for the correct conduct of the shooting event and, where centralized control is exercised, he will be responsible for all range commands;

**7.5.1.2** responsible for assuring the co-operation of all Range Personnel with the Jury;

**7.5.1.3** responsible for the rapid correction of any equipment failures and for making available the necessary experts and material to operate the range. The Chief Range Officer must resolve any irregularities which other Range Officers cannot resolve;

**7.5.1.4** responsible for the efficient and rapid scoring of all targets in co-operation with the Chief Classification Officer;

**7.5.1.5** if necessary, participates in the drawing of lots for the assignment of firing points.

**USA**  
**7.5.1.6** Responsible for and may perform any and all duties outlined in 7.5.2.

#### **7.5.2 Duties and Functions of the Range Officer**

A Range Officer must be appointed for each five to ten firing points. Range Officers must:

**7.5.2.1** be responsible to the Chief Range Officer for the conduct of the competition in the target section entrusted to them but must cooperate with Jury Members at all times;

**7.5.2.2** call the shooters on to their firing points;

**7.5.2.3** check the names and Bib (Start) numbers of shooters to ensure that they correspond with the start list, range register and small scoreboards. If possible this should be completed before the start of the Preparation Time;



- 7.5.2.4 ensure that the rifles, equipment and accessories of shooters have been examined and approved;
  - 7.5.2.5 check the shooter's shooting positions and advise the Jury of any irregularities;
  - 7.5.2.6 give the required or necessary commands;
  - 7.5.2.7 take any necessary actions following a malfunction, protest, disturbance or any other matter arising during the competition;
  - 7.5.2.8 be responsible for the accurate recording of shots by the Register Keepers when using paper targets;
  - 7.5.2.9 supervise the correct operation of the targets;
  - 7.5.2.10 receive protests and pass them on to a Jury Member;
  - 7.5.2.11 be responsible for the recording of all irregularities, disturbances, penalties, malfunctions, cross-fires, extra time allowed, repeated shots, etc. on an incident report, range register and the target or printer strip and on the small scoreboard when appropriate.
- USA**  
7.5.2.12 If Register Keepers are not used, backer targets are preferred to detect cross-fires. Every effort should be made to use backers for this purpose.
- 7.5.3 Duties and Functions of the Register Keeper – Paper Targets**
- A Register Keeper should be appointed for each firing point. Register Keepers must:
- USA**  
7.5.3A For USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, register keepers are not mandatory. See Rule USA 7.5.2.12
- 7.5.3.1 fill out or verify the corresponding information on the scorecard and scoreboard, (shooters name, identification number, firing point number, etc.);
  - 7.5.3.2 inform the shooter when his sighting and competition targets are ready for firing. The shooter must inform the Register Keeper clearly whether he wishes to fire sighting or competition shots; this must be confirmed by the Register Keeper. In order to avoid language difficulties the shooter may be given two cards with the words **SIGHTING** and **COMPETITION**. In addition, each card should be imprinted with a small replica of a sighting or competition target. The shooter merely has to show the Register Keeper the appropriate card;
  - 7.5.3.3 have a telescope if remote operated target changing is used. If the Register Keeper controls the target changing, he must wait a few seconds before signaling to change the target, in order to give the shooter the opportunity to spot his shot;





- 7.5.3.4** enter the preliminary value of every shot on the scorecard and on the scoreboard above or beside his desk for the benefit of the spectators;
- 7.5.3.5** on ranges where the targets are returned mechanically to the firing line, collect the targets immediately after each series of ten shots and place them in a locked container to be collected by authorized personnel for delivery to the Classification Office;
- 7.5.3.6** refrain from any conversation with the shooter or from making any other comments regarding the score or the time remaining in the competition.
- 7.5.4** **Duties and Functions of the Target and Pit Officers - Paper Targets**
- USA**
- 7.5.4A** Pit Officers are not required on ranges without pits.
- 7.5.4.1** The number of Pit Officers should correspond to the number of Range Officers. In a pit operation, they are responsible for their assigned group of targets to ensure that targets are changed rapidly, scored, marked and raised for the shooter's next shot.
- 7.5.4.2** If a shot hole cannot be located on a target, the Pit Officer is responsible for determining whether the shot hole is on a neighboring target and, in consultation with the Jury and Range Officer, resolving the situation.
- 7.5.4.3** When automatic target boxes are used, the Pit Officers are responsible for loading the correct targets in the boxes, for removing the targets and preparing them for delivery to the Classification Office. They are also responsible for marking on the targets any irregularities which may have occurred.
- 7.5.4.4** Ensure that there are no shot holes on the white surface of the target, and that any shot marks on the frame are clearly marked.
- 7.5.5** **Technical Officers – Electronic Scoring Targets**
- 7.5.5.1** Technical Officers may be appointed to operate and maintain the Electronic Scoring Target equipment; they may offer advice to Range Officers and Jury Members but must not take any decisions.
- 7.5.6** Prior to the commencement of each relay of an event, a Jury Member must inspect the Electronic Scoring Targets to confirm the following:
- 7.5.6.1** that there are no shot holes on the white surface of the target;
- 7.5.6.2** any shot marks on the frame are clearly indicated;



- 7.5.6.3 the Backing Card at the rear of the 50 m or 300 m target is free of shot holes;
- 7.5.6.4 the Control Sheets are renewed;
- 7.5.6.5 a Jury Member must supervise any manual intervention of the control computer results (e.g. introduction of penalties).
- 7.5.7 **Procedure for Examination of Electronic Scoring Targets (EST) following a Score Protest, Complaint, No Indication etc.**
- 7.5.7.1 A Jury Member collects the following items (and the number of the firing point and the orientation of the card, sheet or target must be noted on each):
  - 7.5.7.1.1 the control sheet (50m/300m). If the location of any shot hole is out of the area of the Control Sheet, the geometric relation between the shot holes on the Control Sheet and the Backing Card must be made before the Control Sheet is removed;
  - 7.5.7.1.2 the Backing Card (50m/300m);
  - 7.5.7.1.3 the black paper strip (10m);
  - 7.5.7.1.4 the black rubber band (50m);
  - 7.5.7.1.5 the Range Incident Report;
  - 7.5.7.1.6 the LOG print;
  - 7.5.7.1.7 the data record from the electronic scoring target computer (if necessary).
- 7.5.7.2 A Jury Member must examine the face of the electronic scoring target, and the frame, and record the location of any shots outside the black aiming mark.
- 7.5.7.3 No CLEAR LOG must be made before the Classification Jury permission has given.
- 7.5.7.4 The number of shot holes must be counted and their location taken into account. The Jury Members examine the items above and then make independent assessments before a formal Jury decision is made.
- 7.6.0 **SHOOTING EVENT PROCEDURES AND COMPETITION RULES**
- 7.6.1 **Positions**
- 7.6.1.1 **Prone**
- 7.6.1.1.1 The shooter may lie on the bare surface of the firing point or on the shooting mat.
- 7.6.1.1.2 He may also use the mat by resting his elbows on it.



- 7.6.1.1.3 The body must be extended on the firing point with the head toward the target.
- 7.6.1.1.4 The rifle may be supported by both hands and one shoulder only.
- 7.6.1.1.5 The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock.
- 7.6.1.1.6 The rifle may be supported by the sling but the forend behind the left hand must not touch the shooting jacket.
- 7.6.1.1.7 No part of the rifle may touch the sling or its attachments.
- 7.6.1.1.8 The rifle must not touch, or rest against, any other point or object.
- 7.6.1.1.9 Both forearms and sleeves of the shooting jacket forward of the elbow must be visibly raised from the surface of the firing point.
- 7.6.1.1.10 The shooter's sling (left) forearm must form an angle not less than 30 degrees from the horizontal, measured from the axis of the forearm.
- 7.6.1.2 **Standing**
- 7.6.1.2.1 The shooter must stand free with both feet on the firing point surface or on the ground cloth without any other support.
- USA  
7.6.1.2.1A A ground cloth can only be used if provided by the range. A personal ground cloth is not allowed.
- 7.6.1.2.2 The rifle may be held with both hands and the shoulder (upper right chest) or the upper arm near the shoulder and the part of the chest next to the right shoulder.
- 7.6.1.2.3 The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock.
- 7.6.1.2.4 However the rifle must not be supported by the jacket or chest beyond the area of the right shoulder and right chest.
- 7.6.1.2.5 The left upper arm and elbow may be supported on the chest or on the hip. If a belt is worn the buckle or fastening must not be used to support the left arm or elbow.
- 7.6.1.2.6 The rifle must not touch or rest against any other point or object.
- 7.6.1.2.7 A palm rest may be used but not in 300 m Standard Rifle or Air Rifle events.
- 7.6.1.2.8 A hand stop/sling swivel is not allowed in this position for 300 m Standard Rifle and 10 m Air Rifle.
- 7.6.1.2.9 In this position, the use of the sling is prohibited.



### **7.6.1.3 Kneeling**

- 7.6.1.3.1** The shooter may touch the firing point surface with the toe of the right foot, the right knee and the left foot.
- 7.6.1.3.2** The rifle may be held with both hands and the right shoulder.
- 7.6.1.3.3** The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock.
- 7.6.1.3.4** The left elbow must be supported on the left knee.
- 7.6.1.3.5** The point of the elbow must not be more than 100 mm over or 150 mm behind the point of the knee.
- 7.6.1.3.6** The rifle may be supported by the sling but the forend behind the left hand must not touch the shooting jacket.
- 7.6.1.3.7** No part of the rifle may touch the sling or its attachments.
- 7.6.1.3.8** The rifle must not touch or rest against any other point or object.
- 7.6.1.3.9** If the kneeling roll is placed under the instep of the right foot, the foot must not be turned at an angle of more than 45 degrees.
- 7.6.1.3.10** If the kneeling roll is not used, the foot may be placed at any angle. This may include placing the side of the foot and the lower leg in contact with the surface of the firing point.
- 7.6.1.3.11** No portion of the upper leg or buttocks may touch the surface of the firing point or shooting mat at any point.
- 7.6.1.3.12** If the shooter uses the shooting mat he may kneel completely on the shooting mat or may have one or two of three points of contact (toe, knee, foot) on the mat.
- 7.6.1.3.13** Only the trousers and underclothing may be worn between the shooter's seat and heel. The jacket or other articles must not be placed between these two points or under the right knee.

### **7.6.2 Rifle Events**

See the Rifle Event Table 7.15.0

- 7.6.2.1** **Rifle events** should be programmed in the order 10 m, 50 m, and 300 m, however, when 300 m events are shot they must always be programmed after the 10 m and 50 m events.

### **USA**

- 7.6.2.1A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, events may be shot in any order.



- 7.6.2.2 Three position events** 50 m and 300 m must be fired in the following order: **Prone – Standing – Kneeling**
- 7.6.2.3 Rifle 3x40**
- 7.6.2.3.1** All shooters must complete the prone stage before starting the standing stage, and all shooters must complete the standing stage before starting the kneeling stage.
- 7.6.2.3.2** The maximum changeover time allowed between positions is 10 minutes.
- 7.6.3 Handling of Targets**
- 7.6.3.1 Paper targets**
- 7.6.3.1.1 10 m Air Rifle**
- 7.6.3.1.1.1** The changing of the targets is done by the shooters, under the supervision of the Range Officers. The shooter is responsible for shooting on the correct targets.
- 7.6.3.1.1.2** Immediately after each series of ten shots the shooter must put the ten targets in a convenient place for the Register Keeper who must put them in a secure container to be collected by authorized personnel for delivery to the Classification Office.
- USA**
- 7.6.3.1.1.2A** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, the range officer will instruct shooters as to where to place fired targets and may designate when they will be picked up (i.e after entrie match, etc.).
- 7.6.3.1.2 50 m Rifle**
- 7.6.3.1.2.1** If **automatic target carriers** or changers are used, the shooter may control target changing or target changing may be controlled by the Register Keeper. In either case, the shooter is responsible for shooting on the correct target.
- 7.6.3.1.2.2** If the shooter considers the **marking or target changing too slowly**, he may report this to the Range Officer. If the Range Officer or the Jury considers the claim justified, they must correct the situation. If the shooter or a team official considers there is no improvement, the shooter or a team official may protest to the Jury. The Jury may grant a time extension up to a maximum of 10 minutes. Such claims cannot be made in the last 30 minutes of the competition except in unusual circumstances.



### 7.6.3.2 **Electronic Scoring Targets**

7.6.3.2.1 Shooters should familiarize themselves during training with the control buttons that alter the target presentation on the monitor screen (ZOOM facility) and that change from a Sighting target to a Match target (MATCH). In the 10 m and 50 m events, the change from sighters to match is under the control of, and is the responsibility of, the shooter. If any shooter is in doubt, he must ask a Range Officer for assistance.

7.6.3.2.2 It is not permitted to **obscure the shooter's monitor-screen** or any part of the screen. The whole screen must be visible to the Jury and Range Personnel.

7.6.3.2.3 Shooters and Range Officials must **not touch the printer control panels** and/or printer strips before the end of the relay, or event, except when authorized by the Jury. Shooters should sign the printer strip (next to the score total) before leaving the range to identify their score.

7.6.3.2.4 When a shooter fails to sign the printer strip a Jury Member or Range Official should initial this printer strip to allow it to be sent to the Classification Office.

### 7.6.3.3 **Backing Cards - Electronic Scoring Targets 10 m / 50 m / 300 m**

A Backing Card must be affixed to the **rear of the target** which must be renewed for each relay and in 50 m Rifle 3 Positions Men for each position unless a Control Sheet is used (except at 10 m when a black paper strip is used).



#### 7.6.4 **Competition Rules**

##### 7.6.4.1 **Preparation Time**

7.6.4.1.1 Shooters must be given 10 minutes before the competition starts to make their final preparation. During the Preparation Time the sighting targets must be visible. The Chief Range Officer must permit shooters to bring their equipment to the firing point before the Preparation Time, providing any previous relay has finished. The Chief Range Officer will announce when the previous relay has finished. Pre-competition checks by the jury and range officers should be completed before the Preparation Time starts.

7.6.4.1.2 Then they will be given the command "**PREPARATION TIME BEGINS NOW**". Before and during the Preparation Time shooters may handle their rifles, carry out holding and aiming exercises on the firing line providing there are no personnel forward of the firing points.

##### 7.6.4.2 **Start**

7.6.4.2.1 No shot may be fired before the start of the event.

7.6.4.2.2 The competition is considered to have started when the Chief Range Officer has given the command "**START**". Every shot fired after the competitor completes his sighting shots must be recorded for the competition. However, dry firing is allowed.

##### 7.6.4.3 **Replacement of a shooter**

7.6.4.3.1 If a shooter has fired his first sighting shot in the competition and must withdraw, he may not be replaced. This rule also applies for competitions composed of several parts or carried out over several days.

##### 7.6.4.4 **Sighting shots – shots before START – information before STOP**

7.6.4.4.1 **Sighting shots** (unlimited in number) may be fired only before the beginning of each competition or position. Once the first competition shot has been fired, no further sighting shots are allowed unless permitted by the Jury in accordance with these Rules. Any further sighting shot(s) fired in contravention of this rule must be scored as miss(es) in the competition.



**USA**

**7.6.4.4.1A**

When a multiple bullseye target (with sighting bullseye) is used, and the shooter in the first fired shot of the target (sighting bullseye) misses the scoring area of the sighting bullseye or hits outside the guard line or ring when printed on targets, the shooter shall: halt firing, call a Range Official, have the Range Official verify that the shot is not in the sighting bullseye. The Range Official shall record this fact and the shooter shall commence firing at the sighting bullseye again. The Range official will continue to observe until the shooter's shot hits the scoring area of the sighting bullseye. At this point, the Range Official will verify all previous shots as sighting shots (they will not be scored as misses) and the shooter will continue firing the match under the rules of the match. No extra time will be allowed for the procedure above. Additional shots outside the scoring rings, or guard line will be scored as record shots. All penalties used in scoring will be in force after the first shot that strikes the sighting bullseye. This procedure may only be used when there is one shot hole on the target.

**7.6.4.4.2**

A shot or shots which are **fired before the start** of the official shooting time must incur a **penalty of two (2) points** on the first competition target for each shot fired. A shot or shots, which are not fired at all, must be scored as miss(es) on the last competition target(s). The same applies to shots fired after the end of the official shooting time, unless the Chief Range Officer or a Jury Member has authorized extra time. If a late shot(s) cannot be identified, such shot(s) must be nullified by deducting the highest value shot(s) from that target.

**7.6.4.4.3**

**Time remaining**

**7.6.4.4.3.1**

The Chief Range Officer must inform the shooters of the time remaining by loudspeaker at both ten (10) and five (5) minutes before the end of the shooting time.

**USA**

**7.6.4.4.3.1A**

In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions for timed stages of 20 minutes, time will only be announced at five (5) minutes and for timed stages of ten (10) minutes time will only be announced at two (2) minutes before the end of the shooting time.

**USA**

**7.6.4.4.3.1B**

USA Shooting will sanction competitions that last for more than one day if the conditions are essentially the same each day; i.e., indoor. Shooters may shoot on one or more days as specified in the competition program.

**7.6.4.4.3.2**

The competition must stop at the command "**STOP**" or at the appropriate signal.





#### **7.6.4.5 Specific rules for the 10 m Air Rifle Event**

**7.6.4.5.1** If a shooter **releases the propelling charge** during the preparation period he must be given a **WARNING** for the first violation and a **DEDUCTION** of two (2) points from the lowest value shot of the first competition series for the second and subsequent violations.

**7.6.4.5.2** Any release of the propelling charge, after the first competition target is in place, without a hit on the target will be scored as a miss. Dry firing without release of the propelling charge is permitted except during Finals.

**7.6.4.5.3** If a shooter wishes to change, or to fill, his gas or air cylinder, he must leave the firing point to do so (permission must be obtained). No extra time will be allowed to compensate for time lost by a shooter who leaves the firing point to change or to fill his gas or air cylinder.

#### **7.6.5 Interruptions**

**7.6.5.1** If a shooter must stop firing for **more than three (3) minutes** through no fault of his own, he may demand extra time equal to the amount of time lost, or the time remaining when the interruption occurred, plus one (1) minute, if during the last few minutes of the competition.

**7.6.5.2** If a shooter is interrupted **for more than five (5) minutes, or moved to another firing point**, he may have additional unlimited sighting shots at one sighting target at the beginning of his remaining shooting time together with any time extension granted plus an additional five (5) minutes. If automatic paper target systems which have no possibility for providing a new sighting target are in use, the sighting shots should be fired on the next unused competition target. Two (2) competition shots should be fired at the next competition target according to the instructions given by the Range officials or Jury Members. Range officials or Jury Members must ensure that a complete explanation is recorded on the score sheet.

**7.6.5.3** Any **extension of time** allowed by the Jury or Range Officers must be marked clearly, stating the reason on a Range Incident Report and if applicable on the Register Keeper's score card and on the scoreboard where it is visible clearly to the shooter.

**USA**  
**7.6.5.3A** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, if register keepers are not used, rule 7.6.5.3 does not apply.



## **7.6.6      Infringements and Disciplinary Rules**

**7.6.6.1**      The Juries have the right to examine the rifles, equipment, positions, etc., of the shooters at any time, even during the competition (but see 7.5.2.5). During the competition, their approach should not be made while the shooter is firing a shot. Immediate action must however be taken when a matter of safety is involved.

**7.6.6.1.1**     If a shooter begins an event with an **unapproved rifle or equipment**, he must be penalized with the deduction of two (2) points from the result of the lowest value shot of the first competition series. He must not be permitted to continue until his rifle or equipment has been approved by Equipment Control. He may only resume firing at a time determined by the Jury. No additional sighting shots or extra time will be allowed.

**USA**  
**7.6.6.1.1A**    In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, if an equipment check is not performed, rule 7.6.6.1.1 does not apply. Spot checks of equipment by match officials are permitted, however, and any shooter found using equipment not meeting the standards prescribed in these rules must be penalized with the deduction of two (2) points from each stage fired with that equipment. The shooter must correct or replace the equipment in question before continuing the match. No additional sighting shots or extra time will be allowed.

**7.6.6.1.2**     If a shooter **alters a rifle or equipment** which has already been checked so that it no longer conforms to the rules, before or during the competition, he must be disqualified.

**7.6.6.1.2.1**    If there are any doubts regarding any alteration, the rifle or equipment must be returned to Equipment Control for re-inspection and approval if it qualifies.

**7.6.6.1.3**     If a shooter **arrives late** for a competition, he may participate but will not be credited with any extra time, except when his lateness is due to circumstances beyond his control. If it can be proved that his lateness was due to circumstances beyond his control, the Jury must whenever possible grant extra time without disruption of the overall shooting program. In this case the Jury will determine when and on which firing point he may make up for the missed time.



**7.6.6.1.4** If a shooter's equipment has been passed by Equipment Control, but the shooter is unable to **produce the Equipment Control Card** at the start of the event, the shooter may commence, but will be penalized with a deduction of two (2) points from the lowest value shot of the first series, if he (or his coach or team official) cannot obtain confirmation that the equipment has been previously passed by the Control Section before the official end of the shooting time for that relay of that event. The responsibility rests with the shooter (or his coach or manager) to visit the Equipment Control Section for this purpose. No extra shooting time will be allowed.

## **7.6.6.2 Irregular Shots**

### **7.6.6.2.1 Too many shots in an event or position**

**7.6.6.2.1.1** If a shooter fires more shots in the event or position than are provided for in the program, the extra shot(s) must be annulled on the last competition target(s). If the shot(s) cannot be identified, the highest value shot(s) must be annulled on the last competition target. The shooter must also be penalized by a deduction of two (2) points for each excessive shot fired, deducted from the lowest value shot(s) in the first series.

#### **USA**

**7.6.6.2.1.1A** If the competition is the combined prone & three position match, (Rule USA7.15.0, 50m 3x40 combined with prone) there is no excessive shot(s) in the prone stage until the shooter fires 61 or more shots. When this occurs the excess shots(s) will not be scored and the penalty will be deducted from the fifth series.

### **7.6.6.2.1.2 Too many shots per paper target**

**7.6.6.2.1.2.1** If a shooter fires **more shots** at one of his match targets than are provided for in the program of the event, he must not be penalized for the first two (2) such occurrences. For the third and all succeeding such misplaced shots he must be penalized by a deduction of two (2) points for each one in the event from the series in which the occurrence happens. He must also fire a fewer number of shots at the remaining targets so that the number of shots in the competition program remain the same.

**7.6.6.2.1.2.2** The scoring process in this situation requires the transfer of the value of the excessive shot(s) to targets with less than the originally programmed number of shots, thus bringing each target to the full number of shots designated in the program and the Rules.



- 7.6.6.2.1.2.3** If the actual shot(s) to be transferred cannot be established clearly through the notes of the Register Keeper, the shot(s) with the lowest value must be transferred forward to the next target(s) or the shot(s) with the highest value must be transferred back to the previous target(s) so that the shooter will gain no advantage in a “count back” situation.
- 7.6.6.2.1.3** All three position events are considered as one (1) event.
- 7.6.6.3** If a shot(s) is fired after the command or signal “**STOP**”, that shot(s) must be counted as a miss. If the shot(s) cannot be identified the best hit(s) must be deducted from the score of that target and scored as miss(es).
- 7.6.6.4** **Crossfires**
- 7.6.6.4.1** Cross-fires of competition shots must be scored as misses.
- 7.6.6.4.2** If a shooter **fires a sighting shot on the competition target** of another shooter, he must be penalized by deduction of two (2) points from his own score.
- 7.6.6.4.3** If a shooter receives a **confirmed cross-fire** shot and it is impossible to determine which shot is his, he must be credited with the value of the highest undetermined shot.
- 7.6.6.4.4** If there are more hits on a shooter’s competition target than are provided for in the program, and if it is **impossible to confirm** that another shooter(s) fired the shot(s), the hit(s) of the highest value must be nullified.
- 7.6.6.4.5** If a shooter wishes **to disclaim** a shot on his target, he must report this immediately to a Range Officer.
- 7.6.6.4.6** If the Range Officer confirms that the shooter did not fire the disputed shot(s), he must make the necessary entry on a Range Incident Report and on the Range Register and the shot must be annulled.
- 7.6.6.4.7** If the Range Officer cannot confirm beyond all reasonable doubt that the shooter did not fire the disputed shot(s), the shot(s) must be credited to the shooter and must be so recorded.
- 7.6.6.4.8** The following must be considered as reasons to justify the annulment of a shot:
- 7.6.6.4.8.1** if the Register Keeper or other range official confirms by his observation of the shooter and the target that the shooter did not fire the shot;



**7.6.6.4.8.2** if a missed shot is reported by another shooter or Register Keeper or other range official at approximately the same time, and from within the neighboring two or three firing points;

**7.6.6.5** When using **300 m electronic scoring targets**, cross fires should not register on the recipient's target, but an indication will be received at the control center. The firer, whose target does not receive the expected shot, will be given a miss (zero) and an indication that he has cross-fired.

**7.6.7 Disturbances**

Should a shooter consider that he was disturbed while firing a shot, he must hold his rifle pointing down range and immediately inform the Range Officer or Jury Member. He must not disturb other shooters.

**7.6.7.1 If the claim is considered justified:**

**7.6.7.1.1** the shot must be annulled and the shooter may repeat the shot.

**7.6.7.2 If the claim is not considered justified:**

**7.6.7.2.1** the shot must be credited to the shooter and he may continue shooting; no penalty will be applied.

**7.7.0 FIRING POINT ALLOCATION AND ELIMINATION EVENTS**

**7.7.1 Basic Principles for Allocation of Firing Points**

**7.7.1.1** Individual shooters and teams/nations must be able to shoot under conditions which are as nearly equal as possible.

**7.7.1.1.1** Shooters from the same nation should not be allocated adjacent firing positions.

**7.7.1.1.2** Shooters from the same nation should be split as equitably as possible between relays.

**7.7.2 10 m Air Rifle Events**

**7.7.2.1** If there are more shooters than targets in air rifle events the targets must be distributed by drawing lots for two or more relays.

**7.7.3 Elimination Events for Outdoor Ranges**

**7.7.3.1** If the number of shooters exceeds the useable capacity of the range, an Elimination must be conducted.

**USA**  
**7.7.3.1A** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions the organizing committee may allocate firing points based on the order in which the entries are received up to range capacity, PTO score, other qualifying score, state resident, etc.

**7.7.3.1.1** Any Elimination must be over the complete course of fire.



- 7.7.3.1.2** The shooters who qualify must consist of a proportionate number of highest ranking shooters from each elimination relay, counting only those who participate. The number of shooters who will qualify must be announced as soon as possible.
- 7.7.3.1.3** **Formula:** The usable number of firing points is divided by the total number of shooters starting in the competition multiplied by the number of shooters starting in the relay to give the number of shooters going forward from the Elimination to the Qualification. e.g. 60 firing points and 101 shooters;  
1<sup>st</sup> relay: 54 shooters start = 32.08 → 32 shooters forward;  
2<sup>nd</sup> relay: 47 shooters start = 27.92 → 28 shooters forward.
- 7.7.3.2** When team matches are programmed and eliminations are required, team members/nations must be equitably divided between the elimination relays. Team scores are taken from these relays.
- 7.7.3.2.1** If insufficient targets are available to allocate two team members from each team to the first relay and the remaining member from each team to the second relay, then it will be necessary to have three relays with one member from each team on each relay.
- 7.7.3.3** A shooter who does not qualify must not be allowed to participate further in the event.
- 7.7.3.4** If there are tied scores for the last places in an elimination the order of ranking will be determined according to the Tie Breaking Rules (see 7.12.2).
- 7.7.4** If a competition lasts for more than one day, all shooters must fire an equal number of shots in the same position or positions each day.
- 7.8.0** **MALFUNCTIONS**
- 7.8.1** If a shooter has a **rifle or ammunition malfunction**, he may have it repaired, or continue shooting with another rifle, with the permission of the Jury.



- 7.8.1.1 ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTIONS** in competitions are:
- 7.8.1.1.1** a cartridge fails to fire;
  - 7.8.1.1.2** a bullet or pellet is lodged in the barrel;
  - 7.8.1.1.3** the rifle fails to fire, although the trigger has been operated;
  - 7.8.1.1.4** the extractor fails to extract the cartridge.
- 7.8.1.2** If a substitute rifle is used it must be approved by the Equipment Control Section.
- 7.8.2** The maximum extra shooting time allowed to repair or replace a rifle is 15 minutes.
- 7.8.2.1** Unlimited sighting shots must be allowed during the remaining shooting time, but only before competition shots are resumed.
  - 7.8.2.2** Extra time and additional sighting shots must only be granted if the interruption is not due to a fault of the shooter.
  - 7.8.2.3** In all cases the Range Officers or Jury must be informed so they may decide on the measures to be taken.
- 7.8.3 NON ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTIONS** in competitions are:
- 7.8.3.1** the shooter had not loaded his rifle;
  - 7.8.3.2** the shooter did not pull the trigger;
  - 7.8.3.3** the malfunction is due to any cause that could reasonably be corrected by the shooter.
- 7.8.4 Failure of the Electronic Scoring Target Systems**
- 7.8.4.1 In the event of a failure of ALL the targets on a range:**
    - 7.8.4.1.1** the expired shooting time must be recorded by the Chief Range Officer and the Jury;
    - 7.8.4.1.2** all completed competition shots of each shooter must be counted and recorded. In the event of a range power supply failure, this may involve waiting until power is restored to enable the number of shots registered by the target, not necessarily on the firing point monitor, to be established.
  - 7.8.4.2** After the failure is rectified and the full range is in operation, an **additional five (5) minutes** will be added to the competition time remaining. The time for recommencing is to be announced over the loudspeaker system at least 5 minutes beforehand. Shooters must be allowed to resume their position in the 5 minutes before the competition restarts. Unlimited sighting shots must be allowed during the remaining shooting time, but only before competition shots are resumed.



### **7.8.4.3 In the event of the failure of a SINGLE target**

**7.8.4.3.1** When single targets fail to function (also see Rule 7.6.5 Interruptions).

**7.8.4.3.2** If a shooter complains during sighting shots about the correct recording or evaluation of the shot(s), the Jury may offer to move him to another firing point. The shooter is given appropriate extra time. The Jury examines the sighting shot(s) as soon as possible applying the **Procedure for Examination of Electronic Scoring Targets (7.5.7)** on the original firing point.

**7.8.4.3.2.1** If this subsequent examination shows that the target on the original firing point provided correct results, the shooter will be penalized with the DEDUCTION of two (2) points from the lowest value shot of the first competition series.

### **7.8.4.4 Complaint concerning failure to register or display a shot on the monitor of an Electronic Scoring Target system**

**7.8.4.4.1** The shooter must immediately inform the nearest range official of the failure. A range official must make a written note of the time of the complaint. One or more Jury Member(s) must go to the firing position.

**7.8.4.4.2** The shooter will be directed to fire one more aimed shot at his target.

**7.8.4.4.3** If the value and location of this shot is registered and displayed on the monitor, the shooter will be directed to continue the competition. The value and location of this **extra** shot must be recorded. The time of firing this extra shot, its shot-number (having included the missing shot) and its value and its shot-location, and the firing point number must be given to the Jury in writing and recorded on the Range Register and a Range Incident Report.

**7.8.4.4.4** After the end of that relay of the competition the **Procedure for Examination of Electronic Scoring Targets (7.5.7)** will be applied. Using this information and the time of the extra shot and its location, the Jury will determine whether all shots, including the extra shot are recorded on the computer record.

**7.8.4.4.5** If all the shots are recorded correctly, then the questioned shot will be counted in the score of the shooter, as will the shot fired immediately after (as the "extra" shot), but the last shot fired (extra to the competition) will be annulled.





- 7.8.4.4.6** If the questioned shot has not been located applying the **Procedure for Examination of Electronic Scoring Targets (7.5.7)** nor elsewhere, then only those correctly recorded shots excluding the last shot fired (extra to the competition) are to be counted in the score of the shooter.
- 7.8.4.4.7** If the questioned shot has not been located in the computer memory, but is located elsewhere, the Jury will determine the validity and score-value of the questioned shot.
- 7.8.4.4.8** If the extra shot fired as directed does not register or display and the Electronic Scoring Target cannot be repaired within five (5) minutes, the shooter will be moved to a reserve position and when he is ready to shoot an **additional five (5) minutes** will be added to the competition time remaining. He will be permitted unlimited sighting shots. Then he will repeat the two (2) competition shots which did not register or display on the previous target used. The shooter will be credited with the score of all the shots which were displayed on the monitor of the first target plus the score of all the properly fired competition shots which were displayed on the second target used. If the two (2) extra shots were later found in the computer record of the previous target they will be annulled.
- 7.8.4.5 Failure of the paper or rubber band**
- If Jury decides that the problem is because of the failure of the paper or rubber band to advance, the shooter will be moved to a reserve position. He will be permitted unlimited sighting shots to be taken within the time remaining for the competition plus any additional time granted. Then he will repeat the number of competition shots determined by the Jury. The shooter will be credited with the score of all the shots which were correctly displayed on the monitor of the first target plus the score of all the necessary competition shots fired on the second target to complete the course of fire. After the relay the Jury will decide which shots are to be counted from each target.
- 7.8.5 Protest concerning the shot value Electronic Scoring Targets (see 7.13.4.2)**
- 7.8.5.1** After the relay, the detailed printer results (LOG-Print) must be generated by the Technical or Range Officers for all firing lanes on which complaints or protests have been made, and for the immediately adjacent lanes, before the equipments are reset for the next relay.
- 7.8.5.2** After the completion of the relay, the Procedure for Examination of Electronic Scoring Targets (7.5.7) will be applied. Any non-indicated shot must be scored by the Classification Jury.



## 7.9.0 RULES OF CONDUCT FOR SHOOTERS AND OFFICIALS

**USA**  
**7.9.0A** All competitors are responsible for their actions on or off the range when entered in any USA Shooting sanctioned competition. Any activity that may place any other competitor at a disadvantage is prohibited. An individual participating in such activity may be disciplined.

**7.9.1** Loud noise is not permitted near the firing line. Range officials, Jury Members, team officials, and shooters must **limit their conversation to official business** when they are near the competitors.

**7.9.2** Each team must have a **Team Leader** who is responsible for maintaining discipline within that team. A shooter may be appointed as a Team Leader. The Team Leader must cooperate with range officials at all times in the interest of safety, efficient operation of the competition and good sportsmanship. A Team Leader is responsible for all official affairs concerning a team.

**7.9.3 The Team Leader has the responsibility of:**

**7.9.3.1** completing the necessary entries with accurate information and to submit them to the appropriate officials within the designated time limit;

**7.9.3.2** being familiar with the program;

**7.9.3.3** having team members report, ready to shoot at the designated firing point, at the correct time, with approved equipment;

**7.9.3.4** checking scores and filing protests, if necessary;

**7.9.3.5** observing preliminary and official bulletins, scores and announcements;

**7.9.3.6** receiving official information and requests and passing them on to team members.

**7.9.4 The shooter should report**, ready to shoot, at the designated firing point at the correct time, with approved equipment.

**7.9.5 Coaching during the conduct of any Event**

**7.9.5.1** All **types of coaching** while a shooter is on the firing line are **forbidden**. While on the firing line, a shooter may speak only with Jury Members or range officials.



- 7.9.5.2** If a **shooter wishes to speak** with anyone else, the shooter must unload his rifle, leave it in a safe condition on the firing line (on the firing line bench if possible). In the case of bolt action rifles, the bolt must be both open and back. A shooter may leave the firing line only after notifying a Range Officer and without disturbing other shooters.
- 7.9.5.3** If a **team official wishes to speak** with a team member on the firing line, the team official must not contact the shooter directly or talk with the shooter while he is on the firing line. The team official must obtain permission from a Range Officer or Jury Member, who will call the shooter off the firing line.
- 7.9.5.4** If a team official or shooter violates the rules concerning coaching, a warning must be issued the first time. In repeated cases two (2) points must be deducted from the shooter's score and the team official must leave the vicinity of the firing line.
- 7.9.6 Penalties for Rule Violations**
- 7.9.6.1** In cases of violation of the Rules or instructions of Range Officers or the Jury, the following penalties may be imposed on the shooter by a Jury Member or the Jury.
- 7.9.6.1.1** A warning to the shooter must be **expressed in terms** that will leave no doubt that it is an official **WARNING** and the yellow card must be shown. However, it is not necessary to precede other penalties with a warning. This must be recorded on a Range Incident Report and noted on the Range Register by a Jury Member.
- USA** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, warnings may be expressed verbally without showing a card.
- 7.9.6.1.1A**
- 7.9.6.2** Deduction of points from the score, expressed by a minimum of two (2) Jury Members, showing a green card with the word **DEDUCTION**. This must be recorded on a Range Incident Report Form marked on the printer strip and noted on the Range Register by a Jury Member.
- 7.9.6.3** Disqualification, expressed by the Jury showing a red card with the word **DISQUALIFICATION**. A disqualification may only be given by decision of a majority of the Jury.
- 7.9.6.3.1** In the case of a disqualification in the Finals the shooter will be ranked on the last place of the participating finalists, but may retain his Qualification score.
- 7.9.6.4** The size of penalty cards should be approximately 70 mm x 100 mm.



**7.9.6.5**      **Infringements should normally be graded by the Jury as follows:**

**7.9.6.5.1**      in the case of **open violations** of the Rules (rifles, clothing, position, coaching etc.) an official **WARNING** must first be given so that the shooter may have the opportunity to correct the fault. Whenever possible, the warning should be given during the training stage or sighting shots. If the shooter does not correct the fault within the time stipulated by the jury, two (2) points must be deducted from his score. If the shooter still does not correct the fault, disqualification must be imposed;

**7.9.6.5.2**      in the case of **concealed violations** of the Rules, when the fault is deliberately concealed, disqualification must be imposed.

**7.9.6.6**      If a shooter **impedes another shooter** in an unsportsmanlike manner when the latter is shooting, two (2) points must be deducted. If the incident is repeated, disqualification must be imposed.

**7.9.6.7**      If, when asked to give an explanation for an incident, a shooter consciously and knowingly gives **false information**, two (2) points must be deducted. In serious cases, disqualification may be imposed.

**7.9.6.8**      If a shooter handles a rifle in a **dangerous manner** or violates any **safety rules**, the shooter may be disqualified by the Jury.

**7.9.6.9**      If the Range Officer or Jury considers that the shooter is **delaying the competition** unnecessarily, with the intention of gaining unfair advantage, the shooter must be warned by a Jury Member. For every similar fault thereafter, two (2) points must be deducted from the shooter's score.

**7.9.7**      All irregularities, penalties, misses, malfunctions, extra time allowed, repeated shots or annulment of shots, etc., must be clearly marked and recorded on a Range Incident Report Form IR (see form at the end of the Rifle Rules), the Range Register, printer strip, on the target and on the score card (paper target) by a Range Officer and/or Jury Member for the attention of the Classification Office.

**7.9.8**      **Deductions from the score** must always be made in the series in which the violation occurred. If general deductions are involved they must be made from the lowest value competition shot(s) in the first series.

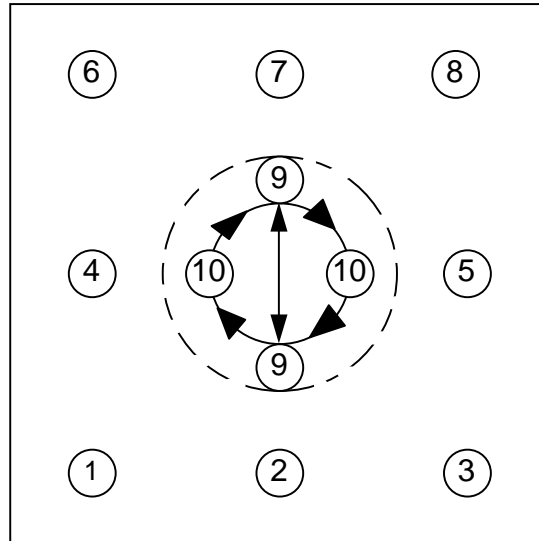
**7.10.0**      **EQUIPMENT CONTROL**



- USA**  
**7.10.0A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions equipment control examinations are not mandatory. The competition director may determine the equipment control procedures based on available time and equipment measuring gauges. Equipment may be spot checked. All equipment must conform to ISSF rules and range officers or members of the jury may make spot checks at any time.
- 7.10.1** The Organizing Committee must provide a complete set of gauges and instruments for equipment control before and during ISSF Championships. Calibration Certification or Test Equipment must be provided.
- 7.10.2** The Organizing Committee must inform team officials and shooters, in sufficient time prior to the competition, where and when they may have their equipment inspected.
- 7.10.3** The Equipment Control Section will be assisted and supervised by a Jury Member(s).
- 7.10.4** The Equipment Control Section must register the name of the shooter, the make (manufacturer), serial number, and caliber of each rifle approved.
- 7.10.5** All approved equipment must be marked with a seal or sticker and the approval must also be recorded on the Equipment Control Card.
- 7.10.6** After equipment has been approved, it must not be altered at any time prior to or during the competition in any way that would conflict with the ISSF Rules.
- 7.10.7** If there are any doubts regarding an alteration, the equipment must be returned to Equipment Control for re-inspection and approval.
- 7.10.8** Approval of any equipment is valid only for the competition for which the inspection was made.
- 7.11.0** **SCORING PROCEDURES (Paper Targets)**
- 7.11.1** Shots which do not hit the scoring rings of the shooter's own target must be scored as misses.
- 7.11.2** **SCORING PROCEDURES – Indication of shots 300 m**
- 7.11.2.1** **Pit Target Marking**
- 7.11.2.2** As soon as the Marker receives the signal, he must indicate the shot.
- 7.11.2.2.1** The **indication of shots** must be carried out in accordance with the following system. As soon as the Marker in the pit receives a signal for marking, he must:
- 7.11.2.2.1.1** **lower** the target;



- 7.11.2.2.1.2 **cover** the hole with a transparent paster and overlay a contrasting paster to mark the location of the last shot;
- 7.11.2.2.1.3 **raise** the target;
- 7.11.2.2.1.4 **show** the value of the hit by the discing system.
- 7.11.2.2.2 When the spotting disc is used to indicate shot values, it must be done with a thin circular disc 200 mm to 250 mm in diameter. It is painted black on one side and white on the other and mounted on a thin staff which is normally fastened on the white side 30 mm to 50 mm to the right of the center.
- 7.11.2.2.3 The **value** of hits will be shown as follows:
  - 7.11.2.2.3.1 the position of the **last hit** must be marked;
  - 7.11.2.2.3.2 the value of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 hits must be shown by placing the disc, **black side toward the firing line**, on the appropriate spot on the target frame in the raised position as shown in the following figure;
  - 7.11.2.2.3.3 if the **hit is a nine**, the disc must be moved up and down twice over the black aiming bulls-eye on the target with the white side of the disc facing the firing line;
  - 7.11.2.2.3.4 if the **hit is a ten**, the disc, with the white side facing the firing line, must be moved twice in a clockwise circle in front of the black aiming mark, as shown in the following figure;
  - 7.11.2.2.3.5 a shot that does **not hit the target** is marked only by moving the black side of the marking disc three or four times sideways across the face of the target;
  - 7.11.2.2.3.6 if the hit is on the target card, but **not in the scoring area**, it is marked by first indicating a miss and then by showing the position of the hit.
  - 7.11.2.2.3.7 **Shot signaling diagram**



**7.11.2.2.4** The sighting target must be marked clearly with a black diagonal stripe on the upper right hand corner of the target. The stripe must be clearly visible to the naked eye at the appropriate distance in normal light conditions. In the case of pit operated targets, the sighting target must not appear at all while the shooter is firing competition shots.

**7.12.0 TIE-BREAKING**

**7.12.1 Individual Ties**

**7.12.1.1** All scores will be broken for ties after the Qualification stage, except for perfect scores.

**7.12.2** Ties will be broken to decide the order of ranking as follows:

**7.12.2.1** the highest score in the last ten shot series working backward by 10 shot series until the tie is broken;

**7.12.2.2** the highest number of 10's, 9's, 8's, etc.;

**7.12.2.3** the highest number of inner tens;

**7.12.2.4** if any ties remain, the shooters must be given the same ranking and must be listed in alphabetical order using the shooter's family names.



- USA**  
**7.12.2.4A** In USA Shooting sanctioned 'aggregate' events (more than one course of fire for the competition), the breaking of multiple course aggregate ties will be accomplished as follows in the order listed:
- USA**  
**7.12.2.4A1** By comparison of each course beginning with the last course score and working backward until the tie is broken.
- USA**  
**7.12.2.4A2** Then follow ISSF 7.12.2.1, 2, 3, & 4.
- 7.12.2.5** For entry to the Finals, the classification for the first eight (8) places will be made according to the above count back rules.
- 7.12.2.5.1** A **drawing of lots** by the Classification Jury will determine Finals start positions when:
- 7.12.2.5.1.1** several shooters obtain the maximum score in a Qualification;
- 7.12.2.5.1.2** an unbreakable tie occurs among two or more finalists or;
- 7.12.2.5.1.3** an unbreakable tie occurs among two or more shooters on the last Finals start position (e.g. eighth and ninth place.), to determine who will shoot in the Finals.





### **7.12.3 Team Ties**

**7.12.3.1** Ties in team events must be decided by totaling the results of all members of a team and following the procedures for breaking individual ties described in Rule 7.12.2.

### **7.13.0 PROTESTS AND APPEALS**

#### **7.13.1 Protest fee**

**7.13.1.1** **Protests** US\$ 25.00 or its local equivalent

**7.13.1.2** **Appeals** US\$ 50.00 or its local equivalent

**7.13.1.3** The fee for the matter in question must be returned if the Protest or Appeal is upheld, or will be retained by the Organizing Committee if the Protest or Appeal is denied.

**USA** The maximum fee for a protest under rule 7.13.4.2 during a USA Shooting sanctioned competition is \$25.00

#### **7.13.2 Verbal Protests**

Any shooter or team official has the right to protest a condition of the competition, decision or action immediately and verbally to a competition official, Range Officer or Jury Member. Such protests may be submitted on the following matters and the protest fee becomes payable:

**7.13.2.1** a shooter or team official considers that the ISSF Rules and Regulations or competition program were not followed in conducting the competition;

**USA** Or USA Shooting Rules.

##### **7.13.2.1A**

**7.13.2.2** a shooter or team official does not agree with a decision or action by a competition official, Range Officer or Jury Member;

**7.13.2.3** a shooter was impeded or disturbed by other shooter(s), competition official(s), spectator(s), member(s) of the media or other person(s) or cause(s);

**7.13.2.4** a shooter had a long interruption in shooting caused by range equipment failure, the clarification of irregularities or other cause(s);

**7.13.2.5** a shooter had irregularities regarding shooting times, including shooting times that were too short.

**7.13.2.6** Competition officials, Range Officers and Jury Members must consider verbal protests immediately. They may take immediate action to correct the situation or refer the protest to the full Jury for decision. In such cases, a Range Officer or Jury Member may stop the shooting temporarily if necessary.



### 7.13.3 **Written Protests**

7.13.3.1 Any shooter or team official who does **not agree** with the action or decision taken on a **verbal protest** may protest in writing to the Jury. Any shooter or team official also has the right to submit a **written protest** without making a verbal protest. All written protests must be submitted not later than 30 minutes after the matter in question and the protest fee becomes payable.

7.13.3.2 The Organizing Committee must supply **printed forms** for use in submitting written protests (copies of Annex "P" to Article 3.12.3.7).

7.13.3.3 Written protests must be decided by a **majority of the Jury**.

### 7.13.4 **Scoring Protests**

**In all cases the Classification Office must use the Form PR (see form at the end of the Rifle Rules).**

#### 7.13.4.1 **Protest Time**

7.13.4.1.1 All results protests must be submitted within **20 minutes** after the official scores are posted on the Main Scoreboard. The time when the scoring Protest Time ends must be shown on the Main Scoreboard, immediately after the posting has been completed. The location, to which any score protest must be made, must be published on the official program.

#### 7.13.4.2 **Electronic scoring targets**

7.13.4.2.1 If a shooter **contests the value of a shot**, a protest will only be accepted when made before the next shot (except for failure of the paper or rubber band to advance see 7.8.4.5) or if it is the last shot, within three (3) minutes.

7.13.4.2.2 If a protest is made concerning the value of a shot, the shooter will be requested to fire another shot at the end of the competition, so that this extra shot may be counted if the protest is upheld and the correct value of the disputed shot cannot be determined.

7.13.4.2.3 If the protest concerning a shot value other than zero, or failure to register, is not upheld, a two (2) point penalty will be awarded and the protest fee of US\$ 25.00, or its local equivalent, must be paid.

7.13.4.2.4 **Decisions by the Classification Jury** on the value or the number of shots on a target is final and may not be appealed.

**USA**  
7.13.4.2.4A The jury appointed for USA Shooting sanctioned competitions may function as a classification jury or a separate classification jury may be appointed.

#### 7.13.4.3 **Paper targets**



**7.13.4.3.1** When using paper targets, a shooter or team official who considers that a shot was scored or recorded incorrectly may protest that score, except that decisions made regarding the value of shots by using gauges are final and cannot be protested. Scoring protests may only be made on scores which have been decided without using a gauge or when incorrect entries in the result list or score card appear to have been made.

**USA**  
**7.13.4.3.1A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions using paper targets, a fee of not more than \$5.00 may be charged by the organizing committee for scoring protests. If the protest is upheld, the fee will be refunded.

**7.13.4.3.2** When paper targets are used, the team official or shooter has the right to see the protested shot hole(s) but is not permitted to touch the target(s).

**USA**  
**7.13.4.3.2A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, competitors may be allowed to touch their targets under supervision during the challenge period.

**7.13.4.3.3** Decisions by the Classification Jury on the value or the number of shots on a target are final and may not be appealed.

**7.13.5 Appeals**

**7.13.5.1** If there is a disagreement with a Jury decision, the matter may be appealed to the Jury of Appeal. Such appeals must be submitted in writing by the Team Leader or a representative not later than one (1) hour after the Jury decision has been announced. In special circumstances, the time for submitting appeals may be extended up to 24 hours by decision of the Jury of Appeal. Such a decision could postpone the victory ceremony for the Event under appeal.

**USA**  
**7.13.5.1A** The USA Shooting Competitions Manager establishes the National Jury of Appeal Panel from which Juries of Appeal may be formed to decide cases appealed from USA Shooting sanctioned competitions. Juries of Appeal will be appointed as required by USA Shooting.

**7.13.5.2** The decision of the Jury of Appeal **is final**.

**7.13.6** **Copies of all decisions** in response to written protests and appeals must be forwarded by the Organizing Committee or the Technical Delegate(s) to the ISSF Secretary General together with the Final Report and Results for review by the Technical Committee.

**7.14.0 FINALS IN THE OLYMPIC EVENTS**

7.14.1 Event	Men/ Women	Shooting Time
10 m Air Rifle	Men	75 seconds



10 m Air Rifle	Women	75 seconds
50 m Rifle 3-Positions (standing position)	Men	75 seconds
50 m Rifle 3-Positions (standing position)	Women	75 seconds
50 m Rifle Prone	Men	45 seconds

**7.14.2** The full program must be included in each Olympic Event as a **Qualification** for the Finals.

**7.14.2.1** Finalists in each event: **eight (8) Competitors**

**7.14.2.2 Starting Positions**

The shooters who qualify for the Finals will have the following start positions according to their qualification ranking:

Firing point:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Start position:	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>

**7.14.3 Number of Targets: Ten (10)**

**7.14.3.1** One spare target must be available on the left and right of the eight (8) Finals targets and must show a competition target.

**7.14.3.2 Paper targets only**

**7.14.3.2.1** Number of Sighting Targets: four (4) targets in each event.

**7.14.3.2.2** Number of Competition Shots per Target: one (1) shot per target.



#### 7.14.4 Finals Events Program

**ALL RANGE COMMANDS MUST BE GIVEN IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.**

##### 7.14.4.1 Reporting to the Range for Finals

###### 7.14.4.1.1

Team Leaders are responsible for presenting their shooters to the Preparation Area, and report to the Jury at least 20 minutes before the scheduled starting time, complete with all their shooting equipment needed for the Finals event. They must be dressed and have only the required shooting equipment. Jury Members and Range Officers should complete their checks in the Preparation Area.

###### 7.14.4.1.2

**The Reporting Time** must be printed in the official shooting program. Any delay must be announced and posted on the Finals range.

##### 7.14.4.2 Preparation Time and Presentation of Finalists

###### 7.14.4.2.1

The three (3) minutes preparation time starts with the command "**PREPARATION TIME BEGINS NOW**". The shooters will be introduced to the spectators during the Preparation Time and if necessary the first minutes of the sighting time. Before and during Preparation Time shooters may handle their rifles, dry fire and carry out holding and aiming exercises on their assigned firing points.

###### 7.14.4.3

The discharge of gas in air rifles is not permitted and violations must receive a Warning, and a penalty of two (2) points if repeated.

##### 7.14.5

**Starting Time** begins with the command "**LOAD**" for the first competition shot for each Finals event and must be printed in the official shooting program. Any delay must be announced and posted on the Finals range.

###### 7.14.5.1

Any Finalist who is **not in his assigned position** and ready to shoot at the starting time is automatically given the last place in the Finals results and he is not allowed to participate in the Finals.



**7.14.6 Competition Procedures**

**7.14.6.1** At the end of the Preparation Time a Range Officer will announce **“SIGHTING TIME START”**. (Five (5) minutes Sighting Time is allowed for unlimited sighters.)

**7.14.6.1.1** 30 seconds before the end of the Sighting Time a Range Officer will announce **“30 SECONDS”**.

**7.14.6.1.2** At the end of the five (5) minutes Sighting Time a Range Officer will announce **“STOP”**.

**7.14.6.2** 30 seconds pause - ensure targets are ready.

**7.14.6.3 Commands**

The Final consists of 10 shots and will be conducted single-shot-for-shot with the following commands for each shot:

<b>“FOR THE FIRST/NEXT COMPETITION SHOT – LOAD”</b>	After this command the shooter loads his rifle. The rifle <b>MUST NOT</b> be loaded before this command is given.
	That means that the bolt (breech) of 50 m rifles <b>MUST</b> be opened. It is permitted to leave an empty case in the chamber between shots. The breech of 10 m Air rifles must be open. The cartridge or pellet must be loaded into the chamber only after the command <b>“LOAD”</b> .
<b>“ATTENTION 3-2-1-START”</b>	The shooter has 75 seconds in which to fire a shot / 45 seconds in prone position
	This command with the count-down should give the shooters sufficient time to take their shooting positions.
	The shooting time starts when the command <b>“START”</b> has been given.
<b>“STOP”</b>	This command is given about five (5) seconds after the last shooter has fired, or immediately on termination of the shooting time. The last second must correspond with the word <b>“STOP”</b> .
<b>“CHANGE TARGETS”</b>	For pit or carrier operated target systems after the command <b>“STOP”</b> .

**7.14.6.3.1** Immediately after the command **“STOP”** the announcement of the result should start.



- 7.14.6.3.2** 10 seconds after the **immediate and final scoring** of each shot and announcement of the results, the procedure indicated will be repeated until all 10 shots have been fired. Any protests must be immediate and made by the shooter or his coach by holding up his hand.
- 7.14.6.3.3** Each shot fired before the command **“START”** or after the command **“STOP”** has been given will be counted as a miss (zero).
- 7.14.6.3.4** If a shooter fires more than one shot after each command the score for this Finals shot will be scored as zero(es).
- 7.14.6.3.5** If carrier operated target systems are used the targets must only be brought back to the firing line after the commands **“STOP”** and **“CHANGE TARGETS”**, to avoid disturbing neighboring shooters.
- 7.14.6.3.6** **AIMING EXERCISES ARE ALLOWED ONLY** between the commands **“STOP”** and the following command **“LOAD”** but only with an open bolt (breech) on a 50 m rifle, or with an uncocked air rifle. **DRY FIRING IS PROHIBITED.**
- 7.14.7** **Final Official Results**
- 7.14.7.1** In all events the results of the Finals competition will be added to the individual results of the Qualification round.
- 7.14.7.2** The results of the Qualification and the Finals combined must be shown on the Main Scoreboard and printed in the official results bulletin.
- 7.14.7.3** Any protest will be decided immediately and the decision is final and the protest fee may become payable.
- 7.14.7.4** Scoring of the Finals will be conducted, if possible, with electronic targets or target reading machines, or manual devices must be used which classify each ring in ten sections (such as 1.0, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, etc., up to the maximum of 10.9). Shots on paper targets which cannot be classified by target reading machines will be scored by hand by Jury Members with ISSF approved instruments. In the 50 m events target inserts (200 mm x 200 mm) may be used.
- USA**
- 7.14.7.4A** If possible, scorers can be protected down range and to the side of the firing area. The scorers leave the protected area on command of the range officer between shots, score the targets in place and call out the results. If shooters are shooting more than one shot at the record bullseyes, the scored shots must be marked or pasted.



## USA

### 7.14.7.5B

Another method of scoring is to have each shooter or a spotter call out his or her shot value on command after each shot as best as he or she can judge it through a spotting scope. This system is unofficial but can be very accurate. When the final is completed, the targets must be scored officially and the official score announced.

### 7.14.8 Decisions if there are tied scores

#### 7.14.8.1

In case of **tied scores after the Finals** ties will be broken by a shot-for-shot shoot-off.

#### 7.14.8.2

All shooters must remain on the firing line after the last shots have been scored and until the final official results are announced. If there are tied scores shooters who are tied must remain at their firing points; all other shooters will immediately withdraw from the firing line, leaving their rifles at the firing point. When several shooters are tied for more than one ranking place, e.g. two shooters tied for second place (places 2 and 3) and two shooters tied for fifth place (places 5 and 6), the tie for the lowest ranking position will be broken first, followed by the tie for the next higher ranking position until all ties are broken.

#### 7.14.8.2.1

The order only of tie breaking may be changed on special request to the ISSF.

#### 7.14.8.3

The Finals tie breaking will commence without delay and without additional sighting shots, one shot at a time, following the procedure in 7.14.6.3 until ties are broken.

#### 7.14.8.3.1

NOTE: Multiple ties at 50 m. If there is a delay of more than five (5) minutes after the Finals up to three warming shots may on request be fired at the target without scores being indicated in a maximum time of 30 seconds. The warming time starts when the command **“START”** has been given and the last second (30<sup>th</sup>) must correspond with the word **“STOP”**.

#### 7.14.8.4

After immediate and final scoring and announcement of the result of each shot the procedure indicated in 7.14.6.3 will be continued until ties are broken.





#### **7.14.9 Malfunctions**

**7.14.9.1** In case of an ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION the shooter is allowed to complete or repeat the unfired shot once during the Finals, including shoot-offs, if he can repair or replace his rifle or ammunition within three 3 minutes after the malfunction has been declared allowable. In the case of a NON-ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION, no re-shoot is allowed.

**7.14.9.1.1** If a shot has not been fired due to a malfunction, a shooter may try to correct the malfunction in the time remaining. After attempting any correction he may not claim an ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION, unless a part of the rifle is damaged sufficiently to prevent it from firing.

**7.14.9.1.2** In case of an ALLOWABLE MALFUNCTION, the results of all the other finalists should not be shown. The other finalists must wait until the shooter(s) with the malfunction shoots (in the allowed time). After that, all the results should be shown together and the Finals can continue.

#### **7.14.10 Target Failure**

**7.14.10.1** If a **failure of all Finals targets** occurs, the following procedure must be used.

**7.14.10.2** The completed (by all shooters) shots will be scored as a **sub-total**.

**7.14.10.3** When the **failure is rectified** and if is possible to continue the Finals within one hour, the remaining shots will be completed. Five (5) minutes unlimited sighting shots will be permitted after the shooters are in their position.

**7.14.10.4** If the interruption **cannot be corrected** to permit continuation of the Finals within the above designated time, the recorded sub-total (**7.14.10.2**) will be scored as the final total of the competition and awards made on that basis.

**7.14.10.5** For **tied scores** all tied shooters will be ranked according to the TIE-BREAKING Rules. The result of the Finals is counted as the last series sub-total (see **7.14.10.2**).

**7.14.10.6** When a **single target fails** to function, the shooter will be moved to a reserved position. On the shooters request he will then be allowed an additional two (2) minutes period for sighting shots, before he repeats the missed previous competition shot(s).



7.15.0		Rifle Event Table					
Event	Men/ Women	No. of shots	Number of shots per competition target (paper)	Number of sighting targets(paper)	Targets	Time pit operated or target carriers	Other systems
<b>10 m Air Rifle</b> USA (multiple bull target allowed)	Men Women	60 40	1	4	6.3.2.3  TR USA 6.3.2.3A	1 hour, 45 minutes 1 hour, 15 minutes	1 hour, 45 minutes 1 hour, 15 minutes
<b>50 m Rifle 3 Positions OR 50 feet Rifle 3 Positions</b>	Men	120	1	each position 4	6.3.2.2  TR USA 6.3.2.2A	prone: 1 hour standing: 1 hour, 30 minutes kneeling: 1 hour, 15 minutes	45 minutes 1 hour, 15 minutes 1 hour
<b>USA 50 m Rifle 3 Positions event combined with Prone event.</b> 60 shots prone, 40 shots standing, 40 shots kneeling. Note: The first 40 shots prone will be combined with the standing and kneeling scores for the 3 position total.	Men	140	1	each position 4	6.3.2.2  TR USA 6.3.2.2A	prone: 1 hour, 30 minutes standing: 1 hour, 30 minutes kneeling: 1 hour, 15 minutes	1 hour, 15 minutes 1 hour, 15 minutes 1 hour



Event	Men/ Women	No. of shots	Number of shots per competition target (paper)	Number of sighting targets(paper)	Targets	Time pit operated or target carriers	Other systems
<b>50 m Rifle 3 Positions Or 50 feet Rifle 3 Positions</b> In USA Shooting competitions, if targets must be changed between positions, the time will be allocated as shown.	Women	60	1	each position 4	6.3.2.2  TR USA 3.2.2A	2 hours, 30 minutes  If targets must be changed between positions, Prone: 40 minutes Standing: 60 minutes Kneeling: 50 minutes	2 hours, 15 minutes  If targets must be changed between positions, Prone: 36 minutes Standing: 54 minutes Kneeling: 45 minutes
<b>USA Shooting Note for 50 Feet 3 Positions</b>	Men Or Women	60 or 120				Time limits may be reduced to 1 min. per shot prone, 2 min. per shot standing, 1 ½ min. per shot kneeling. Add 3 minutes for each target change within a position.	
<b>USA 50 yard Rifle 3 Positions</b> This event is the same as the 50 m event, using a reduced target. Only one national record will be established between the two distances of 50m or 50 yards.	Men	120	1	each position 4	TR USA 6.3.2.2B	prone: 1 hour standing: 1 hour, 30 minutes kneeling: 1 hour, 15 minutes	45 minutes 1 hour, 15 minutes 1 hour



Event	Men/ Women	No. of shots	Number of shots per competition target (paper)	Number of sighting targets(paper)	Targets	Time pit operated or target carriers	Other systems
<b>50 m Rifle Prone</b>	Men Women	60 60	1	4	6.3.2.2	1 hour, 30 minutes	1 hour, 15 minutes
<b>USA Rifle Prone 50 m or 50 yards</b>	Men Women	60 60	5		TR USA 6.3.22A 6.3.2.2B		
<b>300 m Rifle 3 Positions</b> USA – This competition may be fired on 300yd, 200yd, and 100yd reduced targets but national records will only be recognized at 300m and 300yds.	Men	120	10	each position 1	6.3.2.1  TR USA 6.3.2.1A 6.3.2.1B 6.3.2.1C	prone: 1 hour, 15 minutes standing: 1 hour, 45 minutes kneeling: 1 hour, 30 minutes	45 minutes 1 hour, 15 minutes 1 hour
<b>300 m Rifle 3 Positions</b> USA – This competition may be fired on 300yd, 200yd, and 100yd reduced targets but national records will only be recognized at 300m and 300yds.	Women	60	10	each position 1	6.3.2.1  TR USA 6.3.2.1A 6.3.2.1B 6.3.2.1C	2 hours, 30 minutes	2 hours, 15 minutes




Event	Men/ Women	No. of shots	Number of shots per competition target (paper)	Number of sighting targets(paper)	Targets	Time pit operated or target carriers	Other systems
<b>300 m Rifle Prone</b> USA – This competition may be fired on 300yd, 200yd, and 100yd reduced targets but national records will only be recognized at 300m and 300yds.	Men Women	60 60	10	1	6.3.2.1  TR USA 6.3.2.1A 6.3.2.1B 6.3.2.1C	1 hour, 30 minutes	1 hour, 15 minutes
<b>300 m Standard Rifle 3 Positions</b> USA – This competition may be fired on 300yd, 200yd, and 100yd reduced targets but national records will only be recognized at 300m and 300yds.	Men	60	10	each position 1	6.3.2.1  TR USA 6.3.2.1A 6.3.2.1B 6.3.2.1C	2 hours, 30 minutes	2 hours, 15 minutes
<b>Note:</b> The preparation period of 10 minutes starts before the published start time of the competition.							



<b>7.16.0 Rifle Specification Table</b>						
<b>Event</b>	<b>Maximum weight</b>	<b>Trigger</b>	<b>Maximum Length of the barrel/system</b>	<b>Ammunition</b>	<b>Thumb hole, thumb rest, palm rest, heel rest, spirit level</b>	<b>Other specifications</b>
<b>10 m Air Rifle</b>	5.5 kg (men/women)	No set trigger	850 mm (system)	4,5 mm (.177")	No	No bipod
<b>50 m Rifle 3 Positions and Prone</b>	8.0 kg (men)	No restriction	No restriction	5.6 mm (.22") Long Rifle	Yes – palm rest only standing	
<b>50 m Rifle 3 Positions and Prone</b>	6.5 kg (women)	No restriction	No restriction	5.6 mm (.22") Long Rifle	Yes – palm rest only standing	
<b>300 m Rifle 3 Positions and Prone</b>	8.0 kg (men)	No restriction	No restriction	Maximum 8 mm	Yes – palm rest only standing	Maximum width of mirage band = 60 mm.
<b>300 m Rifle 3 Positions and Prone</b>	6.5 kg (women)	No restriction	No restriction	Maximum 8 mm	Yes – palm rest only standing	Maximum width of mirage band = 60 mm.
<b>300 m Standard Rifle 3 Positions</b>	5.5 kg (men)	No set trigger Minimum trigger pull: 1500g	762 mm (barrel)	Maximum 8 mm	No	Maximum width of mirage band = 60 mm. No bipod or attached rifle rest.
<b>Note:</b> The rifle must be weighed with all accessories (including palm rest or hand stop if used).						






 <b>ISSF</b>		<b>RANGE INCIDENT REPORT FORM</b>				<b>IR</b>	
Incident Report Serial Number: (A record must be kept in Range Register)							
Date of Incident:			Time of Incident:				
Event:	Relay:		Firing Point:				
Competitor's Name:				Stage:			
Bib Number:	Country:		Series:				
Brief Details of Incident:							
Signature of Range Officer Initiating Report:		Printed Name:		Time:			
Signature of Range Jury Member		Printed Name:		Time:			
Signature of Classification Officer		Printed Name		Time:			
Signature of Classification Jury Member		Printed Name		Time:			
Signature of Ranking Technical Officer		Printed Name		Time:			
Score Amendment Reference		Ref:					

NOTE: When completed by the Range Officials, this form must be sent to the Classification Office immediately.





 <b>ISSF</b>	<b>CLASSIFICATION OFFICE SCORE PROTEST FORM</b>		<b>PR</b>	
<b>Event:</b>				
<b>Relay:</b>		<b>Elimination / Qualification:</b>		
<b>Preliminary Result Posted by (name):</b>				<b>Time:</b>
<b>Protest Time ended at:</b>			<b>Time:</b>	
<b>There were NO Protests (name):</b>				<b>Results Confirmed</b>
<b>OR...</b>				
<b>Protest Submitted (See Attached Protest Form)</b>		<b>Time Protest Received:</b>		
<b>Results NOT yet Confirmed</b>				
<b>Signature of Classification Officer:</b>				<b>Time:</b>
<b>Signature of Classification Jury Member:</b>				<b>Time:</b>
<b>Signature of Ranking Technical Officer:</b>				<b>Ref:</b>

NOTE: When completed by the Organizing Committee, this form should be sent to the Classification Office immediately.



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**International Shooting Sport Federation  
Internationaler Schiess-Sportverband e.V.  
Fédération Internationale de Tir Sportif  
Federación Internacional de Tiro Deportivo**

## **RUNNING TARGET RULES**

**for**

**50m and 10m**

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Note: Where figures and tables contain specific information, these have the same authority as the numbered rules.



- 10.1.0 GENERAL**
- 10.1.1** These Rules are part of the Technical Rules of the ISSF and apply to all Running Target events at 50 m and 10 m.
- 10.1.2** All shooters, team leaders, and officials must be familiar with the ISSF Rules and ensure that these Rules are enforced. It is the responsibility of each shooter to comply with the Rules.
- USA**  
**10.1.2A** All shooters, team leaders, and officials must be familiar with the USA Shooting Rules and ensure that they are enforced.
- 10.1.3** When a Rule refers to right-handed shooters, the reverse of that Rule refers to left-handed shooters.
- 10.1.4** Unless a Rule applies specifically to a men's or women's event, it must apply uniformly to both men's and women's events.
- 10.2.0 SAFETY**
- SAFETY IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE**
- 10.2.1** ISSF Rules state only specific safety requirements which are required by the ISSF for use in ISSF Championships. The safety of a shooting range depends to a large extent on local conditions, so additional safety rules may be established by the Organizing Committee. The Organizing Committee must know the principles of range safety and take the necessary steps to apply them. The Organizing Committee bears the responsibility for safety. Team officials and shooters must be advised of any special regulations.
- USA**  
**10.2.1A** In USA Shooting competitions the organizing committee may be as large as needed or as few as one member. The competition's director is responsible for enforcing safety rules and standards.
- USA**  
**10.2.1B** Each shooter is responsible for following all safety and gun handling rules and all standard safe gun handling procedures.
- 10.2.2** The safety of shooters, range personnel and spectators requires continued and careful attention to rifle handling and caution in moving about the range. Self discipline is necessary on the part of all. Where such self-discipline is lacking, it is the duty of range officials to enforce discipline and the duty of the shooters and team officials to assist in such enforcement.
- 10.2.3** In the interest of safety, a Jury Member or a Range Officer may stop the shooting at any time. Shooters and team officials must notify immediately Range Officers or Jury Members of any situation that may be dangerous or cause an accident.



- USA**  
**10.2.3A** Any shooter or official may stop the shooting at any time in the interest of safety.
- 10.2.4** An Equipment Inspector, Range Officer, or Jury Member may pick up a shooter's equipment (including a rifle) for control without his permission, but in his presence and with his knowledge. Immediate action must, however be taken when a matter of safety is involved.
- 10.2.5** To ensure safety, all rifles must be handled with maximum care at all times. The rifle must not be removed from the firing line during the course of fire except with the permission of a range official.
- 10.2.5.1** While the shooter is on the firing point, the rifle must always be pointed in a safe direction. Even if the rifle has a magazine, only one cartridge may be loaded. When not actually firing, all rifles must be unloaded and the bolt or action must be open. The action, breech or loading device must not be closed until the rifle is pointing down range in a safe direction toward the target / butt stop area.
- 10.2.5.2** Before the shooter leaves the firing point the shooter must ascertain, and the Range Officer **must verify**, that the action is open and that there are no cartridges or pellets in the chamber or magazine. If the shooter boxes his rifle or removed it from the firing point without having it checked by the Range Officer, he may be disqualified.
- 10.2.5.3** Dry firing and aiming exercises are permitted, but only with the permission of the Range Officer, only on the firing line or in a designated area. Handling rifles is not permitted when operating personnel are forward of the firing line.
- 10.2.5.3.1** **Dry Firing** means the release of the cocked trigger mechanism of an unloaded cartridge rifle or the release of the trigger mechanism of an air or gas rifle fitted with a device which enables the trigger to be operated without releasing the propelling charge (air or gas).
- 10.2.5.4** Rifles may be loaded only at the firing point and only after the command or signal “**LOAD**” or “**START**” is given. At all other times, the rifles must be kept unloaded.
- 10.2.5.5** If a shooter fires a shot before the command “**LOAD**” or “**START**”, or after the command “**STOP**” or “**UNLOAD**” has been given he may be disqualified.



**10.2.5.6** During the competition the rifle may be laid down only after the cartridge(s) and/or magazine are removed and the action is open. Air and gas rifles must be made safe by opening and keeping open the cocking handle and/or loading port.

**10.2.6** When the command or signal “**STOP**” is given, shooting must stop immediately. When the command “**UNLOAD**” is given, the shooters must unload their rifles and make them safe (to unload air rifles ask the Range Officer for permission). Shooting may only be resumed when the appropriate command or signal to “**START**” is given again.

**10.2.7** The Chief Range Officer, or other appropriate range officials, are responsible for giving the commands “**LOAD**”, “**START**”, “**STOP**”, “**UNLOAD**” and other necessary commands. The Range Officers must ensure that the commands are obeyed and that rifles are handled safely.

**10.2.7.1** Any shooter who touches a rifle, except to unload, after the command “**STOP**” has been given during a competition, without the permission of the Range Officer, may be disqualified.

**USA**  
**10.2.7.2** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, rifles may be discharged with the permission of the range officer to unload.

**10.2.8** **Ear Protection**

All shooters and other persons in the immediate vicinity of the firing line are urged to wear ear plugs, ear muffs, or similar ear protection. Ear protectors incorporating any type of receiving devices are not permitted for shooters.

**10.2.9** **Eye Protection**

All shooters are urged to wear shatterproof shooting glasses or similar eye protection while shooting.

**10.3.0** **RANGE AND TARGET STANDARDS**

Detailed target and range standards may be found in the Technical Rules (see Section 6.0).





## **10.4.0 EQUIPMENT AND AMMUNITION**

### **10.4.1 General**

**10.4.1.1** Shooters must use only equipment and apparel that complies with ISSF Rules. Anything (rifles, devices, equipment, accessories, etc.) which may give a shooter an unfair advantage over others and which is not mentioned in these Rules, or which is contrary to the spirit of the ISSF Regulations and Rules, is prohibited. The shooter is responsible for submitting all equipment and apparel for official inspection and approval to the Equipment Control prior to the beginning of a competition. Team leaders are equally responsible for ensuring that the shooter's equipment and apparel comply with the ISSF Rules and Regulations. The Jury has the right to examine a shooter's equipment and apparel at any time.

**10.4.1.2** **Wind Flags** are not permitted.

### **10.4.1.3 Sound Producing Equipment**

**10.4.1.4** Only sound reducing devices may be used. Radios, tape recorders, or any type of sound producing or communication systems are prohibited during competitions and any training.

**10.4.1.5** The use of mobile telephones, walkie-talkies, or similar devices by competitors, coaches and team officials while within the competition area is prohibited. All mobile telephones must be switched OFF.

**10.4.1.6** **Smoking** on the range and in the spectator area is prohibited.

**10.4.1.7** The use of **flash photography** is prohibited until all competitions are completed.

### **10.4.2 General Standards for 50m and 10m Rifles**

(See: RUNNING TARGET RIFLE SPECIFICATION TABLE 10.15.0)

**10.4.2.1** Any rifle is permitted which meets the following standards.

**10.4.2.1.1** The weight of the rifle and sight together must not exceed 5.5 kg.



- 10.4.2.1.2** An adjustable butt plate is permitted. The curvature of the butt plate (positive or negative) must not exceed a depth or height of 20mm. The butt plate length must not exceed 150mm. Measurement of the depth or height of the butt plate will be made at right-angles to the centerline of the bore of the rifle (see Table 10.15.0). The lowest point of the butt plate, in its lowest position must not be lower than 200mm below the centerline of the bore of the rifle (see Table 10.15.0).
- 10.4.2.1.3 Sights**  
The height of the center line of the telescope above the center line of the rifle bore must not be more than 75mm.
- 10.4.2.1.3.1 50m Rifles**  
Any types of sights are permitted.
- 10.4.2.1.3.2 10m Rifles**  
Any type of sights are permitted except that optical sights are limited to a maximum length of 300mm and non-variable of maximum four power (4 x) magnification (tolerance = +0.4 x). Examination of magnification power will be done by mechanical or optical devices authorized by ISSF.
- 10.4.2.1.4** Except when a sight is damaged, through mechanical or optical failure, it may not be exchanged between slow and fast runs. Sight adjustments during the event are permitted, provided they do not delay the shooting.
- 10.4.2.1.5** Only barrel weights within a radius of 60mm from the center of the barrel are permitted and must not be added or removed after equipment control. They must bear the seal of the equipment control.
- 10.4.2.2** The same rifle, including the sight, weights and trigger system, must be used for slow and fast runs in any event.
- 10.4.2.3** The rifle may only be loaded with one (1) pellet.
- 10.4.2.3.1** If the pistol is accidentally loaded with more than one (1) pellet:
- 10.4.2.3.1.1** if the shooter is aware of the situation, he must raise his non-shooting hand to indicate to a Range Officer that he has a problem. A Range Officer must then supervise the unloading of the pistol and no penalty will be incurred. No extra time will be allowed, but the shooter may continue in the normal way;
- 10.4.2.3.2** if the shooter is unaware of the situation, or if the shooter continues without reporting the situation, then the following procedure will apply:



**10.4.2.3.2.1** if there are two (2) hits on the target, the score of the highest value shot will be counted and the second shot will be annulled;

**10.4.2.3.2.2** if there is only one (1) hit on the target, this will be counted.

### **10.4.3 Specific Standards for 50m Rifles**

**10.4.3.1** The trigger pull weight must be not less than 500 grams.

The weight of the trigger pull must be measured with the barrel held vertically.

**10.4.3.2** The length of the system measured from the rear of the closed bolt in the discharged position to the foremost end of the system, including any extension (whether part of the barrel or not), must not exceed 1000mm.

**10.4.3.3** Only caliber 5.6mm (.22") long rifle ammunition is permitted.

### **10.4.4 Specific Standards for 10m Rifles**

**10.4.4.1** The trigger pull weight is unlimited. A set trigger must not be used.

**10.4.4.2** The length of the system measured from the rear of the mechanism to the foremost end of the system, including any extension (whether part of the barrel or not), must not exceed 1000mm.

**10.4.5** Spare

### **10.4.6 Ammunition**

Projectiles of any shape, made of lead or other soft material, with a caliber of 4.5 mm (.177") are permitted.

### **10.4.7 Clothing Regulations**

**10.4.7.1** It is the responsibility of the competitor to appear on the ranges dressed in a dignified manner appropriate to a public event.

**10.4.7.1.1** During the Award or other Ceremonies the athletes are required to present themselves in their official national uniform or national tracksuits (tops and bottoms). All team members must be dressed in the same way.

**10.4.7.1.2** The use of any special devices, means or garments which immobilize or unduly reduce the movement of the shooter's legs, body or arms are prohibited in order to ensure that the performance skills of the shooters are not artificially improved by special clothing.

### **10.4.7.2 Marker Tape**



- 10.4.7.2.1** The ISSF Official Marker Tape must be worn to allow the Range Officer or Jury Member to see the position of the rifle stock. The Marker Tape must be as available from the ISSF:
- 10.4.7.2.1.1** 250mm long, 30mm wide and of yellow color with a black border
- USA**
- 10.4.7.2.1.1A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, the marker tape on the shooting jacket should be of a contrasting color from the jacket, but need not be the official "ISSF" tape.
- 10.4.7.2.1.2** this must be permanently affixed on the right side of the outer garment.
- 10.4.7.2.2** The correct position of the Marker Tape must be checked as follows:
- 10.4.7.2.2.1** any pockets of the outer garment must be empty;
- 10.4.7.2.2.2** the trigger arm, touching the body, must then be bent into the fully closed upward angled position with no upward lift of the shoulders;
- 10.4.7.2.2.3** the Marker Tape must be affixed permanently, horizontally, below the tip of the elbow (see Drawing).
- 10.4.7.2.3** This Marker Tape must be checked by the Equipment Control Section prior to the competition and marked with a seal or stamp. This must also be recorded on the Equipment Control Card.
- 10.4.7.3** Spare
- 10.4.7.4** **Bib (Start) Numbers** must be worn by all shooters, on their backs and above the waist, at all times while participating in pre-event training or competitions. If the Bib (Start) Number is not worn, the shooter may not commence/continue.
- USA**
- 10.4.7.4A** **In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, start numbers (bibs) are not mandatory. If start numbers (bibs) are provided for the event, they must be worn as issued, with no modifications. The bib must be worn on the back with the entire bib above the waist. Organizing committees are encouraged to use them if at all possible, particularly in finals. The nation and name of the shooter are not required.**

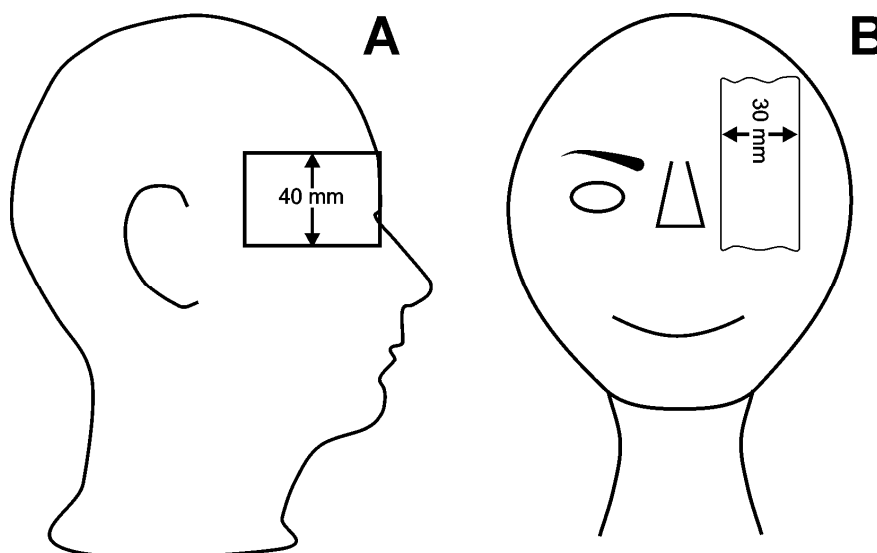


**10.4.7.5** All shooters must comply with the ISSF Eligibility and Sponsorship Rules (Section 4 of the Official Statutes Rules and Regulations). This Section covers the rules to compete in ISSF competitions and such matters as: Emblems, Sponsorship, Advertising and Commercial Marking of Clothing together with Controls and Sanctions.

**10.4.7.6** **Side Blinders** attached to the hat, cap, shooting glasses, or to a head band, not exceeding 40mm deep are permitted (A). These blinders must not extend further forward than to a line from the center of the forehead.

**10.4.7.6.1** A piece to cover the non aiming eye not larger than 30mm wide is permitted (B).

**10.4.7.6.2**



## **10.5.0 COMPETITION OFFICIALS**

A Range Jury must be appointed to supervise the conduct of events. A Classification Jury must be appointed to supervise scoring and ranking.

### **10.5.1 Duties and Functions of the Chief Range Officer**

A Chief Range Officer must be appointed for each event on a specific range. The Chief Range Officer is:

**10.5.1.1** in charge of all Range Officers and Range Personnel and is responsible for the correct conduct of the shooting event and, where centralized control is exercised, he will be responsible for all range commands;

**10.5.1.2** responsible for assuring the co-operation of all Range Personnel with the Jury;



- 10.5.1.3** responsible for the rapid correction of any equipment failures and for making available the necessary experts and material to operate the range. The Chief Range Officer must resolve any irregularities which other Range Officers cannot resolve. A repair service expert must be at the Chief Range Officer's immediate disposal at all times. For cases that exceed the capabilities of the repair service, additional provisions must be made;
- 10.5.1.4** responsible for the efficient and rapid scoring of all targets in co-operation with the Chief Classification Officer;
- 10.5.1.5** if necessary, participates in the drawing of lots for the assignment of firing points.
- 10.5.1.6** **Duties and Functions of the Assistant Chief Range Officer**
- If the competition is being shot on several ranges, an Assistant Chief Range Officer should be appointed. He also substitutes for the Chief Range Officer during his absence.
- 10.5.2** **Duties and Functions of the Range Officer**
- 10.5.2.1** Range Officers are responsible to the Chief Range Officer for the orderly operation of a particular range. They work closely with the Jury. The Range Officer:
- 10.5.2.2** calls the shooters and announces the preliminary result of the series;
- 10.5.2.3** check the names and Bib (Start) Numbers of shooters to ensure that they correspond with the start list, range register and small scoreboards. If possible this should be completed before the start of the Preparation Time;
- 10.5.2.4** ensures that rifles and sights were examined and approved by the Equipment Control Section and that no changes have been made in rifles, sights or weights since the examination;
- 10.5.2.5** gives the necessary competition commands;
- 10.5.2.6** continually watches the Ready and Shooting Positions;
- 10.5.2.7** is responsible for the coordinated work of the Register Keeper, when using Paper Targets, and other range officials;
- 10.5.2.8** supervise the correct operation of the targets;
- 10.5.2.9** receives protests and pass them on to the Jury Member;
- 10.5.2.10** records all disturbances, disciplinary actions, malfunctions, additional sighting shots, repeats, etc. on the Register Keeper's score card.



### **10.5.3 Duties and Functions of the Register Keeper – Paper Targets**

**10.5.3.1** Examines the entries on the range assignment list and score cards to assure that the name of the shooter, bib (start) numbers, range numbers and nations agree.

**10.5.3.2** Writes down the indicated score and compares this with the TV monitor when it is in use. Entries on the score cards are to be made in such a way that the Classification Office can identify right and left runs.

### **10.5.4 Duties and Functions of the Line Officer**

**10.5.4.1** The Line Officer must be located so that he can observe the readiness of the shooter and is able to hear the shooter's READY command. He must be able to observe the score keeping system after each shot, see the result of scoring, and at the same time observe the signal to start the target.

**10.5.4.2** The Line Officer operates the starting button, the stop button, and the switch to change from slow to fast runs. If no electronic program switch is provided for the mixed runs event, the necessary switching must be executed under a plan approved by the Jury.

### **10.5.5 Duties and Functions of the Pit Officer – Paper Targets**

A Pit Officer and an assistant must be stationed at each side of all ranges used during the competition. The Pit Officer is responsible for:

**USA** Pit officers are not required for USA Shooting sanctioned competitions.

#### **10.5.5A**

**10.5.5.1** ensuring that the correct targets are attached to the frame in the specified sequence;

**10.5.5.2** correctly positioning 50m half targets or repair centers. Correctly applying patches to cover bullet holes. Establishing the rhythm of score indicating, etc., as required by Rule 10.6.3.9.1;

**10.5.5.3** examining the target after each run and ensuring that every shot is correctly signaled for both value and location;

**10.5.5.4** ensuring that the target is facing in the correct direction before each run;

**10.5.5.5** bullet holes close to a scoring ring must be given the lower value when indicating the score.



**10.5.5.6** at the conclusion of each stage, the targets must be removed from the frame and placed in a secure container to await transfer to the Classification Office. Target couriers must transmit targets and report sheets to the Classification Office at least after every second shooter finishes firing (see 6.7.8).

**10.5.5.7** Sighting shots on 50m targets must be covered with black patches.

**10.5.5.8** Each series begins with 4 sighting shots. If the shooter does not shoot the sighting shots, black patches must be stuck on the corresponding targets outside the rings.

**10.5.5.9** Competition shot holes on 50m targets must be covered with transparent patches. Only the outer part of shot holes which are close to a scoring ring should be covered to assist the Classification Office in scoring. The last hit on each target must remain uncovered.

**10.5.5.10** **Specific Rules for 10m Competition**

**10.5.5.10.1** Depending on the system used, target changing can be done with one Pit Range Officer and an assistant if adequate safety baffles are available. The Pit Range Officer or his assistant is responsible for changing the target during the standard rhythm time (see 10.6.3.9 and 10.6.3.9.1).

**10.5.6** **Technical Officers – Electronic Scoring Targets**

Technical Officers may be appointed to operate and maintain the Electronic Scoring Target equipment, they may offer advice to range officers and Jury Members but must not take any decisions.

**10.6.0** **SHOOTING EVENTS PROCEDURES and COMPETITION RULES**

**10.6.1** **Positions**

**10.6.1.1** Until the moment that any part of the target becomes visible in the opening, the shooter must assume the **Ready Position**, holding the rifle with both hands in such a way that the lower tip (toe) of the butt plate is equal to or below the mark on the shooting jacket. The mark applied according to Rule 10.4.7.2 must be visible to a Jury Member or Range Officer while the shooter is in the ready position.





- 10.6.1.2** The **Shooting Position** is standing without support. The rifle butt plate must be held against the shoulder (upper right chest) and supported only with both hands. The left arm (right arm for left handed shooter) must not rest on the hip or the chest. The shooter must take a position in relation to the bench, table, or wall in such a way that it is clearly visible that they do not give him any support whatsoever. The use of a sling is not permitted.
- 10.6.1.3** The **Run** is the time when the target is visible in the opening. The timing of the run must start when the leading edge of the target appears and stop when the leading edge of the target reaches the opposite wall.
- 10.6.2** **50m and 10m Events**
- 10.6.2.1** 50m and 10m, **30 + 30 shots** (Men and Junior Men):
- 10.6.2.1.1** 4 sighting shots and 30 shots slow runs, each in 5.0 seconds (+0.2 seconds).
- 10.6.2.1.2** 4 sighting shots and 30 shots fast runs, each in 2.5 seconds (+0.1 seconds).
- 10.6.2.2** 10m, **20 + 20 shots** (Women and Junior Women):
- 10.6.2.2.1** 4 sighting shots and 20 shots slow runs, each in 5.0 seconds (+0.2 seconds).
- 10.6.2.2.2** 4 sighting shots and 20 shots fast runs, each in 2.5 seconds (+0.1 seconds).
- 10.6.2.3** 50m and 10m, 40 shots, **Mixed Runs** (Men and Junior Men):
- 10.6.2.3.1** The event will be fired in two series of 4 sighting shots (1 slow and 1 fast run from each side) and 20 mixed runs.
- 10.6.2.3.2** Each mixed run event must have 10 slow and 10 fast runs from each side, arranged in such a way that the shooter must fire an equal number of runs of each speed from each side. The runs must be mixed in such a manner that it is unlikely the shooter can anticipate whether the next run is slow or fast. There must not be more than 5 continuous (combined right and left) runs at the same speed.
- 10.6.2.4** 10m mixed runs (women and junior women) to be conducted in accordance with Rules 10.6.2.3.1 and 10.6.2.3.2.
- 10.6.2.5** All events can be conducted in either one (1) or two (2) days, depending on the number of entries in the competition. If an event is conducted in two (2) days, one (1) complete series will be conducted each day.



### **10.6.3 Competition Rules**

**10.6.3.1** If a shooter has fired his first sighting shot in the competition and must withdraw, he may not be replaced. This rule also applies for competitions composed of several parts or carried out over several days.

**10.6.3.2** The shooter must shoot at the firing point alone and without assistance. He must not be disturbed as long as he is complying with the competition and safety rules.

**10.6.3.3** Before the start of the competition, the first shooter must be given the opportunity to **dry fire** a full series in the event being shot. If the first shooter does not wish to dry fire a full series, it is still necessary to run a full series.

**USA**  
**10.6.3.3A** At USA Shooting competitions, if the first shooter does not wish to dry fire a full series, it is not necessary to run a full series.

**10.6.3.3.1** At ISSF Championships, the Organizing Committee must open the day's competition by having a test shooter (someone not in the competition) shoot a full series commencing at the official start time, so that the first shooter may complete the dry firing series under competition conditions.

**USA** At USA Shooting competitions, a test shooter is not required.

#### **10.6.3.3.1A**

**10.6.3.3.2** Only the next shooter in succession may dry fire, at a specially marked point on the firing line (see 6.3.18.5.1 and Drawing).

**10.6.3.4** The competition series always starts with a run from the right to left.

**10.6.3.4.1** Only one shot may be fired on each run.

### **10.6.3.5 Indication of shots**

**10.6.3.5.1** Different methods for indicating the score and location of hits may be used. The method used must allow the shooter to be certain of the score and location of the shot.

**10.6.3.5.2** Television or similar monitoring devices that indicate scores and hit locations are permitted for any competition and are compulsory in ISSF Championships.

**10.6.3.5.3** The shooter is not required to use the television monitor. If he does not use it, he must accept the alternative method of indicating scores and hit locations.



- 10.6.3.5.4** If a shooter observes a discrepancy between the monitor and the alternative method of indicating scores and hit locations, he may request the signal to be repeated, but he is not entitled to another shot even if the first signal was in error. If a repeat signal is requested, this must be before shooting again.
- 10.6.3.6** After the shooter is called to the shooting station, he must be granted a preparation time of two (2) minutes before the first "**READY**" is to be given.
- 10.6.3.6.1** When the shooter has finished his preparation on the range, he must call "**READY**" before each sighting shot and also before the first shot of the series. The Range Officer must start the target immediately. If the target does not appear in 4 seconds after the order to start has been given or after completion of the indication of the score, the Range Officer must stop the shooting and make sure that the range equipment and the shooter are ready, after which he will start the target again. If the target is started before the shooter has called "**READY**", he should refrain from shooting. However, if he shoots, the result must be scored.
- 10.6.3.6.2** If the Range Officer finds that the shooter delays unnecessarily before calling "**READY**" or taking the **READY** position, the following action will be taken. In the case of the first occurrence he will be given a **WARNING** for delay of competition. On the second occurrence a two (2) point **DEDUCTION** will be given. Any subsequent violation could result in **DISQUALIFICATION** by the Jury.
- 10.6.3.7** After completing the sighting runs, the shooter may pause for up to 60 seconds to adjust his sight. The competition series will then be started according to Rule 10.6.3.6.1.
- 10.6.3.8** After each run, the score and location of each shot hole must be shown for at least 4 seconds. The end of the indication of the score is always the signal to the shooter for the continuation of the series.
- 10.6.3.9** It is necessary to set a constant rhythm (time cycle) and system in the time taken to indicate the score, the method to indicate the score and the method to change targets (see 10.6.3.6.1).



- 10.6.3.9.1** In the **50m competition**, following the completion of a run, the marking and signaling must be completed and the target available to run in not more than 12 seconds, and the shooter must be ready for the target to be released in not more than 18 seconds.
- 10.6.3.9.2** In the **10m competition**, following the completion of a run, the signaling and target changing must be completed and the target available to run in not more than 18 seconds, and the shooter must be ready for the target to be released in not more than 20 seconds.
- 10.6.3.9.3** The Range Officer and the Jury Members must control carefully the timings of 18 and 20 seconds respectively and penalize a shooter who does not respect this rule immediately according to rule 10.9.6.
- 10.6.3.9.4** Violations of Rules 10.6.3.9.1 or 10.6.3.9.2, where the shooter fails to shoot at a regular target will be recorded as a zero.
- 10.6.3.9.5** When the shooter shoots and the shot is not on the target and he later claims that he was not ready when the target started it will be recorded as a miss and he will not be permitted to re-shoot.
- 10.6.3.9.6** The timing for the 18 seconds (50m), 20 seconds (10m) limit begins when the target disappears at the end of each run. The timing stops when the target begins its return run.
- 10.6.3.9.7** The Jury must verify the correct timing of the targets during the competition.
- 10.6.3.10** If the target is started from the wrong side or tail first, the run must be cancelled and repeated, even if the shooter has fired.
- 10.6.3.11** In case anything should occur which might be dangerous, disturb the shooter, or otherwise interfere with the competition, the Range Officer must stop the shooting. Should the shooter fire at the moment of the command, he is entitled to have the run cancelled if he requests it.



- 10.6.3.12** If a series is interrupted for more than 5 minutes or the shooter is moved to another firing point, he may ask for 2 additional sighting shots (4 sighting shots in the mixed runs event). In such a case the Range Officer must announce “**SIGHTING SHOTS**” and the score keepers must be informed. These sighting shots must begin from the same side from which the series is to be continued after the interruption. If no sighting shots are requested, the series resumes where it was interrupted.
- 10.6.3.13** If a shooter should be unable to fire during a run, a miss must be scored, unless the Rules which entitle the shooter to reshoot apply (see Rules 10.6.3.6.1, 10.6.3.10, 10.6.3.11, 10.8.2).
- 10.6.3.14** If the Range Officer neglects to stop the shooting when Rules 10.6.3.6.1, 10.6.3.10, 10.6.3.11 apply, the shooter may raise his arm and call “**STOP**” provided he has not caused the situation himself. The Range Officer must stop the shooting at once. If the Range Officer finds the action of the shooter justified, he may continue shooting after a check of the situation according to Rules 10.6.3.6.1, and 10.6.3.10. respectively. If the shooter is not justified, the Range Officer must give the command to repeat the run and the shooter must be penalized by deducting two (2) points from the value of that shot.
- 10.6.3.15** **Misses**
- 10.6.3.15.1** Every shot prior to the appearance of the competition target must be scored as a miss. The target will be started without a repeated shot and the miss marked as “Z” on the target, on the score card and on an incident report.
- 10.6.3.15.2** Hits **outside the scoring rings** must be scored as zero(es) and recorded as “X”.
- 10.6.3.15.3** If the shooter **does not shoot**, the run is scored as zero and recorded as “-“.
- 10.6.3.15.4** Shots not hitting the target are scored as zero(es) and recorded as “Z”.
- 10.6.3.15.5** Skid shots and ricochets must be scored as zero(es).



### **10.6.3.16 Misses and penalties in 10m events:**

**10.6.3.16.1** The shooter must not discharge propellant gas from his rifle (see 10.2.5.3.1 and 10.6.3.3). For the first such offense, two (2) points will be deducted from the score of the next shot. For the second offense, the shooter must be disqualified from further competition.

**10.6.3.16.2** Any **release of the propelling charge**, after the first competition target is in place, without a hit on the target will be scored as a miss.

**10.6.3.16.3** It is the responsibility of the competitor to ensure his air or gas rifle is fully charged with propellant air or gas prior to commencing the competition. If during the competition he has insufficient propellant air or gas to continue, he will be allowed a maximum period of five minutes to renew the supply. He may then continue the series but without any additional sighting shots.

### **10.6.3.17 Electronic Scoring Targets**

**10.6.3.17.1** Shooters should familiarize themselves during training with the control buttons that alter the target presentation on the monitor screen (ZOOM facility) and that change from a Sighting target to a Match target (MATCH). In the 10m and 50m events the change from sighters to match is under the control of, and is the responsibility of, the shooter.

**10.6.3.17.2** It is not permitted to **obscure the shooter's monitor** or any part of the screen. The whole screen must be visible to the Jury and Range Personnel.

**10.6.3.17.3** Shooters and range officials must not **touch the printer control panels** and/or printer strips before the end of the relay or event, except when authorized by the Jury. Shooters should sign the printer strip (next to the score total) before leaving the range.

**10.6.3.17.4** When a shooter fails to sign the printer strip a Jury Member or Range Official should initial this printer strip to allow it to be sent to the Classification Office.

### **10.6.3.17.5 Backing cards – 10m/50m Electronic Scoring Targets**

When using electronic scoring targets a backing card must be affixed to the rear of the target which must be renewed for each relay (except at 10m with the black paper strip which with the white cover forms the scoring area).

## **10.6.4 Infringements and Disciplinary Rules**



- 10.6.4.1** The Juries have the right to examine the rifles, equipment, positions etc., of the shooters at any time, even during the competitions. During the competition their approach should not be made while the shooter is firing a shot. Immediate action must, however be taken when a matter of safety is involved.
- 10.6.4.2** If a shooter begins an event with an unapproved rifle or equipment, he must be penalized with the deduction of two (2) points from the result of the first competition series (50m from the total of the stage). He must not be permitted to continue until his rifle or equipment has been approved by the Equipment Control Section. He may only resume firing at a time determined by the Jury.
- 10.6.4.3** The shooter must not exceed the preparation time of two (2) minutes without justification, or wait longer than 60 seconds after conclusion of the sighting shots to begin competition shots. After 30 additional seconds, the target must be started and the result counted whether the shooter is in the shooting position or not.
- 10.6.4.4** If a shooter does not report at the appointed time with approved equipment, the Range Officer must call his name out loud three (3) times within one (1) minute. If the shooter fails to appear, he must have a new shooting time set by the competition officials and two (2) points must be deducted from his total score. If, however, the Jury is convinced that the reason the shooter was late was beyond his control no penalty will be enforced.
- 10.6.4.5** If a shooter's equipment has been passed by the Equipment Control Section, but the shooter is unable to produce the Equipment Control Card at the start of the event, the shooter may commence, but will be penalized with a deduction of two (2) points from the first series (50m from the total of the stage), if he (or his coach or team officials) cannot obtain confirmation that the equipment has been previously passed by the Equipment Control Section before the official end of the shooting time for that event. The responsibility rests with the shooter (or his coach or manager) to visit the Equipment Control Section for this purpose. No extra shooting time will be allowed.



- 10.6.4.6** A shooter who violates Rules 10.6.1.1 and 10.6.1.2 (shooting position) must be given a WARNING after the first violation. After repeated violations of these rules the Jury may penalize him by counting a fired shot(s) as misses. A WARNING may be given by the Range Officer but the Jury must be informed.
- 10.6.4.7** All penalties (warnings, score deductions, disqualifications), the allowance of additional time, repeat runs, and additional sighting shots must be clearly and legibly marked on the Register Keeper's scorecard. The card must be signed by the Range Officer and the Jury to inform the Classification Office of these actions.
- 10.7.0** **FIRING POINT ALLOCATION**
- 10.7.1** **Basic Principles for Allocation of Firing Points**
- 10.7.1.1** Individual shooters and teams/nations must be able to shoot under conditions which are as nearly equal as possible.
- 10.7.1.1.1** Shooters from the same nation should not be allocated adjacent firing positions.
- 10.7.1.1.2** Shooters from the same nation should be split as equitably as possible between relays.
- 10.7.2** Every shooter must shoot the entire competition on the assigned range. Any change in range assignments may be made only if the Jury decides that there are different range conditions such as light conditions. Any change in range assignments must not be in conflict with Rule 10.7.3.
- 10.7.3** If the event is conducted over two (2) days, the order of shooting on the second day must be in the reverse order of the ranking at the end of the first day. So, the shooter in the lowest ranking position at the end of the first day shoots first on the second day, and the shooter in the highest ranking position at the end of the first day shoots last on the second day.
- 10.7.4** If the event is conducted in one (1) day, the order of shooting for the second stage must remain the same as the order of shooting for the first stage.





## **10.8.0 MALFUNCTIONS**

**10.8.1** If the shooter experiences technical problems with his rifle or ammunition, making it impossible to shoot, the rifle must be placed on the bench or table without further touching it. The Range Officer must be called and shown the malfunction or rifle defect. The Range Officer must interrupt the series of target runs and start the timer to determine the length of the interruption (see Rule 10.6.3.12).

**10.8.2** If the Range Officer determines, after examining the rifle and ammunition, that the malfunction was not caused by the shooter, the run may be repeated.

**10.8.3 The shooter must not be considered at fault if:**

**10.8.3.1** the rifle is found in a discharged condition, the chamber is found to contain a cartridge of the same type the shooter is using, the cartridge shows a clear impression of the firing pin and the bullet has not left the barrel; or,

**10.8.3.2** the reason for not shooting was caused by a malfunction of the rifle which is not likely to have been caused by the shooter or could not reasonably have been prevented by him.

**10.8.4** If the Range Officer determines that the malfunction was caused by the shooter, a miss must be scored.

**10.8.5 The shooter must be considered at fault if:**

**10.8.5.1** he has not placed the rifle on the bench or table;

**10.8.5.2** he changed something on the rifle before placing it on the table;

**10.8.5.3** the safety catch has not been released;

**10.8.5.4** the breech was not closed all the way;

**10.8.5.5** the rifle was not loaded;

**10.8.5.6** the rifle was loaded with the wrong kind of ammunition.



**10.8.6** After the interruption due to a malfunction of the rifle or faulty ammunition, the Range Officer may order the repair of the rifle or a change of ammunition. If the malfunction can be repaired within five (5) minutes, the shooting may be continued. If the repair will take longer than five (5) minutes, the shooter has the right to continue shooting immediately with another rifle which has been approved by the Equipment Control Section or to withdraw to repair his rifle. The Range Officer, with the consent of the Jury, must then decide when the shooter may continue his series, either with the repaired rifle, or with another rifle if a repair is impossible. The series must be continued from the point of interruption, according to Rule 10.6.3.12.

**10.8.6.1** The Range Officer should continue as if the shooter did not withdraw in order to allow the next shooter to complete his dry firing.

### **10.8.7 Faulty Sights**

**10.8.7.1** If the shooter discovers during his sighting shots that a faulty sight cannot be corrected by adjustment, the Jury can agree to a change of the sight, if a second sight approved by the Equipment Control Section is available. After the change the shooter must receive sighting shots in accordance with Rule 10.6.3.12.

**10.8.7.2** The shooter must not receive a repeat or additional sighting shots if the examination by the Range Officer shows that the sight mount was not properly tightened.

**10.8.7.3** If the sight becomes loose during a competition series because it was not properly tightened, all shots must be scored.

### **10.8.8 Failure of 10m Electronic Scoring Target Systems**

**10.8.8.1** **If there is a failure of ALL targets on a range** (also applicable to conventional ranges) (see also Rule 10.6.3.12):

**10.8.8.1.1** the actual time must be recorded by the Chief Range Officer and the Jury;

**10.8.8.1.2** all completed competition shots of each shooter must be counted and recorded. In the event of a range power supply failure, this may involve waiting until power is restored to enable the number of shots registered by the target, not necessarily on the firing point monitor, to be established;



- 10.8.8.1.3** after the failure is rectified and the full range is in operation the shooters will be allowed a one (1) minute preparation time to allow the shooters to resume their position. The time for recommencing is to be announced over the loudspeaker system at least 5 minutes beforehand. At the end of the preparation time, the shooters will be allowed four sighting shots (2 left runs; 2 right runs) (Rule 10.6.3.6.1). These sighting shots must begin from the same side from which the series is to be continued after the interruption. After the sighting shots a 30 second pause will be allowed. After the sighting shots and pause the series will resume where it was interrupted.
- 10.8.8.2** **In the event of the failure of a Single Target**
- 10.8.8.2.1** If a single targets fail to function the same procedure must be followed as for conventional targets (see also Rule 10.6.3.12 interruptions).
- 10.8.8.3** **Complaint concerning failure to register or display a shot on the monitor of an Electronic Scoring Target System.**
- 10.8.8.3.1** The shooter must immediately inform the nearest range official of the failure. The range official must make a written note of the time of the complaint. One or more Jury Members must go to the firing position.
- 10.8.8.3.2** The shooter will be directed to fire one more aimed shot at his target. The shooter must call "**READY**".
- 10.8.8.3.3** If the value and location of this shot is registered and displayed on the monitor, the shooter will be directed to continue the competition. The value and location of this **extra** shot must be recorded. The time of firing this extra shot, its shot-number (having included the missing shot) and its value and its shot-location, and the firing point number must be given to the Jury in writing and recorded on the Range Register and a Range Incident Report.
- 10.8.8.3.4** After the end of that relay of the competition, the electronic scoring target computer record will be examined by the Jury together with the black paper strip. A Jury Member must examine the face of the electronic scoring target, and the frame, and record the location of any shots outside the black aiming mark. He must also obtain the backing card from the rear of that target (50m). Using this information and the time of the extra shot and its location, the Jury will determine whether all shots, including the extra shot are recorded on the computer record.



**10.8.8.3.5** If all the shots are recorded correctly, then the questioned shot will be counted in the score of the shooter, as will the shot fired immediately after (as the “extra” shot), but the last shot fired (extra to the competition) will be annulled.

**10.8.8.3.6** If the questioned shot has not been located in the computer memory, or on the black paper strip, or on the non-scoring area of the target, or elsewhere, then only those correctly recorded shots excluding the “extra” shot are to be counted in the score of the shooter.

**10.8.8.3.7** If the extra shot fired as directed (Rule 10.8.8.3.2) does not register or display and the Electronic Scoring Targets cannot be repaired within five (5) minutes, the shooter will be moved to a reserve position. He will be permitted two (2) minutes to resume his position and then allowed sighting shots per Rule 10.6.3.12. Then he will repeat the two (2) competition shots which did not register or display on the previous target used and fire the remaining shots of the series. The shooter will be credited with the score of all the shots which were displayed on the monitor of the first target plus the score of all the properly fired competition shots which were displayed on the second target used. If the two (2) extra shots were later found in the computer memory record of the first target they will be annulled.

## **10.9.0 RULES OF CONDUCT FOR SHOOTERS AND OFFICIALS**

### **USA**

**10.9.0A** All competitors are responsible for their actions on or off the range when entered in any USA Shooting sanctioned competition. Any activity that may place any other competitor at a disadvantage is prohibited. An individual participating in such activity may be disciplined.

**10.9.1** Loud noise is not permitted near the firing line. Range officials, Jury Members, team officials, and shooters must **limit their conversation to official business** when they are near the competitors.

**10.9.2** Each team must have a **Team Leader** who is responsible for maintaining discipline within that team. A shooter may be appointed as a Team Leader. The Team Leader must cooperate with range officials at all times in the interest of safety, efficient operation of the competition and good sportsmanship. A Team Leader is responsible for all official affairs concerning a team.

**10.9.3** **The Team Leader has the responsibility of:**



- 10.9.3.1 completing the necessary entries with accurate information and submitting them to the appropriate officials within the designated time limit;
- 10.9.3.2 being familiar with the program;
- 10.9.3.3 having team members report, ready to shoot at the designated range, at the correct time, with approved equipment;
- 10.9.3.4 checking scores and filing protests, if necessary;
- 10.9.3.5 obtaining preliminary and official bulletins, scores and announcements;
- 10.9.3.6 receiving official information and requests and passing them on to team members.
- 10.9.4 **The shooter should report**, ready to shoot, at the designated firing point at the correct time, with approved equipment.
- 10.9.5 **Coaching during the competition**  
**All types of coaching** while a shooter is on the firing line **are forbidden**. While on the firing line, a shooter may speak only with Jury Members or range officials.
  - 10.9.5.1 If a **shooter wishes to speak** with anyone else, the shooter must unload his rifle, leave it in a safe condition on the firing line (on the firing line bench if possible). In the case of bolt action rifles, the bolt must be both open and back. A shooter may leave the firing line only after notifying the Range Officer and without disturbing other shooters.
  - 10.9.5.2 If a **team official wishes to speak** with a team member on the firing line, the team official must not contact the shooter directly or talk with the shooter while he is on the firing line. The team official must obtain permission from the Range Officer or Jury Member, who will call the shooter off the firing line.
  - 10.9.5.3 If a team official or shooter violates the rules concerning coaching, a warning must be issued the first time. In repeated cases two (2) points must be deducted from the shooter's score and the team official must leave the vicinity of the firing line.
- 10.9.6 **Penalties for Rule Violations**
  - 10.9.6.1 In cases of violation of the Rules or instructions of Range Officers or the Jury, the following penalties may be imposed on the shooter by a Jury Member or the Jury:



## **USA**

### **10.9.6.1A**

In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, the use of cards as detailed below is not required. The actions may be expressed verbally but must still be documented as appropriate in all cases.

### **10.9.6.2**

A warning to the shooter must **be expressed in terms** that will leave no doubt that it is an official **WARNING** and the yellow card must be shown. However, it is not necessary to precede other penalties with a warning. This must be recorded on a Range Incident Report and noted on the Range Register by a Jury Member.

### **10.9.6.3**

Deduction of points from the score is expressed by a minimum of two (2) Jury Members showing a green card with the word **DEDUCTION**. This must be recorded on a Range Incident Report marked on the printer strip and noted on the Range Register by a Jury Member.

### **10.9.6.4**

Disqualification, expressed by the Jury showing a red card with the word **DISQUALIFICATION**. A disqualification may only be given by decision of a majority of the Jury.

### **10.9.6.5**

The size of penalty cards should be approximately 70 mm x 100 mm.



**10.9.6.6**            **Infringements should normally be graded by the Jury as follows:**

**10.9.6.6.1**            in the case of **open violations** of the Rules (rifles, clothing, position, coaching etc.) an official **WARNING** must first be given so that the shooter may have the opportunity to correct the fault. Whenever possible, the warning should be given during the training stage or sighting shots. If the shooter does not correct the fault within the time stipulated by the jury, two (2) points must be deducted from his score. If the shooter still does not correct the fault, disqualification must be imposed.

**10.9.6.6.2**            in the case of **concealed violations** of the Rules, when the fault is deliberately concealed, disqualification must be imposed.

**10.9.6.6.3**            if a shooter **impedes another shooter** in an unsportsmanlike manner when the latter is shooting, two (2) points must be deducted. If the incident is repeated, disqualification must be imposed.

**10.9.6.6.4**            if, when asked to give an explanation for an incident, a shooter consciously and knowingly gives **false information**, two (2) points must be deducted. In serious cases, disqualification may be imposed.

**10.9.6.6.5**            if a shooter handles a rifle in a **dangerous manner** or violates any **safety rules**, the shooter may be disqualified by the Jury.

**10.9.6.6.6**            if the Range Officer or Jury considers that the shooter is **delaying the competition** unnecessarily, with the intention of gaining unfair advantage, the shooter must be warned by a Jury member. For every similar fault thereafter, two (2) points must be deducted from the shooter's score.

**10.9.7**                All irregularities, penalties, misses, malfunctions, extra time allowed, repeated shots or repeated series, annulment of shots, etc., must be clearly marked and recorded on a Range Incident Report Form IR (see form at the end of the Running Target Rules), the Range Register, printer strip, on the target and on the score card (paper target) by the Range Officer and/or Jury Member for the attention of the Classification Office.

**10.9.8**                **Deductions from the score** must always be made in the series in which the violation occurred. If general deductions are involved they must be made from the lowest value competition shot(s) in the first series.



## **10.10.0 EQUIPMENT CONTROL**

### **USA**

#### **10.10.0A**

At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions equipment control examinations are not mandatory. The competition director may determine the equipment control procedures based on available time and equipment measuring gauges. Equipment may be spot checked.

**10.10.1** The Organizing Committee must provide a complete set of gauges and instruments for equipment control before and during ISSF Championships.

**10.10.2** The Organizing Committee must inform team officials and shooters, in sufficient time prior to the competition, where and when they may have their equipment inspected.

**10.10.3** The Equipment Control Section will be assisted and supervised by a Jury Member.

**10.10.4** The Equipment Control Section must register the name of the shooter, the make (manufacturer), serial number, and caliber of each rifle approved.

**10.10.5** All approved equipment must be marked with a seal or sticker and the approval must also be recorded on the Equipment Control Card.

**10.10.5.1** Examined rifles are to be marked in such a way that the exchange of a sight, or the addition of compensating weights that were not officially weighed, would be immediately recognizable.

**10.10.6** After equipment has been approved, it must not be altered at any time prior to or during the competition in any way that would conflict with the ISSF Rules.

**10.10.7** If there are any doubts regarding an alteration, the equipment must be returned to Equipment Control Section for reinspection and approval.

**10.10.8** Approval of any equipment is valid only for the competition for which the inspection was made.

#### **10.11.0 SCORING PROCEDURES (Paper Targets)**

**See 6.7.0**

#### **10.12.0 TIE-BREAKING**

##### **10.12.1 Individual Ties in 50m and 10m Events**

Ties for shooters with perfect scores will not be broken.





**USA**  
**10.12.1B** Breaking ties in aggregate matches (multiple courses of fire) will be accomplished as follows in the order listed:

**USA**  
**10.12.1C** The highest score by comparison of each course, beginning with the last course score and working backward until the tie is broken.

**USA**  
**10.12.1D** Then following ISSF 10.12.1.

**10.12.1.1** **Ties for places 1 - 3**

If two or more shooters shoot equal scores, ties for the first three places must be decided by a shoot off under arrangements made by the Jury. This shoot off consists of two (2) sighting shots (one (1) left – one (1) right) and **two (2)** competition shots (one (1) left – one (1) right) in 2.5 seconds (fast run) on command for all competition shots.

**10.12.1.1.1** In the event of a further tied score the shoot-off will be continued until the tie is broken. Once the tie for the third place is resolved, any remaining ties for lower places are ranked according to 10.12.1.2.

**10.12.1.1.2** **Rules for Shoot-Offs**

**10.12.1.1.2.1** The shoot-off must begin as soon as possible and practical after the protest time has expired. If the shoot-off is not held at a prearranged time that has been formally announced, the shooters involved must remain in contact with the Chief Range Officer pending an announcement as to time and place.

**10.12.1.1.2.2** Shooters with tied scores will be allocated adjacent firing points by drawing of lots under the supervision of the Jury. If more shooters have equal scores the firing sequence will also be determined by the drawing of lots. When several shooters are tied for more than one ranking place, the tie for the lowest ranking position will be broken first, followed by the next ranking higher position until all ties are broken.

**10.12.1.1.2.3** If a shooter fails to appear for a shoot-off, he will be ranked last in this shoot-off. If two or more shoot-off shooters fail to appear they will be ranked corresponding to Rule for Individual Ties ranking from 4<sup>th</sup> place.

**10.12.1.1.2.4** During the shoot-off, malfunctions and other irregularities must be treated according to the ISSF Rules, but only one (1) malfunction is allowed during the breaking of the tie and any re-shoot or completion will take place immediately.



**10.12.1.2 Ties from 4th place, if not resolved by any shoot-off, must be decided by:**

**10.12.1.2.1 10m Events**

**10.12.1.2.1.1** The highest score of the last ten shot series working backward by 10 shot series until the tie is broken.

**10.12.1.2.1.2** The highest number of 10's, 9's, 8's, etc.

**10.12.1.2.1.3** The highest number of inner tens.

**10.12.1.2.1.4** If any ties remain, the shooters must have the same ranking.

**10.12.1.2.2 50m Events**

**10.12.1.2.2.1 For 50m Running Target 30 + 30**

**10.12.1.2.2.1.1** The highest total of the fast run.

**10.12.1.2.2.1.2** Comparing the lowest value shot(s) in the total competition for the tied individuals. The shooters with the lowest value shot(s) is declared the loser.

**10.12.1.2.2.1.3** If any ties remain, the shooters must have the same ranking.

**10.12.1.2.2.2 For 50m Running Target Mixed Runs**

**10.12.1.2.2.2.1** The highest total of the second stage

**10.12.1.2.2.2.2** Comparing the lowest value shot(s) in the total competition for the tied individuals. The shooters with the lowest value shot(s) is declared the loser.

**10.12.1.2.2.2.3** If any ties remain, the shooters must have the same ranking.

**10.12.2 Team Ties**

**10.12.2.1 Team Ties in 10m Events**

Ties in team events must be decided by totaling the results of the team members and following the procedures described in the Rule for individual ties (10.12.1.2.1).

**10.12.2.2 Team Ties in 50m Events**

Ties in team events must be decided by totaling the results of the team members and following the procedures described in Rule for individual ties (10.12.1.2.2).

**10.13.0 PROTESTS AND APPEALS**

**10.13.1 Protest fee**

**10.13.1.1** Protests US\$ 25.00 or its local equivalent

**10.13.1.2** Appeals US\$ 50.00 or its local equivalent



**10.13.1.3** The fee for the matter in question, must be returned if the Protest or Appeal is upheld or will be retained by the Organizing Committee if the Protest or Appeal is denied.

**10.13.2 Verbal Protests**

**10.13.2.1** Any shooter or team official has the right to protest a condition of the competition, decision or action immediately and verbally to a competition official, Referee, Range Officer or Jury Member. Such protests may be submitted on the following matters and the protest fee becomes payable:

**10.13.2.2** if a shooter or team official considers that the ISSF Regulations, ISSF Rules or competition program were not followed in conducting the competition;

**USA** Or USA Shooting rules

**10.13.2.2A**

**10.13.2.3** if a shooter or team official does not agree with a decision or action by a competition official, Referee, Range Officer or Jury Member;

**10.13.2.4** if a shooter was impeded or disturbed by other shooter(s), competition official(s), spectator(s), member(s) of the media or other person(s) or cause(s);

**10.13.2.5** if a shooter had a long interruption in shooting caused by range equipment failure, the clarification of irregularities or other cause(s);

**10.13.2.6** if a shooter had irregularities regarding shooting times, including shooting times that were too short or the non-appearance of targets within the specified time.

**10.13.2.7** Competition officials, Referees, Range Officers and Jury Members must consider verbal protests immediately. They may take immediate action to correct the situation or refer the protest to the full Jury for decision. In such cases, a Range Officer or Jury Member may stop the shooting temporarily if necessary.

**10.13.3 Written Protests**

Any shooter or team official who does not agree with the action or decision taken on a verbal protest may protest in writing to the Jury. Any shooter or team official also has the right to submit a written protest without making a verbal protest. All written protests must be submitted not later than 30minutes after the matter in question occurs.



- USA**  
**10.13.3A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, a fee of not more than \$25.00 may be charged by the organizing committee for protests. If the protest is upheld, the fee will be refunded.
- 10.13.3.1** The Organizing Committee must supply printed forms for use in submitting written protests (see Article 3.12.3.7 Annex “P”).
- 10.13.3.2** Written protests must be decided by a majority of the Jury.
- 10.13.4** **Scoring Protests**
- 10.13.4.1** **Protest Time: In all cases the Classification Office must use the Form PR (see form at the end of the Running Target Rules).**
- 10.13.4.1.1** All results protests must be submitted within **20 minutes** after the official scores are posted on the Main Scoreboard. The time when the scoring Protest Time ends must be shown on the Main Scoreboard, immediately after posting has been completed. The location to which any score protest must be made, must be published in the official program.
- 10.13.4.2** **Electronic Scoring Targets**
- If a shooter **contests the value of a shot**, or series score a protest will only be accepted when made before the next shot is fired or before the next shooter takes his place on the firing point. If it is the last shot and there is no other shooter to follow, the value of the shot must be contested within three (3) minutes.
- 10.13.4.2.1** If a protest is made concerning the value of a shot, the shooter will be requested to fire another shot at the end of the competition, so that this extra shot may be counted if the protest is upheld and the correct value of the disputed shot cannot be determined.
- 10.13.4.2.2** If the protest concerning a shot value other than zero, or failure to register, is not upheld, a two (2) point penalty will be awarded and a protest fee of US\$ 25.00, or its local equivalent, must be paid.
- 10.13.4.3** **Paper Targets**
- USA**  
**10.13.4.3A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions a fee of not more than \$5.00 may be charged by the organizing committee for scoring protests. If the protest is upheld, the fee will be refunded.



- 10.13.4.3.1** When using paper targets, a shooter or team official who considers that a shot was scored or recorded incorrectly may protest that score, except that decisions made regarding the value of shots by using gauges are final and cannot be protested. Scoring protests may only be made on scores which have been decided without using a gauge or when incorrect entries in the result list or score card have been made.
- 10.13.4.3.2** When paper targets are used, the team official or shooter has the right to see the protested shot hole(s) but is not permitted to touch the target(s).
- 10.13.5** Decisions by the Classification Jury on value or number of shots on a target are final and may not be appealed.



## **10.13.6 Appeals**

**10.13.6.1** In the event of a disagreement with a Jury decision, the matter may be appealed to the Jury of Appeal. Such appeals must be submitted in writing by the Team Leader or a representative not later than one (1) hour after the Jury decision has been announced. In special circumstances, the time for submitting appeals may be extended up to 24 hours by decision of the Jury of Appeal. Such decision can postpone the victory ceremony for the event under appeal.

**USA**  
**10.13.6.1A** At USA Shooting sanctioned PTO's (not major competitions such as Nationals) the decision of the jury is final and may not be appealed.

**10.13.6.2** The decision of the Jury of Appeal **is final**.

**10.13.7** **Copies of all decisions** in response to written protests and appeals must be forwarded by the Organizing Committee or the Technical Delegate(s) to the ISSF Secretary General together with the Final Report and results lists for review by the Technical Committee.

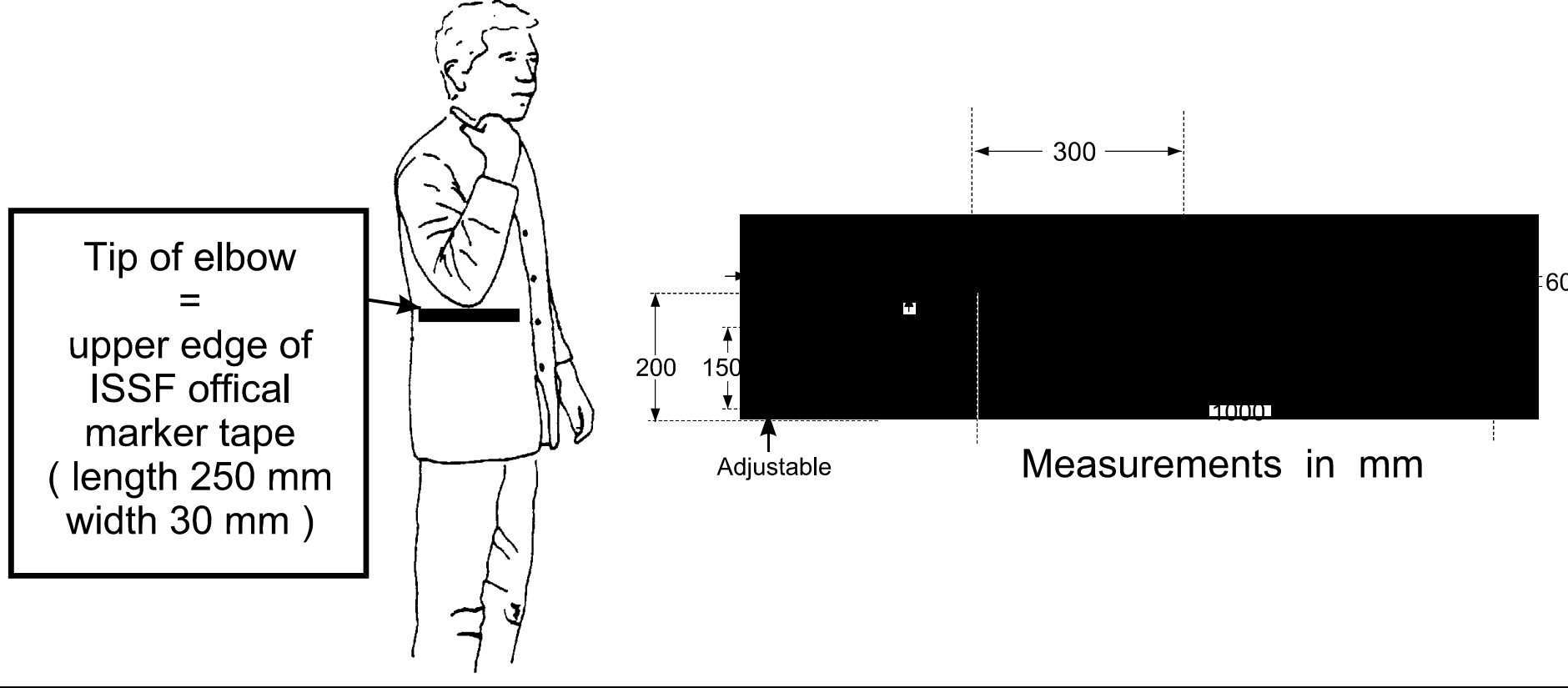
**10.14.0 SPARE**



<b>10.15.0</b>										
<b>RUNNING TARGET SPECIFICATION TABLE</b>										
Event	max. weight	Trigger pull	Butt plate	Sights	Barrel weights	Ammunition	Competition shots	Miscellaneous	Target	
10m Running Target	5.5kg including telescope	Free, No set trigger	Depth: lowest point 200mm  Length: max. 150mm Depth/height of curve maximum 20mm	Any sights, telescope with non variable maximum four power (tolerance + 0.4 x) magnification, Length: max. 300mm	Within a radius of 60mm	4.5mm (.177")	Men: 30 slow runs 30 fast runs	No changes of or to the rifle permitted during slow and fast runs	6.3.2.7.2	
10m Running Target mixed							Women: 20 slow runs 20 fast runs			
50m Running Target	5.5kg including telescope	500g, No set trigger		Any sights Length: No restrictions	Within a radius of 60mm	5.6mm (.22"lr)	30 slow runs 30 fast runs			6.3.2.7.1
50m Running Target mixed							40 shots mixed runs			




<b>10.16.0</b>	<b>DRAWINGS</b>
<b>10m Rifle:</b>	The length of the system/ barrel including any extension must not be more than 1000mm.
<b>50m Rifle:</b>	The length of the system measured from the rear of the closed bolt in the discharged position to the foremost end of the system, including any extension, must not exceed 1000mm.








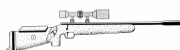
 <b>ISSF</b>		<h1>RANGE INCIDENT REPORT FORM</h1>				<h1>IR</h1>			
Incident Report Serial Number: (A record must be kept in Range Register)									
Date of Incident:				Time of Incident:					
Event:			Relay:			Firing Point:			
Competitor's Name:					Stage:				
Bib Number:			Country:			Series:			
Brief Details of Incident:									
Signature of Range Officer Initiating Report:				Printed Name:			Time:		
Signature of Range Jury Member				Printed Name:			Time:		
Signature of Classification Officer				Printed Name:			Time:		
Signature of Classification Jury Member				Printed Name:			Time:		
Signature of Ranking Technical Officer				Printed Name:			Time:		
Score Amendment Reference				Ref:					

NOTE : When completed by the Range Officials, this form must be sent to the Classification Office immediately.



 ISSF	<b>CLASSIFICATION OFFICE SCORE PROTEST FORM</b>		<b>PR</b>
Event:			
Relay:		Elimination / Qualification:	
Preliminary Result Posted by (name):		Time:	
Protest Time ended at:		Time:	
There were NO Protests (name):		Results Confirmed	
OR...			
Protest Submitted (See Attached Protest Form)		Time Protest Received:	
Results NOT yet Confirmed			
Signature of Classification Officer:		Time:	
Signature of Classification Jury Member:		Time:	
Signature of Ranking Technical Officer:		Ref:	

NOTE : When completed by the Organizing Committee, this form should be sent to the Classification Office immediately.



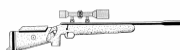
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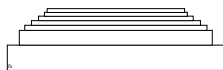


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**International Shooting Sport Federation  
Internationaler Schiess-Sportverband e.V.  
Fédération Internationale de Tir Sportif  
Federación Internacional de Tiro Deportivo**

## **SHOTGUN RULES**

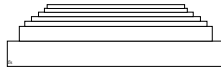
**FOR**

**TRAP  
AUTOMATIC TRAP  
DOUBLE TRAP  
SKEET**

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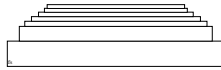
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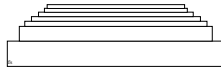


- 9.1 General**
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**NOTE:** Where figures and tables contain specific information, these have the same authority as the numbered rules.



- 9.1.0 GENERAL**
- 9.1.1** These Rules are part of the Technical Rules of the ISSF and apply to all Shotgun events.
- 9.1.2** All shooters, team leaders and officials must be familiar with the ISSF Rules and must ensure that these Rules are enforced. It is the responsibility of each shooter to comply with the rules.
- USA 9.1.2A** All shooters, team leaders and officials must also be familiar with all USA Shooting rules and must ensure that these rules are enforced.
- 9.1.3** When a Rule refers to right-handed shooters, the reverse of that Rule refers to left-handed shooters.
- 9.1.4** Unless a Rule applies specifically to a men's or a women's event, it must apply uniformly to both men's and women's events.
- 9.2.0 SAFETY**
- 9.2.0.1 SAFETY IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE.**
- 9.2.1 SAFETY REGULATIONS**
- 9.2.1.1** ISSF Rules state only specific safety requirements which are required by the ISSF for use in ISSF supervised competitions. The safety of a shooting range depends to a large extent on local conditions, so additional safety rules may be established by the Organizing Committee. The Organizing Committee must know the principles of range safety and take the necessary steps to apply them. The Organizing Committee bears the responsibility for safety. Team officials and shooters must be advised of any special regulations.
- USA 9.2.1A** In USA Shooting competitions, the organizing committee may be as large as needed or as few as one member. The competition director is responsible for enforcing safety rules and standards.
- USA 9.2.1B** Each shooter is responsible for following all safety and gun handling rules and all standard safe gun handling procedures.



- 9.2.1.2** The safety of shooters, range personnel and spectators requires continued and careful attention to gun handling and caution in moving about the range. It is strongly recommended that all personnel operating forward of the firing line should wear high visibility jackets. Self-discipline is necessary on the part of all. Where such self-discipline is lacking, it is the duty of range officials to enforce discipline and the duty of shooters and team officials to assist in such enforcement.
- 9.2.1.3** In the interest of safety, a Jury Member or a range official may stop the shooting at any time. Shooters and team officials are obliged to notify them immediately of any situation that may be dangerous, or which may cause an accident.
- 9.2.1.4** No one except a Referee, Chief Range Officer, or Jury Member may handle a shooter's equipment, including the shotgun, without the shooter's permission, and then only in their presence and with their knowledge.
- 9.2.1.5** The Referee and the Assistant Referees, under the Jury's control, are responsible during a round for the application of the safety rules and the correct conduct of each of the rounds.
- 9.2.2** **SHOTGUN SAFETY**
- 9.2.2.1** **Carrying Guns**
- 9.2.2.1.1** To ensure safety, all shotguns even when empty must be handled with maximum care at all times:
- 9.2.2.1.2** conventional double barrel guns must be carried empty with the breech visibly open;
- 9.2.2.1.3** semi-automatic guns must be carried empty with the breech bolt visibly open and the muzzle pointed in a safe direction, up to the sky or down towards the ground only.
- 9.2.2.2** **Guns not in Use**
- 9.2.2.2.1** Shotguns not in use must be placed in a gun stand, locked gun case, armory or other secure place.
- 9.2.2.3** **Loading**
- 9.2.2.3.1** All shotguns must be kept unloaded except on the shooting Station and only then after the command or signal "**START**" has been given.
- 9.2.2.3.2** Cartridges must not be placed in any part of the gun until the shooter is standing on the shooting Station, facing the traps with the gun pointed towards the target flight area, and after the Referee has given permission.



#### **9.2.2.4 Gun Handling**

**9.2.2.4.1** The shooter must not turn from the shooting Station before his gun is empty and open. When shooting is interrupted, the gun must be opened and be made empty.

**9.2.2.4.2** After the last shot and before placing the gun in a rack, armory etc. the shooter must ascertain and the Referee must verify before leaving the shooting Station, that there are no cartridges or cartridge cases in the chamber and/or magazine.

**9.2.2.4.3** The handling of closed guns is prohibited when operating personnel are forward of the firing line.

#### **9.2.3 AIMING**

##### **9.2.3.1 Aiming Exercises**

**9.2.3.1.1** Aiming exercises are permitted only on the nominated shooting Stations or in the designated areas, but then only with the permission of the Referee.

##### **9.2.3.2 Aiming Prohibited**

**9.2.3.2.1** Aiming or shooting at another shooter's targets is prohibited.

**9.2.3.2.2** Deliberately aiming or shooting at live birds or other animals is prohibited.

**9.2.3.2.3** Aiming in any area other than that specified in Rule 9.2.3.1.1 is prohibited.

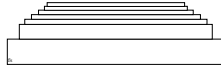
#### **9.2.4 "RELEASE" TRIGGERS**

**9.2.4.1** Any competitor intending to use a gun fitted with any type of release trigger mechanism must:

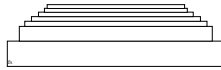
**USA**  
**9.2.4.1A** **In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, release triggers will be allowed. Any competitor intending to use a gun with any type of release trigger must:**

**Inform the entry office;  
Inform the referee prior to the start of each and every round;  
Remind the referee before handing a loaded gun over for examination;**

**Any competitor using any type of release trigger can not compete in any finals rounds and can not make the National Team, National Development Team or any USA Shooting Team.**



- 9.2.4.1.1 inform the entries office of the Organizing Committee;
  - 9.2.4.1.2 inform the Referee prior to the start of each round;
  - 9.2.4.1.3 remind the Referee that the gun is fitted with this type of action before handing over a loaded gun for examination;
  - 9.2.4.1.4 if so required by the Jury have a visible “sticker” on the receiver of the gun which denotes a release trigger.
- 9.2.5 SHOOTING**
- 9.2.5.1 Shots may be fired only when it is the shooter's turn and the target has been thrown.



## **9.2.5.2 Test Firing**

**9.2.5.2.1** By permission of the Referee, test firing of guns (a maximum of two (2) shots) is permitted for each shooter on each day of competition immediately prior to the start of his first round of the day.

**9.2.5.2.2** Test firing of guns is also permitted for each shooter prior to the start of the Finals or any shoot offs before or after the Finals.

**9.2.5.2.3** Test fired shots must not be fired into the ground within the shooting areas.

## **9.2.5.3 Test Firing After Gun Repair**

**9.2.5.3.1** Test firing of a shotgun after a gun repair must be arranged with the Referee or the Chief Range Officer.

## **9.2.6 “STOP” COMMAND**

**9.2.6.1** When the command or signal to “**STOP**” is given, shooting must stop immediately. All shooters must unload their shotguns and make them safe.

**9.2.6.2** No gun may then be closed until the order to continue has been given.

**9.2.6.3** Shooting may only be resumed at the appropriate command or signal.

**9.2.6.4** Any shooter who handles a closed gun after the “**STOP**” command has been given, without the permission of the Referee, may be disqualified.

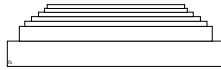
## **9.2.7 OTHER COMMANDS**

**9.2.7.1** All commands at ISSF supervised competitions must be given in the English language.

**9.2.7.2** The Referees or other appropriate range officials are responsible for giving the commands “**START**”, “**STOP**” and other necessary commands. The Referees must then ascertain that the commands are obeyed and that all shotguns are handled safely.

## **9.2.8 EAR PROTECTION**

**9.2.8.1** All shooters and other persons in the immediate vicinity of the firing line are urged to wear ear plugs, ear muffs, or similar adequate ear protection. Ear protectors incorporating any type of radio receiving device are not permitted.



**9.2.9 EYE PROTECTION**

**9.2.9.1** All shooters are urged to wear shatterproof shooting glasses or similar eye protection.

**9.3.0 RANGE AND TARGET STANDARDS**

**9.3.1** Detailed specifications for clay targets and shotgun ranges (Trap, Double Trap, Automatic Trap and Skeet) can be found in **Rules 6.3.2.8, 6.3.2.9 and 6.3.19.1 to 6.3.22.8**

**9.4.0 GUNS, EQUIPMENT AND AMMUNITION**

**9.4.1 GENERAL**

**9.4.1.1** Any devices, ammunition or equipment not mentioned in these rules, or which are contrary to the spirit of the ISSF Regulations and Rules are not permitted.

**9.4.1.2 Equipment Control**

The Jury must implement a program of Equipment Control for inspecting guns and clothing.

**9.4.1.3** The Jury has the right to examine any item of a shooter's equipment including clothing.

**9.4.1.4** Team leaders are held equally responsible for their team members' proper use of equipment in accordance with these rules.

**9.4.2 GUNS**

**9.4.2.1** All types of smooth-bore shotguns, including semi-automatics, may be used provided their caliber does not exceed 12 gauge. Guns of smaller gauges than 12 gauge may be used.

**9.4.2.2 Slings**

**9.4.2.2.1** Slings or straps on guns are prohibited.

**9.4.2.3 Magazine Guns**

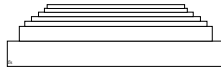
**9.4.2.3.1** Guns with magazines must have the magazines blocked so that it is not possible to put more than one (1) cartridge in the magazine.

**9.4.2.4 Changing Guns**

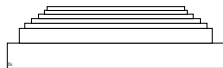
**9.4.2.4.1** Changing of properly functioning guns or parts of guns, including interchangeable chokes, is not permitted in the same round.

**9.4.2.5 Compensators**





- 9.4.2.5.1** The addition of compensators and similar such devices fitted to gun barrels is permitted for Skeet but prohibited in Trap, Double Trap and Automatic Trap shooting.
- 9.4.2.6** **Ported Barrels**
- 9.4.2.6.1** Ported barrels are acceptable provided the shooter has them inspected by the Jury prior to the start of the competition and they are found to meet ISSF requirements.
- 9.4.2.7** **Optical Sights**
- 9.4.2.7.1** All devices fitted to the gun, which have magnifying, light emitting forward lead displacement properties or give visual enhancement of the target, are prohibited.
- 9.4.3** **AMMUNITION**
- 9.4.3.1** **Cartridge Specifications**
- 9.4.3.1.1** Cartridges permitted in ISSF competitions must meet the following specifications:
- 9.4.3.1.1.1** case length after firing must not exceed 70 mm;
- 9.4.3.1.1.2** shot charge must not exceed 24.5 g;
- 9.4.3.1.1.3** Pellets must be spherical in shape;
- 9.4.3.1.1.4** pellets must be made of lead, lead alloy or of any other ISSF approved material;
- 9.4.3.1.1.5** Pellets must not exceed 2.6 mm in diameter;
- 9.4.3.1.1.6** Pellets may be plated;
- 9.4.3.1.1.7** black powder, tracer, incendiary, or other specialty type cartridges are prohibited.
- USA** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, Match Directors may allow up to 1 – 1/8 oz. loads if it is stated in their program.
- 9.4.3A** No national records may be set if 1 1/8 oz loads are used.
- 9.4.3.2** **Dispersion Effect Changes**
- 9.4.3.2.1** No internal changes may be made which will give an extra or special dispersion effect, such as the inverse loading of components, crossing devices, etc.
- 9.4.3.3** **Cartridge Inspection**
- 9.4.3.3.1** The Referee or Jury Member may remove an unfired cartridge from the shooter's gun for inspection.



**9.4.3.3.2** The Jury must implement a cartridge inspection program which must be designed to cause minimal interference to the shooting or shooters during the competition. However, a Jury member or the Referee may take for inspection a shooter's cartridges at anytime when the shooter is in the shooting area.

**9.4.3.3.3** If a shooter uses guns or ammunition which are not in accordance with **Rules 9.4.2 and 9.4.3** the Jury may decide that all targets fired at with such guns or such ammunition may be scored as "**LOST**".

**9.4.3.3.4** If the Jury finds that the shooter has committed such a violation deliberately, it may disqualify him from the competition. If, however, the Jury finds that the shooter could not reasonably be aware of the fault and that he, through the fault, has attained no essential advantage, the Jury may decide not to impose a penalty.

## **9.5.0 COMPETITION OFFICIALS**

### **9.5.1 GENERAL**

**9.5.1.1** All persons who are designated to serve as an official in ISSF competitions must possess a valid qualification appropriate to the level of the competition.

### **9.5.2 JURY**

#### **9.5.2.1 Before the competition starts**

**9.5.2.1.1** The Jury must ensure that the following conform to the ISSF regulations:

**9.5.2.1.1.1** the ranges;

**9.5.2.1.1.2** the targets are correctly set;

**9.5.2.1.1.3** the organization of the competition.

#### **9.5.2.2 During the competition**

**9.5.2.2.1** The function of the Jury is to:

**9.5.2.2.1.1** supervise the competition;

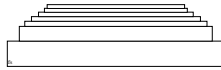
**9.5.2.2.1.2** advise and assist the Organizing Committee;

**9.5.2.2.1.3** ensure the correct application of the shooting regulations;

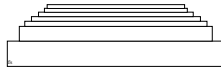
**9.5.2.2.1.4** Check competitors' gun, ammunition and equipment;

**9.5.2.2.1.5** check after a trap machine breakdown that the targets are set correctly;

**9.5.2.2.1.6** deal with protests that are properly submitted;



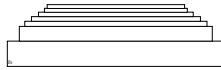
- 9.5.2.2.1.7** enforce the “Sponsorship and Advertising”, “Commercial Markings on Shooter’s Clothing and Equipment” and “Special rules for Commercial Markings used on Shooter’s Clothing and Equipment” rules (see Sections 4.2.0, 4.3.0 and 4.4.0);
- 9.5.2.2.1.8** make decisions regarding penalties;
- 9.5.2.2.1.9** implement sanctions where appropriate;
- 9.5.2.2.1.10** make decisions in any and all cases which are not provided for in the Rules, or are against the spirit of these Rules.
- USA**  
**9.5.2.3** In USA Shooting sanctioned events, a minimum of one person should be named to fulfill the following positions. The organizing committee may appoint more individuals as it deems necessary.
- 9.5.3** **CHIEF RANGE OFFICER**
- 9.5.3.1** The Chief Range Officer is appointed by the Organizing Committee. He should normally hold a valid ISSF Shotgun Referees or Judges License. He should have a wide experience in shotgun shooting and a thorough knowledge of shotguns and range equipment. He is responsible for all technical and logistic issues with regard to preparation and proper conduct of a competition.
- 9.5.3.1.1** The Chief Range Officer performs all of the duties listed in **Rule 9.5.3.2** in close co-operation with the Technical Delegate, Jury, and Organizing Committee, Chief of Referees, the Classification Office and other staff members.
- 9.5.3.2** The duties of the Chief Range Officer, in general, are as follows:
- 9.5.3.2.1** to give instruction and to supervise preparation of the shooting ranges according to technical and safety requirements as described in the ISSF Technical Rules, relevant to the Shotgun championships events;
- 9.5.3.2.2** to give direction and supervise the preparation of auxiliary facilities such as gun and ammunition storage, technical service, means of communication between the shooting ranges, technical personnel etc.;
- 9.5.3.2.3** to give direction and supervise the preparation of clay targets for training and competition;
- 9.5.3.2.4** to provide special (“Flash”) targets filled with colored powder for the Finals rounds;
- USA**  
**9.5.3.2.4A** In USA Shooting sanctioned events, “Flash” targets for finals are recommended but not required.



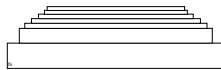
- 9.5.3.2.5 to ensure that the traps are adjusted according to the settings of the day;
- 9.5.3.2.6 to ensure that all necessary range systems are functioning properly;
- 9.5.3.2.7 to ensure that all range equipment is on each range and properly placed (large scoreboard, seats for Assistant Referees, facilities for the shooters, scorekeepers etc.);
- 9.5.3.2.8 to provide a metric scale which will weigh in decimals the shot charges and clay targets;
- 9.5.3.2.9 to provide instruments to check the dimensions of targets and shot;
- 9.5.3.2.10 to assist the Organizing Committee to prepare practice shooting schedules as well as shooting programs for the competition;
- 9.5.3.2.11 to assist the Organizing Committee to prepare technical meetings for competition officials and team leaders;
- 9.5.3.2.12 to take decisions, with the Jury's agreement, regarding change of competition times and range allocations and interruption of the shooting on the ranges, for safety or other reasons;
- 9.5.3.2.13 instruct operating staff regarding the traps, release systems etc. with particular regard to safety.
- 9.5.4 **CHIEF OF REFEREES**
- 9.5.4.1 The Chief of Referees must be appointed by the Organizing Committee. He must possess a valid ISSF Shotgun Referees License or a valid ISSF Judges License and must have a wide experience in shotgun shooting, a thorough knowledge of shotguns and of the ISSF Rules applying to the competition.
- USA  
9.5.4.1A It is recommended that a USA Shooting certified referee be appointed as the Chief Referee for USA Shooting sanctioned matches.
- 9.5.4.2 The duties of the Chief of Referees, in general, are as follows:
- 9.5.4.2.1 to assist the Organizing Committee in the selection and appointment of the Referees;
- 9.5.4.2.2 to supervise the Referees and Assistant Referees;
- 9.5.4.2.3 to give instruction and information to the Referees and Assistant Referees;
- 9.5.4.2.4 to prepare the schedules and assignments for the Referees;



- 9.5.4.2.5** make decisions in conjunction with the Jury, such as when and on which ranges a competitor who had to leave his squad to repair a gun malfunction or was declared “**ABSENT**” may be permitted to complete his round (see **Rules 9.8.6.3.1-9.8.6.3.5**);
- 9.5.4.2.6** keep the Chief Range Officer informed of any difficulties, failures etc. on the ranges.
- 9.5.5** **REFEREES**
- 9.5.5.1** The Referees must be appointed by the Organizing Committee in co-operation with the Chief of Referees.
- 9.5.5.2** All Referees must possess a valid ISSF Shotgun Referees License and must have a wide experience in shotgun shooting, a thorough knowledge of shotguns and of the ISSF Rules applying to the competition. All Referees must have their required eye test certificate (see **S.6.0** of Guidelines for Shotgun Referees Licenses).
- USA** It is recommended that USA Shooting certified referees be appointed for USA Shooting sanctioned matches.
- 9.5.5.2A**
- 9.5.5.2.1** Their main function is to make immediate decisions regarding:
- 9.5.5.2.1.1** “**HIT**” targets;
- 9.5.5.2.1.2** “**LOST**” targets (and to give a distinct audible and visual signal for all “**LOST**” targets);
- 9.5.5.2.1.3** “**NO BIRDS**”;
- 9.5.5.2.1.4** repeats;
- 9.5.5.2.1.5** irregular targets;
- 9.5.5.2.1.6** disabled guns or malfunctions;
- 9.5.5.2.1.7** other deviations from the rules.
- 9.5.5.3** If possible the Referee must call “**NO BIRD**” or give some other signal before the shooter fires. Irregular targets require an immediate and very accurate decision by the Referee.
- 9.5.5.3.1** The Referees are responsible also for the application of the safety rules and for the correct conduct of the competition on the ranges.
- 9.5.5.4** In all doubtful cases the Referee must consult the Assistant Referees before making a final decision.
- 9.5.5.5** **Warnings**



- 9.5.5.5.1** The Referee must give warnings of rule violations (Yellow Card) and must note such warnings on the official range score card. (see **Rules 9.13.3.4.1.1 - 9.13.3.4.1.5**)
- 9.5.5.6 Penalties**
- 9.5.5.6.1** The Referee may not assess penalties or disqualifications which fall under the responsibility of the Jury.
- 9.5.6 APPEALS AGAINST a REFEREE'S DECISION**
- 9.5.6.1** The Referee's decision may be appealed in matters concerning the interpretation and application of the Rules.
- 9.5.6.2** The Referee's decisions are final and no appeals are permitted in matters concerning "**HIT**", "**LOST**" or **IRREGULAR** targets.
- 9.5.7 ASSISTANT REFEREES**
- 9.5.7.1** The Referee must be assisted by two (2) or three (3) Assistant Referees (see **Rules 9.11.3.1.1.1; 9.11.3.3.1 and 9.11.3.4**) who are usually appointed in rotation from among the shooters and preferably from those who have fired in the previous squad.
- 9.5.7.2** All shooters must serve in this function when designated (see **Rule 9.5.7.7.1**).
- 9.5.7.3** The Organizing Committee may provide substitute qualified Assistant Referees when requested by the Chief of Referees.
- 9.5.7.4** The Referee may accept experienced substitutes.
- 9.5.7.5 Duties**
- 9.5.7.5.1** The main duties of an Assistant Referee are:
- 9.5.7.5.1.1** to watch each target thrown;
- 9.5.7.5.1.2** to observe carefully whether a target is broken before the shot is fired;
- 9.5.7.5.1.3** to give, immediately after a shot, a signal if he considers a target is "**LOST**";
- 9.5.7.5.1.4** if required, to mark the result of the Referee's decision of each shot on the official scorecard;
- 9.5.7.5.1.5** if asked, to advise the Referee on any other matters relating to the targets ;
- 9.5.7.6** Assistant Referees must be placed in such positions that they can observe the whole shooting area.



**9.5.7.7 Absent**

**9.5.7.7.1** If a shooter has been designated as an Assistant Referee and fails to present himself to give a plausible reason for refusing to serve or to provide an acceptable substitute, he must be penalized by the Jury by the deduction of one (1) target from his final result for each such refusal (see **Rule 9.13.4.2.2**).

**9.5.7.7.2** Continued refusals may result in disqualification from the competition. (see **Rule 9.13.5.2.7**)

**9.5.7.8 Advising the Referee**

**9.5.7.8.1** The Referee must always make the final decision himself. If any Assistant Referee is in disagreement, it is his duty to advise the Referee by lifting an arm or otherwise attracting his attention. The Referee must then arrive at a final decision.

**9.6.0 SHOOTING EVENTS and PROCEDURES**

**9.6.1 SCHEDULE**

**9.6.1.1 Events**

**9.6.1.1.1** Shotgun events for major competitions are:

**9.6.1.1.2** Trap, Double Trap and Skeet (Automatic Trap may be shot as a separate competition or in conjunction with the other Shotgun disciplines).

**9.6.2 TRAINING**

**9.6.2.1 Pre Event Training**

**9.6.2.1.1** Pre Event Training must be provided for each event the day before the commencement of the official competition on the same ranges and the same make and color of targets as are to be used in the official competition. All such training must be scheduled fairly between those Nations present in order that no advantage is given.

**9.6.2.2 Unofficial Training**

**9.6.2.2.1** All range availability prior to each day of Pre Event training is the responsibility of the Organizing Committee which must ensure that any such training must not be permitted to interfere with any of the scheduled competition events. All such training must be whenever possible scheduled fairly between those Nations present in order that no advantage is given.



### 9.6.3 SHOOTING PROGRAMS

9.6.3.1 The program for each event is:

Event	Number of Targets	
	Individual Men	Individual Women
Trap (in rounds of 25)	125 + Final	75 + Final
Automatic Trap (in rounds of 25)	125	75
Skeet (in rounds of 25)	125 + Final	75 + Final
Double Trap (in rounds of 50)	150 + Final	---
Double Trap (in rounds of 40)	---	120

### 9.6.4 COMPETITION PROGRAMS

9.6.4.1 **Trap, Automatic Trap and Skeet**

Individual Men and Junior Men:			
2 days	75+50 or	50+75 targets	
3 days	50+50+25 or	50+25+50 or	25+50+50 targets
Individual Women and Junior Women:			
1 day	75 targets		
2 days	50+25 or	25+50 targets	

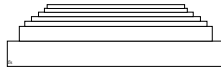
9.6.4.2 **Double Trap**

Individual Men and Junior Men:			
1 day	150 targets		
2 days	100+50 or	50+100 targets	
Individual Women and Junior Women			
1 day	120 targets		
2 days	80+40 or	40+80 targets	

**USA**  
9.6.4.3 At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, events may consist of any number of targets. National Records will be recognized in the 200 target events for skeet and 300 target events for trap, skeet and double trap.

**USA**  
9.6.4.4 The organizing committee may host an event of 150 targets for women.





**USA**  
**9.6.4.5** After the match targets (according to the program) the six shooters with the best results may compete in a Finals round to decide the winner.

**USA**  
**9.6.4.6** Finals for Trap, Automatic Trap, and Skeet will be 25 targets. Finals for Men's Double Trap will be 50 targets. Finals for Women's Double trap can be 40 or 50 targets (according to the program).

## **9.6.5 EQUITY OF COMPETITION**

**9.6.5.1** In order to ensure fairness of competition, the Organizing Committee together with the Jury, must order the squads in such a way that each squad, during the competition, must if possible shoot:

**9.6.5.1.1** Each range in use the same number of times;

**9.6.5.1.2** a particular setting the same number of times.

## **9.6.6 OTHER COMPETITION PROGRAMS**

**9.6.6.1** If none of these programs is considered suitable for a particular competition because of a very large entry, or for any other reason, then the Organizing Committee must apply to the ISSF for approval of their suggested alternative program well in advance of the date of the competition.

## **9.7.0 MATCH ADMINISTRATION**

### **9.7.1 SHOOTING SCHEDULES**

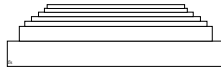
**9.7.1.1** Shooters and Team Officials must be informed of the exact start time, the squad and range schedules, and allocated positions within the squads no later than two (2) hours after the Technical Meeting on the day preceding the competition.

**9.7.1.2** Shooters and team officials must be informed of the range schedules for training by 18:00 hours on the day before.

**9.7.1.3** If it becomes necessary to change any of the shooting schedules for any reason, the Team Leaders must be informed immediately.

### **9.7.2 Replacement of a Shooter**

**9.7.2.1** If a shooter has fired a shot in the competition and must withdraw, he may not be replaced. This rule will also apply for competitions composed of several parts or carried out over several days.



### **9.7.3 PROGRAM INTERRUPTIONS**

**9.7.3.1** Once shooting has been started it must continue without interruption according to the program, except for safety reasons, mechanical breakdown, poor lighting conditions, extreme weather conditions, or other enforced delays in the program that would seriously affect the equity of competition.

**9.7.3.2** Only the Chief Range Officer may interrupt the shooting, with the Jury's approval, in the event of heavy rain, storm or lightning.

### **9.7.4 SQUADDING**

#### **9.7.4.1 Squad Composition**

**9.7.4.1.1** A squad must be composed of six (6) members except when the drawing (see **Rule 9.7.4.2.1**) does not permit a totally even distribution.

**9.7.4.1.2** Squads of less than five (5) are not permitted in ISSF supervised events except when a competitor is declared absent at the commencement of a round or a competitor has to leave a round for any reason.

**USA**  
**9.7.4.1.2A** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, it is permissible to have less than five competitors in a squad.

#### **9.7.4.2 Auxiliary Shooters**

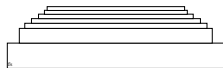
**9.7.4.2.1** In ISSF supervised competitions, if the squad consists of less than five (5) members drawn by lot, it should be filled with non-competing shooters of a proficient standard.

**USA**  
**9.7.4.2.1A** In USA Shooting sanctioned events, auxiliary shooters ("walkers") are not required.

**9.7.4.2.2** These auxiliary shooters should have scores posted in the normal manner on the large range scoreboard and the official scorecard in order to provide continuity. However, their names and nationality must not be listed.

#### **9.7.4.3 Squadding Draw**

**9.7.4.3.1** In ISSF supervised competitions, the drawing for the qualification rounds must be made so that the shooters of each country are distributed in such a way that no squad will contain more than one (1) shooter from each nation (except the World Cup Final and Olympic Games if necessary).



**9.7.4.3.2** The allocation of shooters to the squads and positions within the squads must be done by the drawing of lots under the supervision of the Technical Delegate(s). This may be done with a computer program suited for this purpose.

**9.7.4.3.3** The random selection of ranges and the division of the rounds must be made under the supervision of the Technical Delegate(s).

#### **9.7.4.4 Squad Adjustments**

**9.7.4.4.1** The Jury in conjunction with the Organizing Committee and the approval of the Technical Delegate(s) may adjust the draw but only to ensure that the requirements of **Rules 9.7.4.3.1 and 9.7.4.5.1** are met.

**USA**  
**9.7.4.4.1A** Organizing committees may squad competitors by methods that are not random, i.e. for travel considerations.

#### **9.7.4.5 Shooting Order**

**9.7.4.5.1** The shooting order of the squads and within the squads must also be changed from day to day by the Organizing Committee under the supervision of the Jury. This can be by either having the squads and members of each squad shoot in reverse order, or by splitting the squads.

**USA**  
**9.7.4.5.1A** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, the shooting order of squads and order within squads may be changed in any manner dictated by the Match Director.

### **9.8.0 MALFUNCTIONS**

#### **9.8.1 BARREL SELECTION**

**9.8.1.1** Where a shooter is using a double-barreled shotgun, it will be assumed that the shooter is firing the bottom barrel (or right hand barrel, in the case of a side-by-side) first, unless the shooter indicates to the Referee before each of his rounds that he intends otherwise.

#### **9.8.2 PROCEDURE IN THE EVENT OF A MISFIRE OR MALFUNCTION**

**9.8.2.1** In the event of misfire due to any reason, the shooter must:

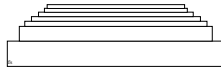
**9.8.2.1.1** keep the gun pointed to the target flight area;

**9.8.2.1.2** not open the gun;

**9.8.2.1.3** not touch the safety catch;

**9.8.2.1.4** inform the Referee if the gun has a "Release" trigger ;

**9.8.2.1.5** hand the gun safely to the Referee for examination if asked;



9.8.2.1.6 answer any questions put by the Referee.

### 9.8.3 **MALFUNCTIONS OF GUNS WITH RELEASE TRIGGER ACTIONS**

9.8.3.1 In the interests of safety, the Referee must be informed by a shooter using any type of “release” trigger before the start of each of his rounds and again at any time the Referee must examine the gun, that the gun is fitted with a release type of trigger (see **Rule 9.2.4**).

### 9.8.4 **DISABLED SHOTGUNS AND MALFUNCTIONS**

9.8.4.1 Decisions on disabled shotguns or malfunctions must be made by the Referee.

9.8.4.2 A shotgun must be considered disabled if:

9.8.4.2.1 it cannot be fired safely;

9.8.4.2.2 it fails to eject due to a mechanical defect;

9.8.4.2.3 for any other reason that renders the gun unusable.

9.8.4.3 The following are **not** considered malfunctions:

9.8.4.3.1 faulty manipulation by the shooter;

9.8.4.3.2 failure to place a cartridge in the correct chamber of the gun.

### 9.8.5 **AMMUNITION MALFUNCTIONS**

9.8.5.1 Decisions on ammunition malfunctions must be made by the Referee.

9.8.5.2 The following are considered ammunition malfunctions when the firing pin indentation is clearly noticeable and:

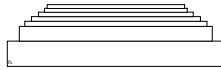
9.8.5.2.1 the powder charge is not ignited;

9.8.5.2.2 only the primer fires ;

9.8.5.2.3 the powder charge is omitted;

9.8.5.2.4 some components of the load remain in the barrel.

9.8.5.3 Cartridges of the wrong size are not considered defective ammunition. (Placing a 20 or 16 gauge cartridge into a 12 gauge gun is dangerous and may subject the individual to penalties for careless gun handling).



## **9.8.6 ACTIONS AFTER MALFUNCTIONS ARE DECLARED**

**9.8.6.1** If the Referee decides that the disabled gun or malfunctioning of gun or ammunition is not the fault of the shooter, and that the gun is not repairable quickly enough, the shooter may use another approved gun if it can be obtained within three (3) minutes after the gun has been declared disabled. **OR the shooter may,**

**9.8.6.2** after obtaining the permission of the Referee, leave the squad and finish the remaining targets of the round at a time determined by the Chief of Referees.

### **9.8.6.3 Procedures for completing a Make up Round**

#### **9.8.6.3.1 Trap**

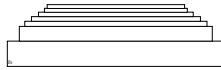
**9.8.6.3.1.1** The shooter having been allocated a time and Range having the correct scheme, must stand behind the Station to be shot and be shown all three (3) targets from that group, after which the Referee must give the command “**START**”. The shooter must then move onto the Station and shoot in the normal manner. After which he must shoot from the remaining Stations in order to complete the round.

#### **9.8.6.3.2 Automatic Trap**

**9.8.6.3.2.1** The shooter having been allocated a time and Range having the correct scheme, must stand behind the Station to be shot and be shown a target, after which the Referee must give the command “**START**”. The shooter must then move onto the Station and shoot in the normal manner. After which he must shoot from the remaining Stations in order to complete the round.

#### **9.8.6.3.3 Double Trap**

**9.8.6.3.3.1** The shooter having been allocated a time and Range having the correct scheme, must stand behind the Station to be shot and there be permitted to view a regular double, after which the Referee must give the command “**START**”. The shooter must then move onto the Station and shoot in the normal manner at a double. After which he must shoot from the remaining Stations in order to complete the round.



**9.8.6.3.4 Skeet**

**9.8.6.3.4.1** The shooter having been allocated a Range and time, must stand behind the Station to be shot and there be permitted to view a regular High and Low target, after which the Referee must give the command “**START**”. The shooter must then move onto the Station and shoot in the normal manner at the required number of targets. After which he must shoot from the remaining Stations in order to complete the round.

**9.8.6.3.5 Make up Round - Score Certification**

**9.8.6.6.5.1** The Referee must then ensure that the scores from the “make up” round and the original interrupted round are correctly totaled, signed by the shooter and the Referee, before the card is taken to the classification office.

**9.8.6.7** Any regular target(s) on which any additional malfunction of gun or ammunition occurs in the same round will be declared “**LOST**” whether or not the shooter attempted to fire.

**9.9.0 RULES of CONDUCT – Team Officials, Coaches and Competitors**

**9.9.1 GENERAL**

**9.9.1.1** These Rules of conduct deal with the expected and required behavior by all team officials coaches and competitors, when present at an ISSF supervised competition.

**USA**  
**9.9.1.1A** All competitors are responsible for their actions on or off the range when entered in any USA Shooting sanctioned competition. Any activity that may place any other competitor at a disadvantage is prohibited. An individual participating in such activity may be disciplined.

**9.9.2 TEAM LEADERS**

**9.9.2.1** Each team must have a Team Leader. If necessary a shooter may be appointed as a Team Leader.

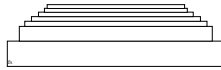
**9.9.2.2** The Team Leader must co-operate with range officials at all times in the interest of safety, efficient co-operation of the competition and good sportsmanship.

**9.9.2.3** Team Leaders must be thoroughly aware of the Rules and the official training and competition programs.

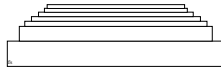
**9.9.2.4** A Team Leader is responsible for:

**9.9.2.4.1** maintaining discipline within the team;

**9.9.2.4.2** all official affairs concerning the team;



- 9.9.2.4.3** ensuring that his shooters present themselves at their shooting station at the proper time with proper equipment;
- 9.9.2.4.4** completing the necessary entries with accurate information and to submit them to the appropriate officials within the designated time limits;
- 9.9.2.4.5** checking the scores of his team members;
- 9.9.2.4.6** filing any written protests on behalf of the team;
- 9.9.2.4.7** checking preliminary and official bulletins, scores and receiving official information and requests and passing them on to team members.
- 9.9.3** **COACHING**
- 9.9.3.1** Coaching is not permitted in ISSF supervised competitions while the shooter is in the shooting area.
- 9.9.3.2** Coaches and other team officials are not permitted inside the shooting areas, except that the Jury may invite a team official to a seating area placed within the shooting area for a “Finals” or “shoot-off” after the Finals only.
- 9.9.3.3** If a team official wishes to speak with a team member in the shooting area, the team official must not contact the shooter directly or talk with the shooter. The team official must obtain permission from the Referee or Jury Member, who will call the shooter off the shooting area.
- 9.9.4** **COMPETITORS**
- 9.9.4.1** **Clothing**
- 9.9.4.1.1** It is the responsibility of the competitor to appear on the ranges dressed in a dignified manner appropriate to a public event.
- 9.9.4.1.2** Sports trousers, training (warm-up) trousers and jackets, for men and women and similar sports blouses, skirts/dresses for women are allowed.
- 9.9.4.1.3** Shorts which have the bottom of the leg not more than 15cm above the center of the knee cap are allowed.
- 9.9.4.1.4** Shirts, T-shirts and similar garments without sleeves are not permitted.
- 9.9.4.1.5** During the Award or other Ceremonies the athletes are required to present themselves in their official national uniform or national tracksuits (tops and bottoms). All team members must be dressed in the same way.



**9.9.4.1.6 Eligibility**

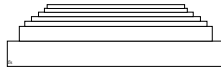
**9.9.4.1.6.1** ALL SHOOTERS MUST ALSO COMPLY with the ISSF Eligibility and Sponsorship Rules (SECTION 4 of the “Official Statutes Rules and Regulations”). This Section covers the rules to compete in ISSF supervised competitions and such matters as: Emblems, Sponsorship, Advertising and Commercial Marking of Clothing together with Controls and Sanctions.

**9.9.4.2 Bib (Start) Numbers**

**9.9.4.2.1** Bib (Start) Numbers must be worn by all shooters, on their backs and above the waist, at all times while participating in official training or competition. If the Bib (Start) Number is not worn, the shooter may not commence/continue. The Bib (Start) Number must display the allocated number as large as possible but should not be less than 20 mm high.

**9.9.4.2.2** The IOC abbreviation of the nation of the shooter and the name and first initial in Latin letters must be displayed (IOC abbreviation at the top) on the back of the shoulder area of the outer shooting garment and above the Bib (Start) Number.





USA

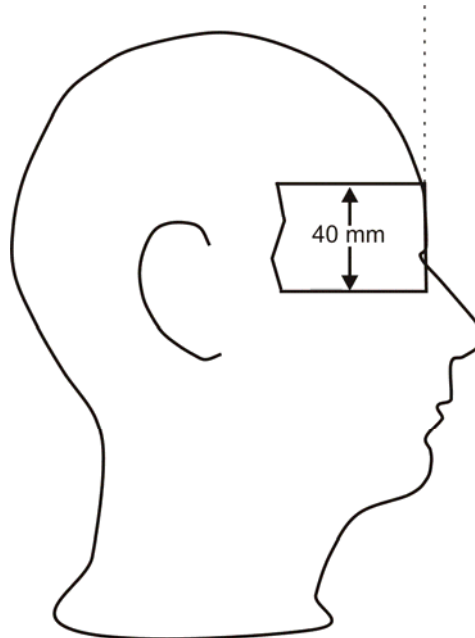
9.9.4.2.2A

In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, start numbers (bibs) are not mandatory. If start numbers (bibs) are provided for the event, they must be worn as issued, with no modifications. The bib must be worn on the back with the entire bib above the waist. Organizing committees are encouraged to use them if at all possible, particularly in finals. The nation and name of the shooter are not required.

9.9.4.3

**Side Blinders** attached to the hat, cap, shooting glasses, or to a head band, not exceeding 40mm deep are permitted. These blinders must not extend further forward than to a line from the center of the forehead.

9.9.4.3.1



9.9.4.4

#### **Ready to Shoot**

9.9.4.4.1

It is the responsibility of the shooter to be present on the proper Station at the proper time, with all necessary equipment and ammunition to complete the round, and ready to shoot.

9.9.4.5

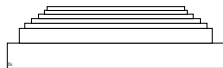
#### **Mobile Telephones**

9.9.4.5.1

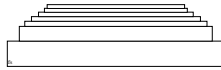
The use of mobile telephones, walkie-talkies or similar devices by competitors, coaches and team officials within the competition area or in hearing distance of the competition area, is prohibited. **All mobile telephones must be switched OFF.**

9.9.4.6

#### **Electronic Devices**



- 9.9.4.6.1** Only sound reducing devices may be used. Radios, tape recorders, or any type of sound producing or communication systems are prohibited within hearing of the competition area during competitions and official training.
- 9.9.4.7** **Smoking**
- 9.9.4.7.1** Smoking is prohibited on the ranges and in the official spectator area.
- 9.10.0** **TARGETS – Regular, Irregular, Broken, Hit, Lost and No Birds**
- 9.10.1** **REGULAR TARGET**
- 9.10.1.1** A regular target is one (1) whole target called by the shooter and released according to the Rules.
- 9.10.1.2** A regular double is two (2) whole targets called by the shooter and released simultaneously according to the Rules.
- 9.10.2** **IRREGULAR TARGET**
- 9.10.2.1** An irregular target is a target that is not thrown according to the Rules.
- 9.10.2.2** An irregular double occurs when:
- 9.10.2.2.1** one (1) or both of the targets are irregular;
- 9.10.2.2.2** the targets are not thrown simultaneously;
- 9.10.2.2.3** only one (1) target emerges;
- 9.10.2.2.4** either target emerges “broken”.
- 9.10.3** **“BROKEN” TARGET**
- 9.10.3.1** A “broken” target is any target which is not whole in accordance with **Rule 6.3.2.8 and 6.3.2.9**.
- 9.10.3.2** A “broken” target is a **“NO BIRD”** target and must always be repeated.
- 9.10.4** **“HIT” TARGET**
- 9.10.4.1** A target is declared as **“HIT”** when a regular target is thrown and hit according to the Rules within the shooting boundaries and at least one (1) visible piece is broken from it. A target that is only “dusted” but from which no visible piece is seen is not a **“HIT”**.
- 9.10.4.2** Where “flash” (powder filled) targets are being used, a target must also be declared as **“HIT”** when there is visible emergence of powder after a shot is fired.



**9.10.4.3** All decisions regarding **“HIT”**, **“LOST”**, **IRREGULAR** or **“NO BIRD”** targets rest finally with the Referee.

**Note:** It is prohibited to pick up a clay target from the range to determine whether or not it was hit.

**9.10.5 “LOST” TARGET(S)**

**9.10.5.1** A target(s), must be declared **“LOST”** when:

**9.10.5.1.1** it is not hit during its flight within the shooting boundaries;

**9.10.5.1.2** it is only “dusted” and no visible piece is broken from it;

**9.10.5.1.3** the shooter does not fire at a regular target for which he has called and there is no mechanical or other external reason that has prevented the shooter from firing;

**9.10.5.1.4** the shooter is not able to fire the gun for any reason attributable to the fault of the shooter;

**9.10.5.1.5** the shooter is not able to fire because he has not released the “safety”, the “safety” has slipped to “safe” or has forgotten to load;

**9.10.5.1.6** in the case of a semi-automatic, the shooter has failed to release the stop on the magazine;

**9.10.5.1.7** after a malfunction the shooter has opened the gun or has touched the safety before the Referee has examined the gun;

**9.10.5.1.8** it is the third or subsequent malfunction in the same round.

**9.10.5.2 Additional Rules Applying to “Lost” Targets**

**9.10.5.2.1** **Trap:** see Rules 9.14.9 and 9.14.8.3

**9.10.5.2.2** **Automatic Trap:** see Rules 9.15.8 and 9.15.7.3

**9.10.5.2.3** **Double Trap:** see Rules 9.16.10 and 9.16.9.3

**9.10.5.2.4** **Skeet:** see Rules 9.17.15 and 9.17.14.3

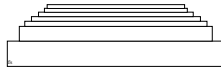
**9.10.6 “NO BIRDS”**

**9.10.6.1** A **“NO BIRD”** is irrelevant to the competition and must always be repeated.

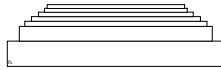
**9.10.6.2** The Referee must if possible call **“NO BIRD”** before the shooter fires, but if he calls **“NO BIRD”** after the shooter fires a **“NO BIRD”** must be declared regardless of whether the targets were hit or not.

**9.10.6.3** After a **“NO BIRD”** is declared the shooter may open the gun and reposition himself.

**9.10.6.4 Additional Rules Applying to “NO BIRDS”**



- 9.10.6.4.1**      **Trap:** see Rules 9.14.7, 9.14.8.1 and 9.14.8.2
- 9.10.6.4.2**      **Automatic Trap:** see Rules 9.15.6, 9.15.7.1 and 9.15.7.2
- 9.10.6.4.3**      **Double Trap:** see Rules 9.16.8, 9.16.9.1 and 9.16.9.2
- 9.10.6.4.4**      **Skeet:** see Rules 9.17.13, 9.17.14.1 and 9.17.14.3
- 9.11.0**            **CLASSIFICATION and SCORING PROCEDURES**
- 9.11.1**            **CLASSIFICATION OFFICE**
- 9.11.1.1**          It is the duty of the Classification Office prior to the competition to:
- 9.11.1.1.1**        prepare score cards for each squad;
- 9.11.1.1.2**        ensure that the proper score card is with the correct squad on the correct range.
- 9.11.1.2**          It is the duty of the Classification Office after each round to:
- 9.11.1.2.1**        receive and check the totals of the targets hit and verify results;
- 9.11.1.2.2**        tabulate scores;
- 9.11.1.2.3**        post preliminary scores on the public bulletin board immediately;
- USA**              At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, scores should be posted as often as is deemed necessary by the Match Director.
- 9.11.1.2.3A**      if any result is outstanding because of a protest, such scores must be omitted for the time being and the remaining scores posted.
- 9.11.1.3**          It is the duty of the Classification Office at the conclusion of the shooting each day to:
- 9.11.1.3.1**        total the official scores within the shortest possible time;
- 9.11.1.3.2**        prepare an accurate preliminary results bulletin for distribution to the press, team officials, Jury and Technical Delegate(s) ;
- 9.11.1.3.3**        prepare and publish an accurate final results bulletin immediately;
- 9.11.1.3.4**        at the close of any applicable protest period publish, as soon as possible, the correct final results lists (These must contain the full family name, full first name, without abbreviations, start numbers and the IOC abbreviations of the shooter's Nation.).
- 9.11.1.4**          It is the duty of the Classification Office on the last day of each event to send to the ISSF Secretariat by Fax or e-mail, one (1) copy of the official results of the event immediately after it has been verified.



**9.11.1.5** It is the duty of the Classification Office within three (3) days after the conclusion of the competition to send to the ISSF Secretariat three (3) copies of the verified official results lists for each event.

**Note:** The Organizing Committee must retain the range scorecards, which show the results of every target shot at, for a minimum of 12 months after the conclusion of the competition.

**USA**  
**9.11.1.6A** Scores and fees should be sent to USA Shooting from sanctioned competitions within 30 days of the match.

## **9.11.2 SCORING PROCEDURES**

**9.11.2.1** Scoring is done officially on each range for each round of 25 targets (Double Trap 25 doubles for Men or 20 doubles for Women).

**9.11.2.2** In ISSF supervised competitions the individual scores must be kept on each range by two (2) separate persons, these are usually those Assistant Referees required to be side judges.

**USA**  
**9.11.2.2A** One official score sheet may be used and a large score board is not required.

**9.11.2.2.1** One person must maintain a permanent official scorecard.

**9.11.2.2.2** The second person must maintain a manual visible scoreboard. Except that where an electronic visible scoreboard is used, it must be maintained by the Referee (see **Rules 9.11.3.1 and 9.11.3.2**).

## **9.11.3 VISIBLE SCOREBOARDS**

### **9.11.3.1 Ranges with Electronic Visible Scoreboards**

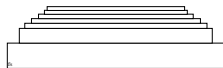
**9.11.3.1.1** The Referee must control the operation of the electronic visible scoreboard:

**9.11.3.1.1.1** two (2) or three (3) other persons must be appointed as Assistant Referees as follows:

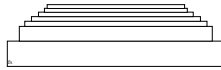
**9.11.3.1.1.2** the first person, usually the appointed Assistant Referee, must be in suitable position at the rear of the firing line to maintain a permanent official scorecard;

**9.11.3.1.1.3** the second person, again usually an appointed Assistant Referee must be positioned near the electronic scoreboard to act as a side judge and ensure that the scores are being shown correctly and to advise the Referee immediately if a score is incorrectly registered.

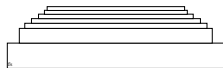
### **9.11.3.2 Electronic Visible Scoreboard Errors**



- 9.11.3.2.1** If at any stage the electronic visible scoreboard should display an incorrect score, the Referee must stop the shooting and with minimum delay take whatever action is required to correct it.
- 9.11.3.2.2** If for any reason, it is not possible to correct the display, the following action will be taken:
- 9.11.3.2.2.1** the official scorecard must be examined and verified up to the point where the electronic visible scoreboard failed;
- 9.11.3.2.2.2** then, if possible, to substitute quickly a manual visible scoreboard, enter the scores upon it up to the point of failure and continue the round (see **Rule 9.14.3.2, 9.15.3.2, 9.16.6.3 or 9.17.6.3**).
- 9.11.3.2.3** If it is not possible to substitute a manual visible scoreboard then a second scorecard must be introduced, the verified scores entered upon it and the round must then continue with the second scorecard under the control of a qualified person appointed by the Chief of Referees.
- 9.11.3.2.4** In the event that there is a difference in the recorded scores between the two (2) scorecards, that which is under the control of the official appointed by the Chief of Referees, must prevail.
- 9.11.3.3** **Ranges with Manual Visible Scoreboards**
- 9.11.3.3.1** Three (3) persons must be appointed as Assistant Referees, as follows:
- 9.11.3.3.1.1** the first person must be positioned at the rear of the firing line to maintain a permanent official scorecard;
- 9.11.3.3.1.2** the second person must act as a side judge and also maintain the visible manual scoreboard;
- 9.11.3.3.1.3** the third person must act as a side judge on the side opposite the visible manual scoreboard and also to check that the scores shown on it are being registered correctly.
- 9.11.3.4** Each scorer must mark the card or board independently based on the decisions given by the Referee.
- 9.11.3.4.1** At the conclusion of each round the results must be compared and the correct scores entered upon the official scorecard before it is delivered to the Classification Office.
- 9.11.3.5** The scores shown on the large score board must prevail if there are unresolved differences.
- 9.11.4** **SCORE CERTIFICATION**



- 9.11.4.1** When a round has been completed and the results have been compared and read aloud, the Referee and each shooter must sign or initial the score card so that it can be returned to the Classification Office quickly.
- 9.11.4.2** Failure by the shooter to sign the card before it leaves the range eliminates all rights to protest other than a score erroneously totaled or transferred from the score cards.
- 9.11.5 RESULTS**
- 9.11.5.1 Individual Events**
- 9.11.5.1.1** For each shooter the results of each round must be recorded legibly on official scorecards.
- 9.11.5.1.2** At the end of the event the total of targets hit by each individual shooter in the Qualification rounds, the Final and any shoot offs must be entered and the scores ranked in descending order (for **TIES** see **Rules 9.12.1 – 9.12.3**).
- 9.11.5.2 Team Event**
- 9.11.5.2.1** Scores of each team member must be recorded and the number of targets hit by all the members of each team in each of the Qualification rounds must be totaled and the team's scores ranked in descending order (for **TIES** see **Rule 9.12.4**).
- 9.11.5.3** The official final results bulletin must contain the following:
- 9.11.5.3.1** the score of each of the Qualification rounds;
- 9.11.5.3.2** the total of all of the Qualification rounds;
- 9.11.5.3.3** the score achieved in the Finals;
- 9.11.5.3.4** the total of the Qualification rounds + the score of the Finals round where applicable;
- 9.11.5.3.5** the scores achieved in any shoot-offs. However, these must not be added to the totals.
- 9.12.0 TIES and SHOOT-OFFs**
- USA**
- 9.12.0.1** In USA Shooting sanctioned aggregate events, the breaking of multiple course aggregate ties will use the "Count Back Rule" 9.12.2 starting with the last course of fire, then proceeding to the last round of targets, etc.
- 9.12.1 COMPETITIONS WITH FINALS**
- 9.12.1.1** Ties in Olympic events for men and women (specified in **Article 3.2 General Regulations**) and other competitions with Finals will be decided according to the following Rules.



### **9.12.1.2 Ties before the Finals**

**9.12.1.2.1** If there are tied scores within the first six (6) shooters, after the qualification rounds, then to determine the order in which such shooters must shoot in the Finals; the “**Count Back**” rule must apply (see **Rule 9.12.2**).

**9.12.1.3** If the ties cannot be broken according to the “**Count Back**” rule (see **Rule 9.12.2**) i.e. two or more shooters have perfect scores, the Jury will decide the shooting order for these shooters by drawing of lots.

**9.12.1.4** When there are more than six (6) eligible for the Finals because of tied scores, i.e. more tied shooters than corresponding places, these ties must be broken by a shoot off in accordance with **Rules 9.12.5 and 9.12.6** (Trap), **9.12.7**(Automatic Trap), **9.12.8** (Double Trap) or **9.12.9** (Skeet).

**9.12.1.5** Whenever possible, tie shooting before Finals should take place on a range other than that to be used for the Finals.

**9.12.1.6** After a shoot off to determine the six (6) participants in the Finals, the shoot off result will decide the ranking of all shooters who participated in this shoot off. Any remaining shooters with the same shoot off result must have their rankings determined according to the “**Count Back**” rule (see **Rule 9.12.2**).

**9.12.1.7** Individual scores ranking 7th place and below, not decided by a shoot off (see **Rule 9.12.1.6**) must be listed in ranking order according to the Qualification Result. If two (2) or more shooters have equal scores then their ranking must be decided according to the “**Count Back**” rule.

### **9.12.1.8 Ties after the Finals**

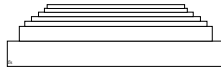
**9.12.1.8.1** Any ties remaining after the Finals for the first six (6) places will be decided by shoot off according to the following:

**9.12.1.8.1.1** starting positions will be decided by lot, drawn by the Jury;

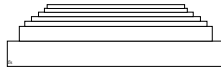
**9.12.1.8.1.2** when several shooters are tied for more than one ranking place, e.g. two (2) tied for second place (places 2 and 3) and two (2) shooters tied for fifth place (places 5 and 6), they will all shoot off on the same range to determine the individual ranking;

**9.12.1.8.1.3** the tie for the lowest ranking position will be broken first, followed by the next higher ranking position until all ties are broken.





- 9.12.1.8.1.3.1** However, if four (4) or more shooters are tied for more than one (1) ranking place (e.g. four (4) shooters tied for places 2, 3, 4, 5) and two (2) or more of these shooters miss their respective target(s), these shooters shall be "put on hold" and must leave their Stations and wait, together with their shotguns (safely empty and open), within an area indicated by the Referee
- 9.12.1.8.1.4** The tied shooters remaining must continue their shoot-off for the highest ranking position until the ties are broken.
- 9.12.1.8.1.5** Only when this shoot-off is completed shall any other tied shooters who were "put on hold", shoot-off for the next lower ranking position.
- 9.12.1.8.1.6** This procedure will then continue as necessary in order to determine all the required rankings.
- 9.12.1.8.1.7** In the case where one (1) shooter of the tied group breaks the tie, he shall be allocated the higher ranking and must retire, leaving the remaining tied shooters to continue to shoot-off until all their ties are broken and their rankings determined.
- 9.12.1.9** Any shooter who is not in his assigned position and ready to shoot at the official starting time must not be allowed to participate in the shoot off and will automatically be given the lower place in the shoot off using his qualification score and his result in the final.
- 9.12.1.10** **Olympic Games Quota Places**
- 9.12.1.10.1** When quota places for the Olympic Games can be obtained, and two (2) or more shooters have equal scores, ties will be broken according to Rules 9.12.1.6 and 9.12.1.7.
- 9.12.2** **"COUNT BACK" RULE**
- 9.12.2.1** Any ties to be broken by this method must be operated as follows:
- 9.12.2.1.1** the scores of the last round of 25 targets (Double Trap 25 doubles for men or 20 doubles for women) must be compared. The winner is the shooter with the highest score in that round;
- 9.12.2.1.2** in the case where the tie is still not broken, the round before last must be compared and if still not broken, the round before that and so on;
- 9.12.2.1.3** if the results of all the rounds are still equal, ties must be decided by counting forward from the first target of the last round (and if necessary, the next to the last round etc.) until a "zero" (0) is found .The shooter with the most hits in succession before the zero will be given the higher place.



### **9.12.3 COMPETITIONS WITHOUT FINALS**

#### **9.12.3.1 Individual Ties**

**9.12.3.1.1** Ties in non-Olympic events and categories and other competitions without Finals will be decided as follows.

#### **9.12.3.2 Ties with perfect scores**

**9.12.3.2.1** These will not be broken but will share first place with the same rank. The next rank is appropriately numbered. The names must be listed in order according to the Latin alphabet (family names).

#### **9.12.3.3 Ties for the first six (6) places**

**9.12.3.3.1** These must be decided by a shoot off.

**9.12.3.3.1.1** starting positions will be decided by lot, drawn by the Jury;

**9.12.3.3.1.2** when several shooters are tied for more than one ranking place, e.g. two (2) tied for second place (places 2 and 3) and two (2) shooters tied for fifth place (places 5 and 6), they will all shoot off on the same range to determine the individual ranking;

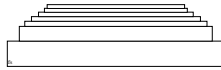
**9.12.3.3.1.3** the tie for the lowest ranking position will be broken first, followed by the next higher ranking position until all ties are broken (but see **Rules 9.12.1.8.1.3.1 to 9.12.1.8.1.7**). All tied shooters will be ranked according to the score from the shoot off series.

#### **9.12.3.4 Ties for 7th place and below**

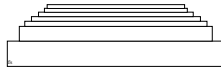
**9.12.3.4.1** Individual tied scores ranking 7th place and below, not decided by a shoot off must be ranked equally but listed according to the "**Count Back**" rule.

### **9.12.4 TEAM TIES**

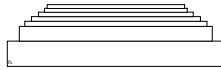
**9.12.4.1** If two (2) or more teams have the same scores, ranking must be decided by the combined score of the team members in the last round of targets, then by the next to the last round, etc. until the tie is broken.



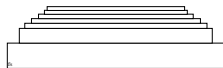
- 9.12.5 SHOOT-OFFS**
- 9.12.5.1 Before “Finals”**
- 9.12.5.1.1** Shoot-offs before Finals must be conducted on standard targets.
- 9.12.5.2 After “Finals”**
- 9.12.5.2.1** Shoot-offs after Finals must be conducted on “flash” targets.
- USA** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, “flash” targets are not required.
- 9.12.5.2.1A**
- 9.12.5.3 Start Times**
- 9.12.5.3.1** Shoot offs before Finals should be started within a maximum of thirty (30) minutes after regular shooting is completed (see **Rule 9.12.5.4 and 9.12.5.5**).
- 9.12.5.3.2** If the shoot off time is not announced in advance, the shooters involved must remain in touch with the Jury, whether personally or through their Team Leader in order to be **READY** to shoot when the shoot off is called.
- 9.12.5.3.3** Shoot offs after Finals must commence immediately after the end of the Finals.
- 9.12.5.4** Any shooter who is not in his assigned position and ready to shoot at the official starting time must not be allowed to participate in the shoot off and will automatically be given the lower place in the shoot off results using his qualification score.
- 9.12.5.5 Shoot Off Preparation Time**
- 9.12.5.5.1** After the Referee has given the signal to **START**, or after the preceding shooter has fired at a regular target, a shooter must take position, load his gun and call for the target, or double, within twenty (20) seconds.
- 9.12.5.5.2** In case of non-compliance with this time limit the penalties of **Rule 9.13.3.4.1.2** will be applied.
- 9.12.6 SHOOT-OFF PROCEDURE for TRAP**
- 9.12.6.1** All tied shooters will in turn, one behind the other, starting on Station 1, and shoot at a regular target in the order decided by the Jury by drawing of lots.
- 9.12.6.2** **Safety Note:** No shooter must place a cartridge in any part of the gun until he is standing on the Station and preparing to shoot.



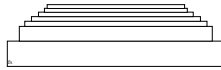
- 9.12.6.3** The first shooter must always be permitted to see the target to be shot on every Station, before he shoots. Each shooter in the shoot-off must receive a target from the same machine.
- 9.12.6.4** After the Referee declares “**START**” the first shooter must load only one (1) cartridge and shoot at the target. He must then leave the Station and go to stand a **minimum of 1 meter immediately behind** the next Station. The remainder of the shooters who have yet to shoot on that Station must then stand in a line behind the first shooter.
- 9.12.6.4.1** All shooters remaining in the tie must in turn do likewise.
- 9.12.6.4.2** The first shooter must not move on to a Station until the Referee commands “**START**”.
- 9.12.6.5** If a shooter loads two (2) cartridges and fires a second shot, the target must be declared “**LOST**” whether or not it was “**HIT**” by either of the shots.
- 9.12.6.6** The shooter(s) who miss their target on the respective Station are the losers and must retire.
- 9.12.6.7** All those who remain tied must move on to the next Station and will continue until all ties are broken.
- 9.12.7** **SHOOT-OFF PROCEDURE FOR AUTOMATIC TRAP**
- 9.12.7.1** All tied shooters will in turn, one behind the other, starting on Station 1, shoot at a regular target in the order decided by the Jury by drawing of lots.
- 9.12.7.2** **Safety Note:** No shooter must place a cartridge in any part of the gun until he is standing on the Station and preparing to shoot.
- 9.12.7.3** At the first Station only, the shooters must be permitted to view a trial target.
- 9.12.7.4** After the Referee declares “**START**” the first shooter must load only one (1) cartridge and shoot at the target. He must then leave the Station and go to stand a **minimum of 1 meter immediately behind** the next Station. The remainder of the shooters who have yet to shoot on that Station must then stand in a line behind the first shooter.
- 9.12.7.4.1** All shooters remaining in the tie must in turn do likewise.
- 9.12.7.4.2** The first shooter must not move on to a Station until the Referee commands “**START**”.



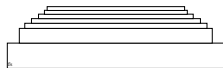
- 9.12.7.5 If a shooter loads two (2) cartridges and fires a second shot, the target must be declared "**LOST**" whether or not it was "**HIT**" by either of the shots.
- 9.12.7.6 The shooter(s) who miss their target on the respective Station are the losers and must retire.
- 9.12.7.7 All those who remain tied must move on to the next Station and will continue until all ties are broken.
- 9.12.8 **SHOOT-OFF PROCEDURE for DOUBLE TRAP**
- 9.12.8.1 All tied shooters will in turn, one behind the other, starting on Station 1, shoot at a regular double in the order that will be decided by the Jury by drawing of lots.
- 9.12.8.2 **Safety Note:** No shooter must place a cartridge in any part of the gun until he is standing on the Station and preparing to shoot.
- 9.12.8.3 At Station 1 only, the shooters must be permitted to see one (1) regular double, before the first shooter shoots.
- 9.12.8.4 After the Referee declares "**START**" the first shooter must load and shoot at the double. He must then leave the Station and go to stand **a minimum of 1 meter immediately behind** the next Station. The remainder of the shooters who have yet to shoot on that Station must then stand in a line behind the first shooter.
- 9.12.8.4.1 All shooters remaining in the tie must in turn do likewise.
- 9.12.8.4.2 The first shooter must not move on to a Station until the Referee commands "**START**".
- 9.12.8.5 The shooter(s) who miss the most number of targets on the respective Station are the losers and must retire.
- 9.12.8.6 This process will continue until all the ties are broken.
- 9.12.9 **SHOOT-OFF PROCEDURE for SKEET**
- 9.12.9.1 Before the shoot off starts, the first shooter must stand **immediately behind** Station 4 and be permitted to see one (1) regular double (high/low).
- 9.12.9.2 All tied shooters will then shoot in turn on Station 4 in the order that will be decided by the Jury by drawing of lots.
- 9.12.9.2.1 **Safety Note:** No shooter must place a cartridge in any part of the gun until he is standing on the Station and preparing to shoot.



- 9.12.9.3** After the Referee declares “**START**” the first shooter must move on to the Station, load and shoot at a regular double (high/low). He must then leave the Station and go to the rear of the shooters who have yet to shoot.
- 9.12.9.3.1** All shooters in the tie must in turn do likewise.
- 9.12.9.4** The shooter(s) who miss the most number of targets after each double are the losers and must retire.
- 9.12.9.5** All those who are still tied must remain and the first shooter must then move on to the Station, load and shoot at a reverse double (low/high). He must then leave the Station and go to the rear of the shooters who have yet to shoot.
- 9.12.9.5.1** All shooters in the tie must in turn do likewise.
- 9.12.9.6** If any ties remain unbroken, this procedure of shooting at a regular double and a reverse double must continue until all results are determined.
- 9.13.0** **RULE VIOLATIONS, PENALTIES, PROTESTS and APPEALS**
- 9.13.1** **Rule Violations**
- 9.13.1.1** The Jury, the Chief of Referees and the Referees will generally determine upon three (3) main classes of infringements or violations of the Rules:
- 9.13.1.1.1** “Open” – unconcealed;
- 9.13.1.1.2** “Technical” - minor rule infringements;
- 9.13.1.1.3** “Concealed” - deliberate or very serious breaches of the rules or of safety.
- 9.13.1.2** The Jury must be responsible for examining and deciding the degree of penalty to be imposed for all reported violations, other than those not imposed automatically from within these Rules.
- 9.13.2** **“WARNING”, “DEDUCTION” AND “DISQUALIFICATION” CARDS**
- USA**  
**9.13.2A** In USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, the use of cards as detailed below is not required. The actions may be expressed verbally but must still be documented as appropriate in all cases.
- 9.13.2.1** Each card will measure approximately 70 x 100mm with the word “**Warning**”, “**Deduction**” or “**Disqualification**” printed upon it.

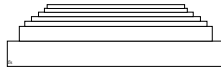


- 9.13.2.2** When any of these cards are shown they must be accompanied by the command “Warning”, “Deduction” or “Disqualification” as appropriate, in a manner that leaves no doubt in the offender’s mind of the meaning of the action taken.
- 9.13.2.3** **It is NOT necessary to show a WARNING card prior to the issue of any DEDUCTION or DISQUALIFICATION card.**
- 9.13.3** **WARNING (YELLOW CARD)**
- 9.13.3.1** **"Open" violations**
- 9.13.3.1.1** **In the case of initial “open” violations of the Rules, such as:**
- 9.13.3.1.1.1** dress code irregularity;
- 9.13.3.1.1.2** unnecessary interruption of the shooting;
- 9.13.3.1.1.3** coaching during the competition;
- 9.13.3.1.1.4** unauthorized intrusion into the competition area;
- 9.13.3.1.1.5** unsportsmanlike conduct;
- 9.13.3.1.1.6** deliberate attempt to evade the spirit of the rules;
- 9.13.3.1.1.7** any other incident which requires that a warning be issued.
- 9.13.3.1.2** An official WARNING (Yellow Card) indicated on the relevant scorecard, by a Jury Member, Chief of Referees or Referee, will first be given so that the shooter, coach or team official may have the opportunity to correct the fault.
- 9.13.3.2** If a shooter does not correct the indicated fault within the stipulated time, penalties will be imposed under **Rules 9.13.4 DEDUCTION or 9.13.5 DISQUALIFICATION.**
- 9.13.3.3** In repeated infringements by a coach, or other team official the Jury will require the offender to leave the vicinity of the shooting range for the remainder of the round and the shooter may be penalized under **Rules 9.13.4 DEDUCTION or 9.13.5 DISQUALIFICATION.**
- 9.13.3.4** **"Technical" violations**
- 9.13.3.4.1** In the case of initial **"technical" violations**, during a competition round namely:
- 9.13.3.4.1.1** foot fault;
- 9.13.3.4.1.2** exceeding the time limit allowed to take the shot;
- 9.13.3.4.1.3** in Skeet, the shooter’s **READY** position is not according to Rule 9.17.10;

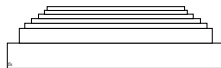


- 9.13.3.4.1.4 in Skeet, except on Station 8, the shooter opens the gun between the two (2) single shots on the same Station;
- 9.13.3.4.1.5 following or pointing with the gun at a 'slow' or 'fast' pull target without shooting.
- 9.13.3.4.1.6 An official WARNING (YELLOW CARD) indicated on the relevant scorecard, will be shown to any offending shooter by a Referee.
- 9.13.3.4.1.7 Any deductions made by a Jury Member for any second or subsequent occurrences in a round for any of the violations listed must be indicated on the scorecard by the Referee before the card is sent to the Classification Office. The shooter must be informed by the Referee of any such deductions.
- 9.13.4 **DEDUCTION (GREEN CARD)**
- 9.13.4.1 Deduction of targets for other offences imposed by a majority of the Jury, must be taken from the round in which the offence occurred.
- 9.13.4.2 Deduction of one (1) target must be given in each instance for:
- 9.13.4.2.1 impeding another shooter in an unsportsmanlike manner;
- 9.13.4.2.2 failure to be present, or provide a suitable substitute, when required to act as an Assistant Referee;
- 9.13.4.2.3 if when asked to give an explanation for an incident, a shooter consciously and knowingly gives false information.
- 9.13.4.3 **Uncompleted Round**
- 9.13.4.3.1 Deduction of all remaining targets in the round must be given by a majority of the Jury in instances when a shooter leaves the range without completing the round and without the permission of the Referee.
- 9.13.4.4 **Absent Shooter**
- 9.13.4.4.1 If a shooter is not present on the range when his name is checked with the scorecard, the Referee must have the shooter's number and name called out loudly three (3) times within one (1) minute. If the shooter does not appear by the end of that minute the Referee must declare him "**ABSENT**" loudly.
- 9.13.4.5 From the moment that the shooter is declared "**ABSENT**" he must not be allowed to join the squad and shooting must begin without him.
- 9.13.4.6 **"Make up" Round**





- 9.13.4.6.1** A competitor who is declared “**ABSENT**” must present himself to the Chief of Referees before the squad has finished that round, and request permission to shoot the missed round. Failure to do so may result in disqualification from the competition.
- 9.13.4.6.2** The shooter will then be permitted to shoot the missed round at a time and on the range decided by the Chief of Referees with a deduction of three (3) targets from the make up round. ( but see **Rule 9.13.4.7.1**)
- 9.13.4.7** **Exceptional Circumstances**
- 9.13.4.7.1** If a shooter arrives late for a competition and it can be proved that the lateness was due to circumstances beyond his control, the Jury must whenever possible give him the opportunity to take part without disruption of the overall shooting program. In this case the Chief Referee will determine when and where he will shoot and no penalty will be deducted.
- 9.13.5** **DISQUALIFICATION (RED CARD)**
- 9.13.5.1** Disqualification may be imposed by a unanimous or majority decision of the Jury.
- 9.13.5.2** Disqualification of a shooter, (or the banning of a team official or coach from the shooting ranges) may be given for:
- 9.13.5.2.1** serious breaches of safety and violations of the safety rules;
- 9.13.5.2.2** handling a gun in a dangerous manner (repeated accidental discharges may be a cause for consideration);
- 9.13.5.2.3** handling of a loaded gun after a “**STOP**” command has been given;
- 9.13.5.2.4** repetition of incidents that have already been the subject of a warning or deduction;
- 9.13.5.2.5** deliberate use of cartridges not in accordance with ISSF rules to obtain advantage;
- 9.13.5.2.6** deliberate abuse of any team or range official;
- 9.13.5.2.7** continued refusal by a shooter to act as an Assistant Referee;
- 9.13.5.2.8** deliberate failure to shoot a previously missed round;
- 9.13.5.2.9** consciously and knowingly giving false information in a deliberate attempt to conceal the facts in serious cases;
- 9.13.5.2.10** cases where violations are deliberately concealed.
- 9.13.6.3** **DISQUALIFICATION IN FINALS**



**9.13.6.3.1** If a shooter is disqualified for any reason during a Final he will be ranked as last of the participating finalists but will retain his qualification score in the published results.

**9.13.7 PROTEST DOCUMENTATION**

**9.13.7.1** The Organizing Committee must supply printed forms for use for submission of written protests and appeals.

**9.13.7.2** Copies of all decisions in response to written protests and appeals must be forwarded by the Organizing Committee or the Technical Delegate(s), to the ISSF Secretary-General together with the Final Report and results lists for review by the ISSF Technical Committee.

**9.13.7.3 PROTEST FEES**

**9.13.7.3.1** Protests US\$ 25.00 or its local equivalent.

**9.13.7.3.2** Appeals US\$ 50.00 or its local equivalent.

**9.13.7.3.3** The fee for the matter in question must be returned if the protest/appeal is upheld or will be retained by the Organizing Committee if the appeal is denied.

**9.13.8 RIGHT OF PROTEST**

**9.13.8.1** Any shooter or team official has the right to protest regarding an aspect of the competition, decision or action, immediately and verbally to a competition official, Range Officer, Referee or Jury Member. Such protests may be submitted on the following matters:

**9.13.8.1.1** that the ISSF Regulations or Rules were infringed;

**USA**  
**9.13.8.1.1A** Or USA Shooting Rules.

**9.13.8.1.2** that the competition program was not followed;

**9.13.8.1.3** disagreement with a decision or action by any competition official or Jury Member (except that only the shooter concerned may query a decision by the Referee on a “**HIT**” or “**LOST**” target at which the shooter has fired).

**9.13.8.1.4** a shooter was impeded or disturbed by;

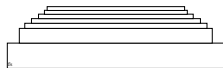
**9.13.8.1.4.1** another shooter;

**9.13.8.1.4.2** a competition official;

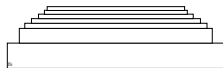
**9.13.8.1.4.3** spectators;

**9.13.8.1.4.4** the media;

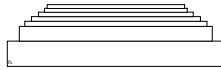
**9.13.8.1.4.5** other persons or causes.



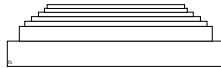
- 9.13.9 DISAGREEMENT WITH A REFEREE'S DECISION**
- 9.13.9.1 Action by Shooter**
- 9.13.9.1.1** If a shooter disagrees with a Referee's decision regarding a particular target, a protest must be initiated immediately before the next shooter fires, by raising an arm and saying "**PROTEST**".
- 9.13.9.1.2** The Referee must then temporarily interrupt the shooting and after hearing the opinions of the Assistant Referees, make his decision.
- 9.13.9.2 Action by a Team Official**
- 9.13.9.2.1** If a Team Official is not satisfied with the final decision of the Referee, except for "**HIT**", "**LOST**" or **IRREGULAR** targets, he must not delay the shooting, but must attract the attention of the Referee who will make a notation on the scorecard that the shooter is continuing under protest.
- 9.13.9.2.2** The protest must be resolved by the Jury.
- 9.13.10 ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY COMPETITION OFFICIALS RECEIVING A PROTEST**
- 9.13.10.1** Competition officials, Referees, Range Officers and Jury Members must consider verbal protests immediately. They may take immediate action to correct the situation or refer the protest to the full Jury for decision. In such cases, a Range Officer, Referee or Jury Member may stop the shooting temporarily if necessary.
- 9.13.11 PROTESTS TO THE JURY**
- 9.13.11.1** Protests to the Jury may be made verbally or in writing. Written protests must be accompanied by the Appropriate Protest Fee payable in accordance with **Rules 9.13.7.3.1 - 9.13.7.3.3**.
- 9.13.11.2** Any shooter or team official who does not agree with the action or decision taken on a verbal protest may protest in writing to the Jury.
- 9.13.11.3** Any shooter or team official also has the right to submit a written protest without making a verbal protest.
- 9.13.11.4** All protests must be submitted not later than thirty (30) minutes after the conclusion of the round in which the incident in question occurred.



- USA**  
**9.13.11.4A** At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, if a competitor must fulfill Assistant Referee (flanker) duties immediately after a round for which they wish to file a protest, the protest must be filed immediately after the flanking round.
- 9.13.11.5** The Organizing Committee must supply **printed forms** for use in submitting written protests (copies of Annex “P” to Article 3.12.3.7).
- 9.13.11.6** Written protests must be decided by a **majority of the Jury**.
- USA**  
**9.13.11.6A** At USA Shooting sanctioned PTO’s the decision of the jury is final and may not be appealed.
- 9.13.12** **Appeals**  
In the event of a **disagreement with a Jury decision**, the matter may be appealed to the Jury of Appeal. Such appeals must be submitted in writing by the Team Leader or a representative not later than one (1) hour after the Jury decision has been announced. In special circumstances, the time for submitting appeals may be extended up to 24 hours by decision of the Jury of Appeal. Such decision can postpone the victory ceremony for the event under appeal.
- 9.13.12.1** **The decision of the Jury of Appeal is final.** The penalty may be reduced or increased
- 9.14.0** **COMPETITION RULES for TRAP**
- 9.14.1** **CONDUCT OF A ROUND OF TRAP**
- 9.14.1.1** The squad members with sufficient ammunition and all equipment necessary to complete the round must, in the order shown on the scorecard, each occupy a shooting Station (see **Rule 6.3.19.5**).
- 9.14.1.2** The sixth shooter must stand in the marked area behind Station 1 ready to move to Station 1 as soon as the first shooter has shot at a regular target and the result is known.
- 9.14.1.3** The Referee must take charge and when all preliminary procedures are completed (names, numbers, Assistant Referees, viewing of targets, test firing etc.) give the command **“START”**.
- 9.14.2** **METHOD**



- 9.14.2.1** When the first shooter is **READY** to fire, he must raise the gun to the shoulder and call clearly "**PULL**", "**LOS**", "**GO**", or some other signal or command, after which the target must be thrown at once (see **Rule 9.15.2.2**). When the result of the shot(s) is known the second shooter must do likewise, followed by the third shooter and so on.
- 9.14.2.2** When the shooter has called for the target it must be released immediately, allowing only for human reaction time to press a button if the release is manual.
- 9.14.2.3** Two (2) shots may be fired at each target. Except in the "Finals" round and any shoot offs before and after a "Finals" when only one (1) cartridge must be loaded (see **Rule 9.12.6**).
- 9.14.2.4** After shooter No. 1 has fired at a regular target he must prepare to move to Station 2 as soon as the shooter on Station 2 has fired at a regular target. The other shooters in the squad must, on their Stations, do likewise in rotation from left to right.
- 9.14.2.4.1** This whole sequence must continue until all shooters have each shot at 25 targets.
- 9.14.2.5** Once the round has started a shooter may close the gun only after the previous shooter has completed his turn.
- 9.14.2.6** A shooter having shot, must not leave the Station before the shooter on the right has fired at a regular target and a result is registered, except when the shooter has completed shooting on Station 5. In this case, he must proceed immediately to Station 1 (6) being careful not to disturb the shooters who are on the line as he passes by (see **Rules 9.13.4 DEDUCTION or 9.13.5 DISQUALIFICATION.**).
- 9.14.2.7** All guns must be carried open when moving between Stations 1 and 5, and must be carried open and unloaded when moving from Station 5 to Station 1 (6) (see **Rule 9.13.5.2.1 DISQUALIFICATION**).
- 9.14.2.8** No shooter having shot on one Station may proceed toward the next Station in such a way as to interfere with another shooter or match officials.
- 9.14.2.9** At the conclusion of the round all shooters in the squad must remain on their shooting Station until the last shooter has completed his turn. They must each then sign the score sheet before leaving the shooting area.
- 9.14.3** **TIME LIMIT**



**9.14.3.1** A shooter must take position, close the gun and call for the target within ten (10) seconds after the previous shooter has fired at a regular target and the result is registered or after the Referee has given the signal to **START**.

**9.14.3.1.1** In case of non-compliance with this time limit, the penalties provided in **Rule 9.13.3.4** will be applied.

**9.14.3.2 Interruption**

**9.14.3.2.1** If a round of shooting is interrupted for more than five (5) minutes because of a technical malfunction that is not the fault of a shooter, before the competition resumes the squad must be allowed to view one (1) regular target from each machine in the group on which the interruption occurred.

**9.14.4 TARGET DISTANCES, ANGLES and ELEVATIONS**

**9.14.4.1 Trap Setting Tables**

**9.14.4.1.1** Each trap machine must be set before the start of the competition each day to one (1) of Trap Setting Tables I – IX drawn by lot, under the supervision of the Technical Delegate and the Jury.

**9.14.5 PREFERRED SPECIAL SETTINGS FOR THE TRAP EVENT**

**USA**  
**9.14.5A** The organizing committee may decide the manner in which it will change settings.

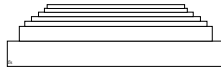
**USA**  
**9.14.5B** The organizing committee may elect to change settings after any number of targets. All competitors need to have fired the same number of targets on each setting before the settings are changed.

**9.14.5.1 TWO (2) DAY COMPETITION (75 + 50)**

	<b>1<sup>st</sup> DAY</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> DAY</b>
	<b>75 Targets</b>	<b>50 Targets</b>
<b>3 Ranges</b>	3 settings (different setting for each range)	Different - but same setting for all ranges
<b>4 Ranges</b>	Same setting for all ranges	Different - but same setting for ranges 1 and 3 and new but different - same setting for ranges 2 and 4

**9.14.5.1.1 OR TWO (2) DAY COMPETITION (50 + 75)**

	<b>1<sup>st</sup> DAY</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> DAY</b>
	<b>50 Targets</b>	<b>75 Targets</b>



<b>3 Ranges</b>	Same setting for all ranges	3 different settings (different setting for each range)
<b>4 Ranges</b>	same setting for ranges 1 and 3 and different – but same setting for ranges 2 and 4	Different - but same setting for all ranges

**9.14.5.2**

**THREE (3) DAY COMPETITION (50 + 50 + 25)**

	<b>1<sup>st</sup> DAY</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> DAY</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> DAY</b>
	<b>50 targets</b>	<b>50 targets</b>	<b>25 targets</b>
<b>3 Ranges</b>	Same setting for all ranges	3 settings (different setting for each range)	
<b>4 Ranges</b>	4 settings (different setting for each range)		Different - but same setting for all ranges

**9.14.5.2.1**

**OR THREE (3) DAY COMPETITION (50 + 25 + 50)**

	<b>1<sup>st</sup> DAY</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> DAY</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> DAY</b>
	<b>50 targets</b>	<b>25 targets</b>	<b>50 targets</b>
<b>3 Ranges</b>	3 settings (different setting for each range)		Different – but same setting for all ranges
<b>4 Ranges</b>	Same setting for ranges 1 and 3 and different – but same setting for ranges 2 and 4	Different – but same setting for all ranges	Different – but same setting for ranges 1 and 3 and different - but same setting for ranges 2 and 4

**9.14.5.2.2**

**OR THREE (3) DAY COMPETITION (25 + 50 + 50)**

	<b>1<sup>st</sup> DAY</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> DAY</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> DAY</b>
	<b>25 targets</b>	<b>50 targets</b>	<b>50 targets</b>
<b>3 Ranges</b>	3 settings (different setting for each range)	Different – but same setting for all ranges	



<b>4 Ranges</b>	Same setting for all ranges	Different – but same setting for ranges 1 and 3 and different - but same setting for ranges 2 and 4	Different – but same setting for ranges 1 and 3 and different – but same setting for ranges 2 and 4
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### 9.14.5.3

#### **TWO (2) or THREE (3) DAY COMPETITION**

<b>5 Ranges</b>	5 settings (different setting for each range)
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### 9.14.5.3.1

**Note:** If the above special settings are used, then the squads must be ordered in such a way that each squad, must shoot:

#### 9.14.5.3.1.1

each range in use the same number of times;

#### 9.14.5.3.1.2

a particular setting the same number of times (see **Rule 9.6.5**)

### 9.14.5.4

If the Organizing Committee together with the Jury, decide that the Trap competition for any group of shooters (e.g.: Men, Women or Juniors) is to be conducted on only one (1) separate range, the settings must be changed after all shooters in this group have completed fifty (50) targets.

### 9.14.5.5

#### **Jury Check**

#### 9.14.5.5.1

Each range must be set before the start of the competition each day. These settings must be examined, approved and sealed by the Jury.

### 9.14.5.6

#### **Target Limits**

#### 9.14.5.6.1

Each target must be thrown according to the chosen schemes in Tables I – IX and within the following limits:

#### 9.14.5.6.1.1

height at 10 m; 1.5 m to 3.5 m with a tolerance of 0.5 m (viz; 1 m minimum to 4 m maximum);

#### 9.14.5.6.1.2

angle; maximum 45 degrees left or right;

#### 9.14.5.6.1.3

distance 76 m +/- 1 m (as measured from the front edge of the pit roof).

### 9.14.5.7

#### **Trap Setting Procedure**

#### 9.14.5.7.1

Each machine must be set to throw the target as follows:

#### 9.14.5.7.1.1

adjust angle to the zero (0) degrees, straight forward, position;

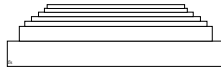
#### 9.14.5.7.1.2

measure height at 10m forward of the front edge of trap pit roof;

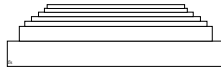
#### 9.14.5.7.1.3

adjust spring tension and height to obtain the required elevation and distance;

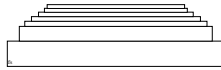




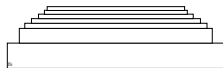
- 9.14.5.7.1.4 adjust to required angle as measured from a position immediately above the center of each machine, on the top of the trap pit roof.
- 9.14.5.8 **Trial Targets**
- 9.14.5.8.1 After the traps have been adjusted and approved by the Jury each day, before the start of the competition one (1) trial target must be thrown from each machine in sequence.
- 9.14.5.8.2 Trial targets may be observed by the shooters.
- 9.14.5.9 All shooters, coaches and team officials are prohibited from entering the trap pits after the Jury has examined and approved the trap settings.
- 9.14.5.10 **Irregular Trajectory**
- 9.14.5.10.1 Any target flying along a path other than that specified in angle, elevation or distance must be considered irregular.
- 9.14.6 **REFUSED TARGET**
- 9.14.6.1 A shooter may refuse a target if:
- 9.14.6.1.1 a target is not released immediately after the shooter's call (see Note);
- 9.14.6.1.2 the shooter is visibly disturbed;
- 9.14.6.1.3 the Referee agrees that the target was irregular.
- 9.14.6.1.4 **Note:** Following or pointing with the gun at a "slow" or "fast" pull target without shooting is not permitted. **Rule 9.13.3.4.1.5** will apply.
- 9.14.6.2 **Procedure by Shooter**
- 9.14.6.2.1 The shooter refusing a target must indicate this by changing his position, opening the gun and raising an arm. The Referee must then give his decision.
- 9.14.7 **"NO BIRD"**
- 9.14.7.1 A **"NO BIRD"** target is one which is not thrown according to these Rules.
- 9.14.7.2 The **"NO BIRD"** decision is always the Referee's responsibility.
- 9.14.7.3 A target declared **"NO BIRD"** by the Referee must always be repeated from the same trap (whether hit or not). However the shooter may not refuse it even if he considers that it was thrown from another machine in the same group.



- 9.14.7.4** A Referee should attempt to call **“NO BIRD”** before the shooter fires. However, if the Referee calls **“NO BIRD”** as, or after the shooter has fired, the Referee’s decision must stand and the target must be repeated regardless of whether the target was **“HIT”** or not.
- 9.14.7.5** **A “NO BIRD” target must be declared EVEN IF THE SHOOTER HAS FIRED** when:
- 9.14.7.5.1** a “broken” or irregular target emerges;
  - 9.14.7.5.2** a target of a distinctly different color from that of the others being used in the competition or official training is thrown;
  - 9.14.7.5.3** two (2) targets are thrown;
  - 9.14.7.5.4** the target is thrown from a machine in another group;
  - 9.14.7.5.5** a shooter shoots out of turn;
  - 9.14.7.5.6** another shooter fires at the same target;
  - 9.14.7.5.7** the Referee is satisfied that the shooter, after calling for the target, was visibly disturbed by some external cause;
  - 9.14.7.5.8** the Referee detects an initial violation of the shooter’s foot position in a round (see **Rule 9.13.3.4.1.1**);
  - 9.14.7.5.9** the Referee detects an initial violation of the time limit (see **Rule 9.13.3.4.1.2**);
  - 9.14.7.5.10** the Referee, for any reason, cannot decide whether the target was **“HIT”** or not. (In such cases the Referee must always consult the Assistant Referees before announcing the decision);
  - 9.14.7.5.11** the shot is discharged involuntarily before the shooter has called for the target (however, if the shooter then fires at the target with the second shot, the result must be scored);
  - 9.14.7.5.12** the first shot is a miss and the shooter's second shot misfires due to an allowable malfunction of either the gun or the cartridge. In this case the target must be repeated and missed with the first shot and hit only with the second shot. If the target is hit with the first shot, it must be declared **“LOST”**.
- 9.14.7.6** **A “NO BIRD” target must be declared PROVIDED THE SHOOTER HAS NOT FIRED** when:
- 9.14.7.6.1** a target is thrown before the shooters call;
  - 9.14.7.6.2** a target is not released immediately after the shooter’s call (see Note);
  - 9.14.7.6.3** a target’s trajectory is irregular (see Note);



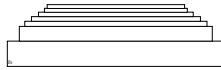
- 9.14.7.6.4** there is an allowable malfunction of gun or cartridge;
- 9.14.7.6.5** the shooter's first shot misfires due to a malfunction of either gun or cartridge and he does not fire the second shot. If the second shot was fired the result of that shot must be scored.
- 9.14.7.6.6** **Note:** Unless the Referee calls “**NO BIRD**” before, as, or immediately after the shooter fires, no claim for an irregular target must be permitted if the target was fired upon, when the irregularity claim is based solely upon an alleged “**QUICK PULL**” or an alleged “**SLOW PULL**” or a deviation from the prescribed lines of flight. Otherwise if the shooter fires the result must be recorded.
- 9.14.8** **SIMULTANEOUS DISCHARGE**
- 9.14.8.1** A “**NO BIRD**” **must not** be declared when two (2) shots are discharged simultaneously.
- 9.14.8.2** The target upon which the simultaneous discharge occurred must be scored “**LOST**” or “**HIT**” according to the result.
- 9.14.8.3** If after a simultaneous discharge the Referee agrees with the shooter that the gun is in need of repair, then action may be taken as in **Rule 9.8.6.1. or 9.8.6.2.**
- 9.14.9** “**LOST**” **TARGET**
- 9.14.9.1** A target must be declared “**LOST**” when:
- 9.14.9.1.1** it is not “**HIT**” (see **Rule 9.10.4**) during its flight;
- 9.14.9.1.2** it is only “dusted” and no visible piece is broken from it;
- 9.14.9.1.3** a shooter, for no permitted reason, does not shoot at a regular target for which he has called;
- 9.14.9.1.4** after a malfunction of gun or cartridge, a shooter opens the gun or touches the safety catch before the Referee has inspected the gun;
- 9.14.9.1.5** a shooter suffers a third or subsequent malfunction of gun or cartridge in the same round;
- 9.14.9.1.6** the first shot is a miss and the shooter fails to fire his second shot because he forgot to place a second cartridge in the gun, to release the stop on the magazine of a semi-automatic shotgun, or because the safety has slipped to the “safe” position by recoil of the first shot;
- 9.14.9.1.7** the shooter is not able to fire his gun because he has not released the safety or has forgotten to load;



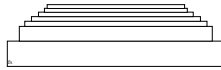
- 9.14.9.1.8** the time limit is violated and the shooter has been warned once already in the same round (see **Rule 9.13.3.4.1.2**);
- 9.14.9.1.9** the shooter's foot position is violated and the shooter has been warned once already in the same round (see **Rule 9.13.3.4.1.1.**)
- 9.15.0** **COMPETITION RULES for AUTOMATIC TRAP**
- 9.15.1** **CONDUCT OF A ROUND OF AUTOMATIC TRAP**
- 9.15.1.1** The squad members with sufficient ammunition and all equipment necessary to complete the round must, in the order shown on the scorecard, each occupy a shooting Station. (see **Rule 6.3.20.2**).
- 9.15.1.2** The sixth shooter must stand in the marked area behind Station 1 ready to move to Station 1 as soon as the first shooter has shot at a regular target and the result is known.
- 9.15.1.3** The Referee must take charge and when all preliminary procedures are completed (names, numbers, Assistant Referees, viewing of targets, test firing etc.) give the command "**START**".
- 9.15.2** **METHOD**
- 9.15.2.1** When the first shooter is **READY** to fire, he must raise the gun to the shoulder and call clearly "**PULL**", "**LOS**", "**GO**", or some other signal or command, after which the target must be thrown at once. When the result of the shot(s) is known the second shooter must do likewise, followed by the third shooter and so on.
- 9.15.2.2** When the shooter has called for the target it must be released immediately, allowing only for human reaction time to press a button if the release is manual.
- 9.15.2.3** Two (2) shots may be fired at each target. Except in any shoot offs when only one (1) cartridge must be loaded (see **Rule 9.12.7**).
- 9.15.2.4** After shooter No. 1 has fired at a regular target he must prepare to move to Station 2 as soon as the shooter on Station 2 has fired at a regular target. The other shooters in the squad must, on their Stations, do likewise in rotation from left to right.
- 9.15.2.4.1** This whole sequence must continue until all shooters have each shot at 25 targets.
- 9.15.2.5** Once the round has started a shooter may close the gun only after the previous shooter has completed his turn.



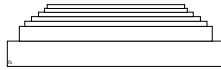
- 9.15.2.6** A shooter having shot, must not leave the Station before the shooter on the right has fired at a regular target and a result is registered, except when the shooter has completed shooting on Station 5. In this case, he must proceed immediately to Station 1 (6) being careful not to disturb shooters who are on the line as he passes by (**Rules 9.13.4 DEDUCTION or 9.13.5 DISQUALIFICATION**).
- 9.15.2.7** All guns must be carried open when moving between Stations 1 and 5, and must be carried open and unloaded when moving from Station 5 to Station 1 (6) (see **Rule 9.13.5.2.1 DISQUALIFICATION**).
- 9.15.2.8** No shooter having shot on one Station may proceed toward the next Station in such a way as to interfere with another shooter or match officials.
- 9.15.2.9** At the conclusion of the round all shooters in the squad must remain on their last shooting Station until the last shooter has completed his turn. They must each then sign the score sheet before leaving the shooting area.
- 9.15.3** **TIME LIMIT**
- 9.15.3.1** A shooter must take position, load the gun and call for the target within ten (10) seconds after the shooter to the left has fired at a regular target and the result is registered or after the Referee has given the signal to **START**.
- 9.15.3.1.1** In case of non compliance with this time limit, the penalties provided in **Rule violations 9.13.3.4** will be applied.
- 9.15.3.2** **Interruption**
- If a round of shooting is interrupted for more than five (5) minutes because of a technical malfunction that is not the fault of a shooter, before the competition resumes the squad must be allowed to view one (1) regular target.
- 9.15.4** **TARGET DISTANCES, ANGLES and ELEVATIONS**
- 9.15.4.1** **Jury Check**
- 9.15.4.1.1** Each range must be set before the start of the competition each day. These settings must be examined, approved and sealed by the Jury.
- 9.15.4.2** The settings must be re-checked prior to each day's shooting.
- 9.15.4.3** **Trap Setting Procedure**
- 9.15.4.3.1** The trap machine must be set as follows:
- 9.15.4.3.1.1** adjust angle to the zero (0) degrees straight forward, position;



- 9.15.4.3.1.2** adjust elevation of trap to throw the target at a height of 2m at a distance of 10m from front edge of trap pit roof;
- 9.15.4.3.1.3** adjust trap to obtain the required distance of 76 m  $\pm$  1 m (as measured from the front edge of the pit roof) keeping the target height at 2m;
- 9.15.4.3.1.4** set the correct angles equally right and left 30° minimum to 45° maximum and vertical limits 1.5 m to 3.5 m (+/- 0.1 m) (see **Rule 9.19.1**).
- 9.15.4.4** **Trial Targets**
- 9.15.4.4.1** After the trap has been adjusted and approved by the Jury one (1) trial target must be thrown.
- 9.15.4.4.2** Trial targets may be observed by the shooters.
- 9.15.4.5** All shooters, coaches and team officials are prohibited from entering the trap pits after the Jury has examined and approved the trap settings.
- 9.15.4.6** **Irregular Trajectory**
- 9.15.4.6.1** Any target flying along a path other than that specified in angle, elevation or distances must be considered irregular.
- 9.15.5** **REFUSED TARGET**
- 9.15.5.1** A shooter may refuse a target if:
- 9.15.5.1.1** a target is not released immediately after the shooter's call (see Note) ;
- 9.15.5.1.2** the shooter is visibly disturbed;
- 9.15.5.1.3** the Referee agrees that the target was irregular;
- 9.15.5.1.4** **Note:** Following or pointing with the gun at a "slow" or "fast" pull target without shooting is not permitted. **Rule violations 9.13.3.4.1.5** will apply.
- 9.15.5.2** **Procedure by Shooter**
- 9.15.5.2.1** The shooter refusing a target must indicate this by changing his position, opening the gun and raising an arm. The Referee must then give his decision.
- 9.15.6** **"NO BIRD"**
- 9.15.6.1** A **NO BIRD** target is one which is not thrown according to these Rules.
- 9.15.6.2** The **"NO BIRD"** decision is always the Referee's responsibility.

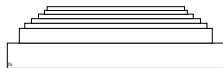


- 9.15.6.3** A target declared **“NO BIRD”** by the Referee must always be repeated (whether hit or not)
- 9.15.6.4** A Referee should attempt to call **“NO BIRD”** before the shooter fires. However, if the Referee calls **“NO BIRD”** as, or after the shooter has fired, the Referee’s decision must stand and the target must be repeated regardless of whether the target was **“HIT”** or not.
- 9.15.6.5** **A “NO BIRD” must be declared EVEN IF THE SHOOTER HAS FIRED** when:
- 9.15.6.5.1** a “broken” or irregular target emerges;
- 9.15.6.5.2** a target of a distinctly different color from that of the others being used in the competition or official training is thrown;
- 9.15.6.5.3** two (2) targets are thrown;
- 9.15.6.5.4** a shooter shoots out of turn;
- 9.15.6.5.5** another shooter fires at the same target;
- 9.15.6.5.6** the Referee is satisfied that the shooter, after calling for the target, was visibly disturbed by some external cause;
- 9.15.6.5.7** the Referee detects an initial violation of the shooter’s foot position in a round (see **Rule 9.13.3.4.1.1**) ;
- 9.15.6.5.8** the Referee detects an initial violation of the time limit (see **Rule 9.13.3.4.1.2**) ;
- 9.15.6.5.9** the Referee, for any reason, cannot decide whether the target was **“HIT”** or not. (In such cases the Referee must always consult the Assistant Referees before announcing the decision) ;
- 9.15.6.5.10** the shot is discharged involuntarily before the shooter has called for the target (however, if the shooter then fires at the target with the second shot, the result must be scored) ;
- 9.15.6.5.11** the first shot is a miss and the shooter's second shot misfires due to malfunction of either the gun or the cartridge. In this case the target must be missed with the first shot and hit only with the second shot. If the target is hit with the first shot, it must be declared **“LOST”**.
- 9.15.6.6** **A “NO BIRD” must be declared PROVIDED THE SHOOTER HAS NOT FIRED** when:
- 9.15.6.6.1** a target is thrown before the shooters call;
- 9.15.6.6.2** a target is not released immediately after the shooter’s call (see Note) ;

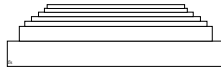


- 9.15.6.6.3 a target's trajectory is irregular (see Note) ;
- 9.15.6.6.4 there is an allowable malfunction of gun or cartridge;
- 9.15.6.6.5 the shooter's first shot misfires due to a malfunction of either gun or cartridge and he does not fire the second shot. If the second shot was fired the result of that shot must be scored;
- 9.15.6.6.6 **Note:** Unless the Referee calls "**NO BIRD**" before, as, or immediately after the shooter fires, no claim for an irregular target must be permitted if the target was fired upon, when the irregularity claim is based solely upon an alleged "QUICK PULL" an alleged "SLOW PULL" or a deviation from the prescribed lines of flight. Otherwise if the shooter fires the result must be recorded
- 9.15.7 **SIMULTANEOUS DISCHARGE**
- 9.15.7.1 A "**NO BIRD**" **must not** be declared when two (2) shots are discharged simultaneously.
- 9.15.7.2 The target upon which the simultaneous discharge occurred must be scored "**LOST**" or "**HIT**" according to the result.
- 9.15.7.3 If after a simultaneous discharge the Referee agrees with the shooter that the gun is in need of repair, then action may be taken as in **Rule 9.8.6.1 or 9.8.6.2.**
- 9.15.8 **"LOST" TARGET**
- 9.15.8.1 A target must be declared "**LOST**" when:
- 9.15.8.1.1 it is not "**HIT**" (see **Rule 9.10.4**) during its flight;
- 9.15.8.1.2 it is only "dusted" and no visible piece is broken from it;
- 9.15.8.1.3 a shooter, for no permitted reason, does not shoot at a regular target for which he has called;
- 9.15.8.1.4 after a malfunction of gun or cartridge, a shooter opens the gun or touches the safety catch before the Referee has inspected the gun;
- 9.15.8.1.5 a shooter suffers a third or subsequent malfunction of gun or cartridge in that round;
- 9.15.8.1.6 the first shot is a miss and the shooter fails to fire his second shot because he forgot to place a second cartridge in the gun, to release the stop on the magazine of a semi-automatic shotgun, or because the safety has slipped to the "safe" position by recoil of the first shot;
- 9.15.8.1.7 the shooter is not able to fire his gun because he has not released the safety or has forgotten to load.

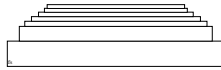




- 9.15.8.1.8** the time limit is violated and the shooter has been warned once already in the same round. (see **Rule violations 9.13.3.4.1.2**);
- 9.15.8.1.9** the shooter's foot position is violated and the shooters has been warned once already in the same round. (see **Rule Violations 9.13.3.4.1.1**)
- 9.16.0** **RULES for DOUBLE TRAP**
- 9.16.1** **CONDUCT OF A ROUND OF DOUBLE TRAP**
- 9.16.1.1** The squad members with sufficient ammunition and all equipment necessary to complete the round must, in the order shown on the scorecard, each occupy a shooting Station (see **Rule 6.3.21.2.6**).
- 9.16.1.2** The sixth shooter must stand in the marked area behind Station 1 ready to move to Station 1 as soon as the first shooter has shot at a regular double and the results are known.
- 9.16.1.3** The Referee must take charge and when all preliminary procedures are completed (names, numbers, Assistant Referees, viewing of targets, test firing etc.) give the command "**START**".
- 9.16.2** **METHOD**
- 9.16.2.1** When the first shooter is **READY** to fire, he must raise the gun to his shoulder and call clearly "**PULL**", "**LOS**", "**GO**", or some other signal or command, after which the double must be thrown.
- 9.16.2.2** When the shooter has called for the targets they must be released within an indefinite period varying randomly from zero (0) to a maximum of one (1) second (see **Rule 9.16.4.2**).
- 9.16.2.3** After shooter No. 1 has fired at a regular double he must prepare to move to Station 2 as soon as the shooter on Station 2 has fired at a regular double. The other shooters in the squad must, on their Stations, do likewise in rotation from left to right.
- 9.16.2.3.1** This whole sequence must continue until all shooters have each shot at the required number of doubles.
- 9.16.2.4** Once the round has started a shooter may close the gun only after the previous shooter has completed his turn.



- 9.16.2.5** A shooter having shot, must not leave the Station before the shooter on the right has fired at a regular double and the results are registered, except when the shooter has completed shooting on Station 5. In this case, he must proceed immediately to Station 1 (6) being careful not to disturb the shooters who are on the line as he passes by (see **Rules 9.13.4 DEDUCTION or 9.13.5 DISQUALIFICATION**).
- 9.16.2.6** All guns must be carried open when moving between Stations 1 and 5, and must be carried open and unloaded when moving from Station 5 to Station 1 (6) (see **Rule 9.13.5.2.1 DISQUALIFICATION**).
- 9.16.2.7** No shooter having shot on one Station may proceed toward the next Station in such a way as to interfere with another shooter or match officials.
- 9.16.2.8** At the conclusion of the round all shooters in the squad must remain on their last shooting Station until the last shooter has completed his turn. They must each then sign the score sheet before leaving the shooting area.
- 9.16.3** **TIME LIMIT**
- 9.16.3.1** A shooter must take position, load the gun and call for the double within ten (10) seconds after the shooter to the left has fired at a regular double and the results are registered or after the Referee has given the signal to **START**.
- 9.16.3.1.1** In case of non compliance with this time limit, the penalties provided in **Rule violations 9.13.3.4** will be applied.
- 9.16.4** **TIMER**
- 9.16.4.1** The traps must be operated by an electrical-mechanical or an acoustic-mechanical device which is so installed as to allow the operator to see and hear the shooters.
- 9.16.4.2** For all ISSF supervised competitions an automatic timer must be used. This device must allow for the release of the targets within an indefinite period varying randomly from instant release up to a maximum of one (1) second after the shooter has called for the target (see **Rule 6.3.21.2.5**).
- 9.16.4.3** The release device must be so constructed that only one (1) button, switch or relay is be used to release the double.



## 9.16.5 TARGET DISTANCES, ANGLES and ELEVATIONS

### 9.16.5.1 Trap Setting Table

9.16.5.1.1 Each trap machine must be set before the start of the competition each day according to the following table. These settings must be examined, approved and sealed by the Shotgun Jury after each setting.

Setting	Trap No.	Angle ( degrees )	Height at 10m (+/- 0.1m)	Distance
<b>A</b>	7 (1)	5 Left (max)	3.0 m	55 m +/-1m (as measured from the front edge of the pit roof)
	8 (2)	0 (+/- 1)	3.5 m	
<b>B</b>	8 (2)	0 (+/- 1)	3.5 m	
	9 (3)	5 Right (max)	3.0 m	
<b>C</b>	7 (1)	5 Left (max)	3.0 m	
	9 (3)	5 Right (max)	3.0 m	

9.16.5.1.1.2 the angles between trap machines 7- 8 or 8-9 must not exceed five (5) degrees and between trap machines 7-9 must not exceed ten (10) degrees.

9.16.5.2 All shooters, coaches and team officials are prohibited from entering the trap pits after the Jury has examined and approved the trap settings.

### 9.16.5.3 Irregular Trajectory

9.16.5.3.1 Any target flying along a path other than that specified in angle, elevation or distance must be considered irregular.

### 9.16.5.4 Double Trap “Finals” Setting

9.16.5.4.1 Setting “C” must be used for all Double Trap “Finals” and all shoot-offs before and after the Finals. It is important that the height of both targets is exactly the same.

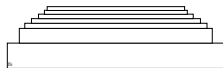
## 9.16.6 VIEWING of TARGETS

### 9.16.6.1 Jury Check

9.16.6.1.1 After the traps have been adjusted and approved by the Jury and before the beginning of each round or resetting of the traps, one (1) trial double must be thrown.

9.16.6.1.2 Trial targets may be observed by the shooters.

9.16.6.2 The settings must be re-checked prior to each day's shooting.



### **9.16.6.3 Interruption**

**9.16.6.3.1** If a round of shooting is interrupted for more than five (5) minutes because of a technical malfunction that is not the fault of a shooter, before the competition resumes the squad must be allowed to view one (1) regular double.

### **9.16.7 REFUSED DOUBLE**

**9.16.7.1** A shooter may refuse a double if:

**9.16.7.1.1** it is not released within the proper time, zero (0) to one (1) second after the shooter's call;

**9.16.7.1.2** both targets are not released simultaneously;

**9.16.7.1.3** the shooter is visibly disturbed;

**9.16.7.1.4** the Referee agrees that either target was irregular.

**9.16.7.1.5** **Note:** Following or pointing with the gun at a "slow" or "fast" pull target without shooting is not permitted. **Rule violations 9.13.3.4.1.5 will apply.**

### **9.16.7.2 Procedure by Shooter**

**9.16.7.2.1** The shooter refusing a target must indicate this by changing his position, opening the gun and raising an arm. The Referee must then give his decision.

### **9.16.8 "NO BIRDS"**

**9.16.8.1** A "**NO BIRDS**" double occurs when either target or both targets are not thrown according to these Rules.

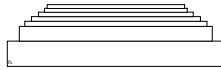
**9.16.8.2** The "**NO BIRDS**" decision is always the Referee's responsibility.

**9.16.8.3** A double declared "**NO BIRDS**" by the Referee must always be repeated whether either target or both targets were "**HIT**" or not.

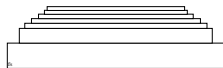
**9.16.8.4** A Referee should attempt to call "**NO BIRDS**" before the shooter fires. However, if the Referee calls "**NO BIRDS**" as, or immediately after the shooter has fired, the Referee's decision must stand and the double must be repeated regardless of whether either target or both targets were "**HIT**" or not.

**9.16.8.5** "**NO BIRDS**" must be declared and a repeat double thrown to determine the result of both shots, **EVEN IF THE SHOOTER HAS FIRED**, when:

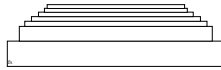
**9.16.8.5.1** a "broken" or irregular target emerges;



- 9.16.8.5.2 a target of a distinctly different color from that of the others being used in the competition or official training is thrown;
- 9.16.8.5.3 a single target is thrown;
- 9.16.8.5.4 a target is thrown from the wrong trap;
- 9.16.8.5.5 both targets are not released simultaneously;
- 9.16.8.5.6 fragments from the first target break the second target;
- 9.16.8.5.7 the targets collide;
- 9.16.8.5.8 a shooter shoots out of turn;
- 9.16.8.5.9 another shooter fires at the same double;
- 9.16.8.5.10 both shots are fired simultaneously;
- 9.16.8.5.11 the Referee is satisfied that the shooter, after calling for the targets, was visibly disturbed by some external cause;
- 9.16.8.5.12 the Referee detects an initial violation of the shooter's foot position in a round (see **Rule violations 9.13.3.4.1.1**);
- 9.16.8.5.13 the Referee detects an initial violation of the time limit (see **Rule violations 9.13.3.4.1.2**);
- 9.16.8.5.14 the Referee, for any reason, cannot decide whether a target was "**HIT**", "**LOST**" or "**NO BIRD(s)**" (In such cases the Referee must always consult the Assistant Referees before announcing the decision);
- 9.16.8.5.15 a shot is discharged involuntarily before the shooter has called for the targets (however, if the shooter then fires a second shot the results of both shots must be scored);
- 9.16.8.5.16 the first shot breaks both targets. (a shooter is permitted only two (2) attempts on any one Station in a round, if the same situation occurs for a third time the first target must be declared a "**HIT**" and the second "**LOST**");
- 9.16.8.5.17 a shooter suffers an allowable malfunction of gun or cartridge.
- 9.16.8.5.18 **Note:** Unless the Referee calls "**NO BIRD(s)**" before, as, or immediately after the shooter fires, no claim for an irregular target or targets must be permitted if either target was fired upon, when the irregularity claim is based solely upon an alleged "**QUICK PULL**", an alleged "**SLOW PULL**" or a deviation from the prescribed lines of flight. Otherwise if the shooter fires the result(s) must be recorded.



- 9.16.8.6**            **“NO BIRDS” must be declared PROVIDED THE SHOOTER HAS NOT FIRED** when:
- 9.16.8.6.1**           a double is thrown before the shooter’s call;
- 9.16.8.6.2**           a double is thrown after a period exceeding one (1) second;
- 9.16.8.6.3**           a target’s trajectory is irregular;
- 9.16.8.6.4**           there is an allowable malfunction of gun or cartridge of the first shot.
- 9.16.9**                **SIMULTANEOUS DISCHARGE**
- 9.16.9.1**            The double must be declared **“NO BIRD(S)”** when two (2) shots are discharged simultaneously by a shooter a maximum of two (2) times in a round.
- 9.16.9.2**            If a shooter has a third or subsequent occurrence in the same round, the targets must be scored **“LOST”** and **“LOST”** whether the target(s) were hit or not.
- 9.16.9.3**            If after a simultaneous discharge the Referee agrees with the shooter that the gun is in need of repair, then action may be taken as in **Rule 9.8.6.1 or 9.8.6.2**.
- 9.16.10**            **“LOST” TARGET**
- 9.16.10.1**           A target(s) must be declared **“LOST”** when:
- 9.16.10.1.1**        it is not **“HIT”** (see **Rule 9.10.4**) ;
- 9.16.10.1.2**        it is only “dusted” and no visible piece is broken from it;
- 9.16.10.1.3**        a shooter, for no permitted reason, does not shoot at a regular double for which he has called, the targets must be declared **“LOST”** and **“LOST”**;
- 9.16.10.1.4**        if due to a malfunction of gun or cartridge, the shooter is unable to fire his first shot and he opens the gun or touches the safety catch before the Referee has inspected the gun, the targets will be declared **“LOST”** and **“LOST”**;
- 9.16.10.1.5**        if a malfunction occurs on the second shot and the shooter opens the gun or touches the safety catch before the Referee has inspected the gun, the result of the shot at the first target must be scored according to the result and the second target declared **“LOST”**;
- 9.16.10.1.6**        if a shooter suffers a third or subsequent malfunction of gun or cartridge in that round on the first shot and cannot fire the second barrel, the double must be scored **“LOST”** and **“LOST”**;



- 9.16.10.1.7** the shooter fails to fire his second shot because the safety has slipped to the "safe" position by recoil of the first shot, or any reason attributable to the fault of the shooter, the result of the first shot must be scored and the second target declared **"LOST"**;
- 9.16.10.1.8** if a shot is discharged involuntarily after the shooter has called for the targets but before the targets appear and he shoots the second shot, the first target shall be recorded **"LOST"** and the second target must be scored according to the result of the second shot.;
- 9.16.10.1.8.1** if a shot is discharged involuntarily after the shooter has called for the targets but before the targets appear and the shooter does not shoot a second shot then the first target shall be scored **"LOST"** and the double must be repeated to determine the result of the second shot only.
- 9.16.10.1.8.2** for a second or subsequent involuntary discharge in the same round the targets must be declared **"LOST"** and **"LOST"**
- 9.16.10.1.8.3** a shooter fails to fire at the second target without an allowable reason, the result of the first shot must be recorded and the second target declared **"LOST"**;
- 9.16.10.1.8.4** If the shooter shoots at the first target but an allowable malfunction of gun or cartridge prevents the firing of the second shot, the result of the first shot must be recorded **"HIT"** or **"LOST"** and the double repeated to determine the result of the second shot only.
- 9.17.0** **RULES for SKEET**
- 9.17.1** **CONDUCT OF A ROUND OF SKEET**
- 9.17.1.1** The squad must assemble on the range with sufficient ammunition and all equipment necessary to complete the round. The Referee must take charge and when all preliminary procedures are completed (names, numbers, Assistant Referees, viewing of targets, test firing etc.) give the command **"START"**.



**9.17.2 METHOD**

**9.17.2.1** The members of the squad must gather safely near Station 1 ready to shoot. The first shooter must move onto Station 1, load the gun with one (1) cartridge only, adopt the **READY POSITION** (see **Rule 9.17.10**) and call clearly "**PULL**", "**LOS**", "**GO**", or some other signal or command, after which a regular target from the high house must be thrown within an indefinite period varying randomly from zero (0) to a maximum of three (3) seconds (see **Rule 6.3.22.6, 9.17.9.2.1 and 9.17.9.2.2**).

**9.17.2.1.1** When the result of the shot is known, the first shooter must remain on the Station, adopt the **READY POSITION**, and load the gun with two (2) cartridges, call and fire at a regular double.

**9.17.2.1.2** When the results of both shots are known the first shooter must leave the Station (see **Rule 9.17.3**).

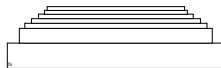
**9.17.2.2** The second shooter must then do likewise, followed by the third shooter and so on until all the members of the squad have each shot the required sequence on Station 1.

**9.17.2.3** Shooter No.1 must then move onto Station 2 and shoot the required number of targets in the required sequence followed in turn by each member of the squad. This rotation will continue until all the required Stations have been shot by all members of the squad.

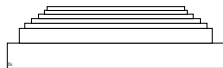
**9.17.2.3.1 Target Shooting Sequence for Qualification and Finals Rounds**

<b>Station</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Order</b>
<b>1</b>	Single	High
	Double	High – Low
<b>2</b>	Single	High
	Double	High – Low
<b>3</b>	Single	High
	Double	High - Low
<b>4</b>	Single	High
	Single	Low
	Double	High – Low
	Double	Low - High
<b>5</b>	Single	Low
	Double	Low - High
<b>6</b>	Single	Low
	Double	Low - High
<b>7</b>	Double	Low - High
<b>8</b>	Single	High
	Single	Low





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- 9.17.2.4 Only one (1) shot may be fired at each target.
- 9.17.3 **MOVING ON TO STATIONS**
- 9.17.3.1 No shooter in the squad may advance to the Station before his shooting turn, before the Referee's order to shoot or before the previous shooter has completed his shooting and has left the Station.
- 9.17.3.2 No shooter having shot on one Station may proceed toward the next Station:
- 9.17.3.2.1 until all members of the squad have completed their shooting on that Station;
- 9.17.3.2.2 in such a way as to interfere with another shooter;
- 9.17.3.2.3 in such a way as to impede the duties of the match officials.
- 9.17.3.3 **Gun Safety**
- 9.17.3.3.1 All guns must be kept open and empty when moving to or waiting to move to another Station.
- 9.17.3.4 **Notes on Station 8:** when the squad advances to Station 8, they must stand in their shooting order behind the Referee who should be positioned approximately five (5) meters from Station 8 on an imaginary line drawn between the centers of Station 8 and Station 4.
- 9.17.3.4.1 After the Referee has declared "**START**" each shooter in turn must:
- 9.17.3.4.1.1 take position for the **HIGH** house target ;
- 9.17.3.4.1.2 load the gun with one (1) cartridge only;
- 9.17.3.4.1.3 adopt the **READY** position;
- 9.17.3.4.1.4 call for the target;
- 9.17.3.4.1.5 shoot at the high house target **then**;
- 9.17.3.4.1.6 turn clockwise (to the right, in the direction of the target crossing post) **and only then, after completing the turn**:
- 9.17.3.4.1.7 take position for the **LOW** house target;
- 9.17.3.4.1.8 load the gun with one (1) cartridge only;
- 9.17.3.4.1.9 adopt the **READY** position;
- 9.17.3.4.1.10 call for the target;
- 9.17.3.4.1.11 shoot at the low house target;



**9.17.3.4.1.12** when the result of this last shot is known, the shooter must leave the Station and move to the rear of the line of shooters who have still to shoot. Each shooter will do the same in succession.

**9.17.3.5 Leaving the Range**

**9.17.3.5.1** No shooter may leave the shooting range until all the members of the squad have completed their shooting and signed the score sheet, or the Referee has given permission.

**9.17.4 CARTRIDGES LOADING SEQUENCE**

**9.17.4.1** On Station 8 for both the High and the Low targets and other Stations where only one (1) single is to be shot, the gun must be loaded with one (1) cartridge only.

**9.17.4.2** On all other Stations where two (2) single targets are to be shot, two (2) cartridges must be loaded before calling for the first single target.

**9.17.4.3** During singles target shooting on Stations which require the gun to be loaded with two (2) cartridges, the shooter must not open the gun after calling for, or shooting at the first of the singles before calling for the second target.

**9.17.4.4** If after calling for the target(s), inadvertently or deliberately, the shooter opens the gun he must receive a warning for the first occurrence. For a second or subsequent occurrence in the same round the target(s) must be declared "**LOST**".

**9.17.4.5** In case a shooter forgets to load the second barrel in singles and after calling for or shooting at the first target remembers, and either opens his gun to load or he raises his hand to ask permission of the Referee to load his gun, the target will be declared "**LOST**".

**9.17.5 TIME LIMITS**

**9.17.5.1** After the Referee has given the signal to "**START**", or after the previous shooter has left the Station, within (15) seconds a shooter must:

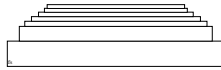
**9.17.5.1.1** stand with both feet entirely within the Station boundaries;

**9.17.5.1.2** take position ;

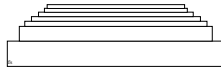
**9.17.5.1.3** load the gun;

**9.17.5.1.4** adopt the **READY** position (see **Rule 9.17.10.**);

**9.17.5.1.5** call for the first target in the required sequence for that Station.



- 9.17.5.2** When a further single target and/or a double is to be fired at from the same Station this should be completed in the shortest time possible but not to exceed ten (10) seconds between shooting at the first single target and calling for the second single target and a further ten (10) seconds between shooting at the second (or only single) target and calling for the double.
- 9.17.6 VIEWING of TARGETS**
- 9.17.6.1** The first squad on each range and on each day of competition may on Station 1, see one (1) regular target from each trap prior to the start of the round.
- 9.17.6.2** If the Referee declares a “**NO BIRD**“, the shooter may also ask to have one (1) trial target thrown after each irregular target, or one (1) trial double thrown after an irregular double, provided the irregular target was not fired upon or both targets of an irregular double were not fired upon.
- 9.17.6.3 Interruption**
- If a round of shooting is interrupted for more than five (5) minutes because of a technical malfunction that is not the fault of a shooter, before the competition resumes the squad must be allowed to view one (1) regular target from each trap.
- 9.17.7 SIGHTING on the RANGES**
- 9.17.7.1 Sighting**
- 9.17.7.1.1** Aiming exercises with a closed but empty gun may be conducted immediately before a round on Stations 1, 2 and 3 only but only with the permission of the Referee. A shooter is not permitted to go beyond Station 3 prior to the start of the round.
- 9.17.7.2** After the Referee has ordered “**START**“, only on Station 1 and 8 before calling for the target(s), is the shooter permitted to raise the gun to the shoulder and sight for a few seconds. The shooter must then return to the **READY** position (described in **Rule 9.17.10.**) before calling for the target(s).
- 9.17.8 TARGET DISTANCES and ELEVATIONS**
- 9.17.8.1 Jury Check**
- Skeet traps must be set before the start of competitions according to the specifications in **Rule 6.3.22.3.4** The settings must be examined, approved and sealed by the Jury prior to each day of competition.
- 9.17.8.2 Irregular Trajectory**



Any target flying along a path other than that specified in angle, elevation or distance must be considered irregular.

## **9.17.9**

### **TIMER**

#### **9.17.9.1**

The traps must be operated by an electrical-mechanical or an acoustic-mechanical system which is so installed as to allow the operator to see and hear the shooters.

#### **9.17.9.2**

For all ISSF supervised competitions an automatic timer must be used (see **Rule 6.3.22.6**).

#### **9.17.9.2.1**

This device must allow for the release of the targets within an indefinite period varying randomly from instant release up to a maximum of three (3) seconds after the shooter has called for the target(s).

#### **9.17.9.2.2**

**Note:** If an acoustic (microphone) target release system is to be used, it must be so constructed as to randomly insert a delay of 0.2 seconds (to mimic a Referee's reaction time) to 3 seconds. (see **Rule 6.3.22.6**)

#### **9.17.9.3**

The release device must be so constructed that only one (1) button (or switch) must be used to release the double targets.

## **9.17.10**

### **READY POSITION**

#### **9.17.10.1**

At the moment the shooter calls and until the target(s) appears the competitor must stand in the **READY** position with:

##### **9.17.10.1.1**

both feet entirely within the shooting Station boundaries;

##### **9.17.10.1.2**

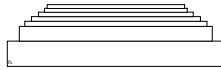
holding the gun with both hands (see Figure 1) ;

##### **9.17.10.1.3**

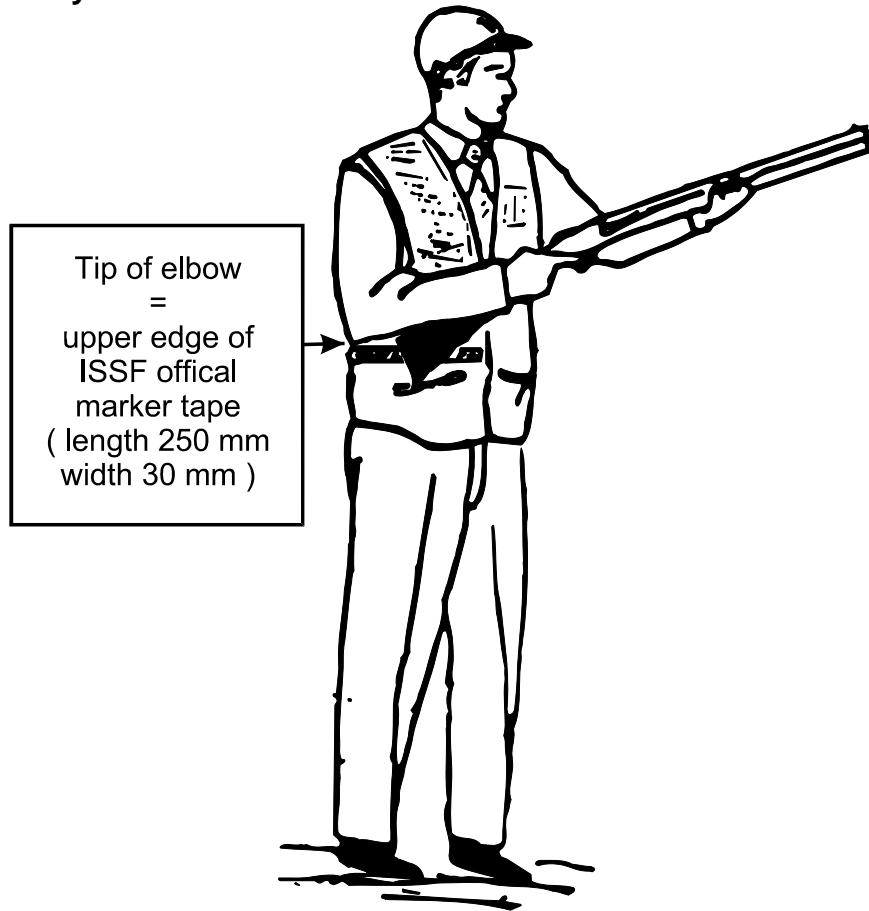
the gun stock in contact with the body;

##### **9.17.10.1.4**

the toe of the stock on or below the ISSF Official Marker Tape and clearly visible to the Referee standing in the correct position.



### 9.17.10.1.5 Ready Position



### 9.17.11 MARKER TAPE

9.17.11.1 To aid the Referee in controlling the position of the gun the ISSF Official Marker Tape must be worn. The ISSF Official Marker Tape being:

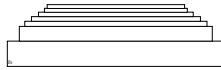
9.17.11.1.1 250mm long, 30mm wide and of yellow color with a black border.

**USA**  
9.17.11.1.1A At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, a marker tape may be used that is not the official "ISSF" color. The tape should be a contrasting color from the shooting vest.

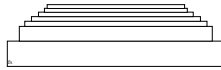
9.17.11.1.2 **this must be permanently affixed** on the appropriate side of the outer garment.

### 9.17.11.2 Marker Tape Check

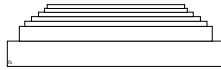
9.17.11.2.1 The Jury must implement a program during the hours of official training to check the position of all competitor's official marker tapes.



- 9.17.11.2.2**      **The correct position of the Marker Tape must be checked as follows:**
- 9.17.11.2.2.1**      any pockets of the outer garment must be empty;
- 9.17.11.2.2.2**      the trigger arm, touching the body, must then be bent into the fully closed upward angled position with no upward lift of the shoulders;
- 9.17.11.2.2.3**      the Marker Tape must be affixed permanently, horizontally below the tip of the elbow (see drawing 9.17.10.1.5). An indelible mark must be made on the shooting vest below the Marker Tape.
- 9.17.11.2.3**      All illegal markers will be required to be properly positioned and subjected to re-check.
- 9.17.12**            **REFUSED TARGET**
- 9.17.12.1**            A shooter may refuse a target if:
- 9.17.12.1.1**            a target is not released within the proper time (see Note)
- 9.17.12.1.2**            in a “double” the targets are not released simultaneously;
- 9.17.12.1.3**            the shooter is visibly disturbed;
- 9.17.12.1.4**            the Referee agrees that a target was irregular because of a faulty trajectory.
- 9.17.12.1.5**            **Note:** Following or pointing with the gun at a "slow" or "fast" pull target without shooting is not permitted. **Rule violations 9.13.3.4.1.5** will apply.
- 9.17.12.2**            **Procedure by Shooter**
- 9.17.12.2.1**            The shooter refusing a target must indicate this by changing his READY position, opening the gun and raising an arm. The Referee must then give his decision.
- 9.17.13**             **“NO BIRD”**
- 9.17.13.1**             A “**NO BIRD**” target is one which is not thrown according to these Rules.
- 9.17.13.2**             The “**NO BIRD**” decision is always the Referee’s responsibility.
- 9.17.13.3**             A target declared “**NO BIRD**” by the Referee must always be repeated whether hit or not.

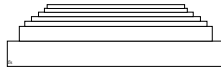


- 9.17.13.4** A Referee should attempt to call **“NO BIRD”** before the shooter fires. However, if the Referee calls **“NO BIRD”** as, or as soon as possible after the shooter has fired, the Referee’s decision must stand and the target(s) must be repeated regardless of whether the target(s) were **“HIT”** or not.
- 9.17.13.5** **A “NO BIRD” (or “NO BIRDS”) must be declared EVEN IF THE SHOOTER HAS FIRED** when:
- 9.17.13.5.1** a “broken” target emerges;
- 9.17.13.5.2** a target of a distinctly different color from that of the others being used in the competition or official training is thrown;
- 9.17.13.5.3** two (2) targets are thrown in “singles”;
- 9.17.13.5.4** a target is thrown from the wrong trap house;
- 9.17.13.5.5** a shooter shoots out of turn;
- 9.17.13.5.6** a shooter suffers a simultaneous discharge no more than twice in a round;
- 9.17.13.5.7** the shooter’s **READY** position is incorrect and the shooter has not received a previous warning in that round (see **Rule 9.13.3.4.1.3**) ;
- 9.17.13.5.8** the Referee detects an initial violation of the time limit (see **Rule violations 9.13.3.4.1.2**);
- 9.17.13.5.9** the Referee is satisfied that the shooter was visibly disturbed by some external cause, after calling for the target(s) ;
- 9.17.13.5.10** the Referee, for some reason, cannot decide whether the target was **“HIT”** , **“LOST”** or **“NO BIRD”** In this case the Referee must always consult the Assistant Referees before making a final decision;
- 9.17.13.5.11** the Referee detects an initial violation of the shooter's foot position in a round (see **Rule violations 9.13.3.4.1.1**).
- 9.17.13.5.12** a shooter suffers an allowable malfunction of gun or cartridge.
- 9.17.13.6** **A “NO BIRD” must be declared PROVIDED THE SHOOTER HAS NOT FIRED** when:
- 9.17.13.6.1** a target is thrown before the shooter’s call;
- 9.17.13.6.2** a target is thrown after a period exceeding three (3) seconds;
- 9.17.13.6.3** a target’s trajectory is irregular;
- 9.17.13.6.4** there is an allowable malfunction of gun or cartridge.
- 9.17.13.7** **Additional “NO BIRD” Rules applying to “Doubles”**



- 9.17.13.7.1** Both targets must be declared **“NO BIRDS”** and a repeat double thrown, to determine the result of both shots when:
- 9.17.13.7.1.1** either target is irregular (see Note) ;
  - 9.17.13.7.1.2** a single target is thrown in “doubles”;
  - 9.17.13.7.1.3** the first shot breaks both targets (a shooter is permitted only two (2) attempts on any one Station, if the same situation occurs for a third time the first target must declared a **“HIT”** and the second **“LOST”**;
  - 9.17.13.7.1.4** fragments from the first target break the second target;
  - 9.17.13.7.1.5** the targets collide;
  - 9.17.13.7.1.6** the shooter suffers an allowable malfunction of gun or cartridge and is unable to fire the first shot;
  - 9.17.13.7.1.7** both shots are fired simultaneously (see **Rule 9.17.14**).
  - 9.17.13.7.1.8** **Note:** Unless the Referee calls **“NO BIRD(s)”** before, as, or immediately after the shooter fires, no claim for an irregular target or targets must be permitted if either target was fired upon, when the irregularity claim is based solely upon an alleged **“QUICK PULL”**, an alleged **“SLOW PULL”** or a deviation from the prescribed lines of flight. Otherwise if the shooter fires the result(s) must be recorded.
- 9.17.14** **SIMULTANEOUS DISCHARGE**
- 9.17.14.1** The single or double must be declared **“NO BIRD(S)”** when two (2) shots are discharged simultaneously by a shooter a maximum of two (2) times in a round.
  - 9.17.14.2** If a shooter has a third or subsequent occurrence in the same round when shooting at a single target, it must be scored **“LOST”**.
  - 9.17.14.3** If a shooter has a third or subsequent occurrence in the same round when shooting at "doubles", the targets must be scored **“LOST”** and **“LOST”**.
  - 9.17.14.4** If after a simultaneous discharge the Referee agrees with the shooter that the gun is in need of repair, then action may be taken as in **Rules 9.8.6.1 or 9.8.6.2 (malfunction)**.
- 9.17.15** **“LOST” TARGET**
- 9.17.15.1** A target(s) must also be declared **“LOST”** when:
    - 9.17.15.1.1** it is not **“HIT”** (see **Rule 9.10.4**);
    - 9.17.15.1.2** it is **“HIT”** outside the boundaries;





- 9.17.15.1.3** It is only "dusted" and no visible piece is broken from it;
- 9.17.15.1.4** a shooter, for no permitted reason, does not shoot at a regular target for which he has called;
- 9.17.15.1.5** the shooter is unable to fire his gun because he has not released the safety or has forgotten to load;
- 9.17.15.1.6** after a malfunction of gun or cartridge, a shooter opens the gun or touches the safety catch before the Referee has inspected the gun;
- 9.17.15.1.7** a shooter suffers a third or subsequent malfunction of gun or cartridge in that round;
- 9.17.15.1.8** a shooter's **READY** position is not according to **Rule 9.17.10** and the shooter has been warned once already in the same round (see **Rule violations 9.13.3.4.1.3**) ;
- 9.17.15.1.9** the time limit is violated and the shooter has been warned once already in the same round;
- 9.17.15.1.10** in singles, a shot is discharged involuntarily after the shooter has called for the target but before the target(s) appears
- 9.17.15.1.11** the shooter's foot is violated and the shooter has been warned once already in the same round.
- 9.17.15.1.12** If a shooter opens his gun between singles (except on Station 8), and has had a previous warning in the same round the target must be declared "**LOST**".
- 9.17.15.2** **Additional "LOST" Target Rules Applying to "Doubles"**  
In addition to **Rule 9.17.15.1 (above)**, the following must also apply in the case of "doubles":
- 9.17.15.2.1** if a shooter misses the first target in a double and suffers an allowable malfunction on the second shot, the first target must be declared "**LOST**" and the double repeated to establish the result of the second shot only. Likewise if the shooter breaks the first target with the first shot it must be declared "**HIT**" and the double repeated to establish the result of the second shot only.
- 9.17.15.2.2** each target in a "double" must be declared "**LOST**" and "**LOST**" when:
- 9.17.15.2.2.1** a shooter, for no permitted reason, fails to fire at a the first target of a regular double for which he has called;
- 9.17.15.2.2.2** a shooter fires at both targets in inverse order;



**9.17.15.2.2.3** a shooter misses the first target of the double with the first shot and suffers a third or subsequent malfunction of gun or cartridge in that round which prevents the firing of the second shot.

**9.17.15.2.3** if a shooter misses the first target in a double and accidentally hits the second target with that same shot; the first target must be declared “**LOST**” and the double repeated to record the result of the second shot only. The shooter is permitted two (2) attempts on any one Station in a round. If the same situation occurs for a third time, the results must be recorded as “**LOST**” and “**LOST**”.

**9.17.15.2.4** if a shot is discharged involuntarily after the shooter has called for the targets but before the targets appear, the first target shall be recorded “**LOST**” and the double must be repeated to determine the result of the second target only.

**9.17.15.2.4.1** the shooter must shoot at both targets in the repeated double.

**9.17.15.2.4.2** for a second or subsequent involuntary discharge in the same round the targets must be declared “**LOST**” and “**LOST**”.

## **9.18.0 FINALS**

### **9.18.1 Shotgun Events in the Olympic Games Program**

<b>EVENT</b>	<b>MEN</b> (Qualification + Finals)	<b>WOMEN</b> (Qualification + Finals)
<b>Trap</b>	125 (5 x 25) + Final (25)	75 (3 x 25) + Final (25)
<b>Double Trap</b>	150 (3 x 50) + Final (50)	-
<b>Skeet</b>	125 (5 x 25) + Final (25)	75 (3 x 25) + Final (25)

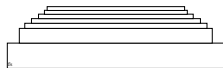
**9.18.1.1** The normal Technical Rules for each event must apply also to these same events in the Olympic Games except where here shown.

### **9.18.2 NUMBER OF FINALISTS IN EACH EVENT**

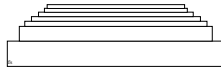
**9.18.2.1** Six (6) competitors will take part in each event Finals.

### **9.18.3 ORDER OF SHOOTING IN THE FINAL**

**9.18.3.1** Each finalist will shoot in the order as decided by their qualification score. The shooter with the highest qualification score will shoot at position No.6, the next highest at No.5 and so on (6-5-4-3-2-1).



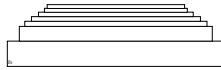
- 9.18.3.2** Shooters entering the Finals with tied scores will have their shooting order determined according to the “**Count Back**” rule (see **Rule 9.12.2**).
- 9.18.3.3** The shooting order of shooters with perfect scores must be decided by the Jury drawing lots.
- 9.18.4** **RANGE COMMANDS**
- 9.18.4.1** **All range commands will be given in the English language.**
- 9.18.5** **REPORTING TO THE RANGE FOR THE FINALS**
- 9.18.5.1** Team Leaders are responsible for ensuring that their shooters are presented to the Jury in the designated preparation area at least ten (10) minutes before the scheduled starting time, properly dressed and equipped with all that is necessary to shoot in the Finals.
- 9.18.6** **STARTING TIME**
- 9.18.6.1** As printed in the official shooting program.
- 9.18.6.2** Any alterations to this published time must be given to the Team Leaders concerned as soon as possible.
- 9.18.6.3** A separate notice must be displayed on the Finals range and the official information board.
- 9.18.6.4** A public announcement must be made giving notice of the amended times.
- 9.18.7** **LATE OR ABSENT SHOOTER**
- 9.18.7.1** Any finalist who is not in his assigned position and ready to shoot at the official starting time must not be allowed to participate in the Final and will automatically be given the last place in the Finals results using his qualification score.
- 9.18.8** **COMPETITION PROCEDURES**
- 9.18.8.1** Except where otherwise shown in this section, the normal rules for Trap, Double Trap and Skeet will be applied for the appropriate Finals event (for the Skeet target shooting sequence, see Rule 9.17.2.3.1).
- 9.18.8.1.1** **Trap.** On Station 1 only, a shooter must not close the gun or prepare to shoot until the Referee, after a period of 10 to 12 seconds after the shooter on Station 5 has fired gives the command “**READY**”. The shooter's normal preparation time limit (see **Rule 9.14.3**) must then start.



- 9.18.8.1.2** Each shooter must load only one (1) cartridge and shoot at the target. If a shooter loads two (2) cartridges and fires a second shot, the target must be declared **"LOST"** whether or not it was **"HIT"** by either of the shots.
- 9.18.8.1.3** **Double Trap.** On Station 1 only, a shooter must not close the gun or prepare to shoot until the Referee, after a period of 10 to 12 seconds after the shooter on Station 5 has fired, gives the command **"READY"**. The shooter's normal preparation time limit (**see Rule 9.16.3**) must then start.
- 9.18.8.1.4** **Skeet Finals:** The first shooter in the squad must not move onto the next Station until the Referee, after a period of 20 seconds after the last shooter on the previous Station has fired, gives the command **"READY"**. The shooter's normal preparation time limit (**see Rule 9.17.5.1**) must then start.
- 9.18.9** **"FLASH" TARGETS**
- 9.18.9.1** In Finals events and any shoot-offs required after the Finals, "flash" targets containing colored powder of non-toxic material must be used.
- 9.18.9.2** **"Flash" Target "HIT"**
- 9.18.9.2.1** A target is declared **"HIT"** when it is shot at according to the rules when:
- 9.18.9.2.1.1** at least one (1) visible piece is broken from it or colored powder becomes visible after the shot is fired.
- 9.18.10** **MALFUNCTIONS OF SHOTGUN OR AMMUNITION**
- 9.18.10.1** If the Referee decides that a disabled shotgun, or malfunctioning of the shotgun or ammunition, is not the fault of the shooter, the Final must be temporarily postponed and the shooter given five (5) minutes time in which to repair the shotgun or obtain another approved gun, or replace his ammunition. After the expiry of the five (5) minutes the Final must continue.
- 9.18.10.2** **Number of Malfunctions**
- 9.18.10.2.1** The shooter is allowed a maximum of two (2) malfunctions during the Finals, including any shoot-off after the Finals, whether or not he has tried to correct the malfunction.
- 9.18.10.3** Any regular target(s) for which any further malfunction of shotgun or ammunition occurs will be declared **"LOST"** whether or not the shooter attempted to fire or not.
- 9.18.11** **PROTESTS**

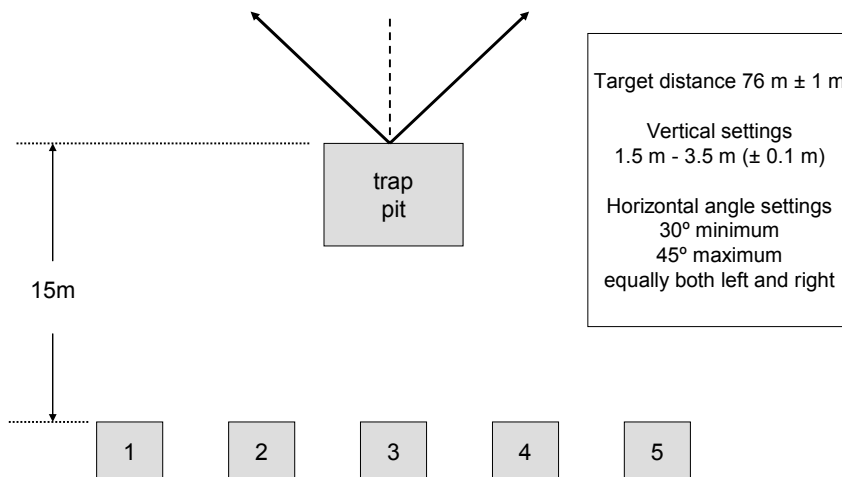


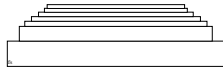
- 9.18.11.1** Any protest received will be decided immediately and the decision is final. (see **Rules 9.13.11 Protest and 9.13.12 Appeals**).
- 9.18.12** **“FINALS” RANGE EQUIPMENT FAILURE**
- 9.18.12.1** **Procedure**
- 9.18.12.1.1** If a malfunction of the Finals range equipment occurs, the completed shots at the stage of the breakdown will be scored as a sub-total and the following course of action applied:
- 9.18.12.1.1.1** if the equipment can be repaired within one (1) hour the remaining shots will be completed;
- 9.18.12.1.1.2** if it is decided that repairs cannot be completed within that time and it is possible to move to another range with the same setting within that hour, the Finals will be completed on this new range;
- 9.18.12.1.1.3** no protest against an uneven distribution of targets in Trap will be considered.
- 9.18.12.2** **Termination of Uncompleted Finals**
- 9.18.12.2.1** If the Finals cannot be continued on any suitable range by the end of one (1) hour after the breakdown the Jury must declare the Finals terminated.
- 9.18.12.3** **Ranking Procedure after an Uncompleted Finals**
- 9.18.12.3.1** The following ranking procedure will then apply:
- 9.18.12.3.1.1** the record of the shots taken in the Finals up to the point of breakdown must be examined;
- 9.18.12.3.1.2** at a point where all the shooters have shot at the same number of targets a “sub-score” will be recorded;
- 9.18.12.3.1.3** this “sub-score” plus the score of the qualification rounds will be the total for the event;
- 9.18.12.3.1.4** shooters with tied scores must have their ranking determined by the **“Count Back” Rule** (see **Rule 9.12.2**):
- 9.18.12.3.1.5** awards will then be made on this basis.
- 9.18.13** **TIED SCORES**
- 9.18.13.1** **Remaining after a Completed Finals**
- 9.18.13.1.1** Any shooters having shot the Finals and still having tied scores at the completion of the Finals will have their ties broken by a “shoot-off” (see **Rules 9.12.1.8 – 9.12.1.10**) according to rules for the event:



- 9.18.13.1.1.1**      **Trap Rule 9.12.6**
- 9.18.13.1.1.2**      **Double Trap Rule 9.12.8**
- 9.18.13.1.1.3**      **Skeet Rule 9.12.9**
- 9.18.14**              **FINAL RESULTS BULLETIN**
- 9.18.14.1**            The final results bulletin must be published as required in **Rule 9.11.5.3**
- USA**
- 9.18.14.2**            At USA Shooting sanctioned competitions, results and fees should be sent to the Competitions office within 30 days of the match. At major competitions (Nationals, etc.) scores will be posted on the USA Shooting website as soon as possible.
- 9.19.0**              **Figures and Tables**
- 9.19.1**              **Automatic Trap Target Angles**

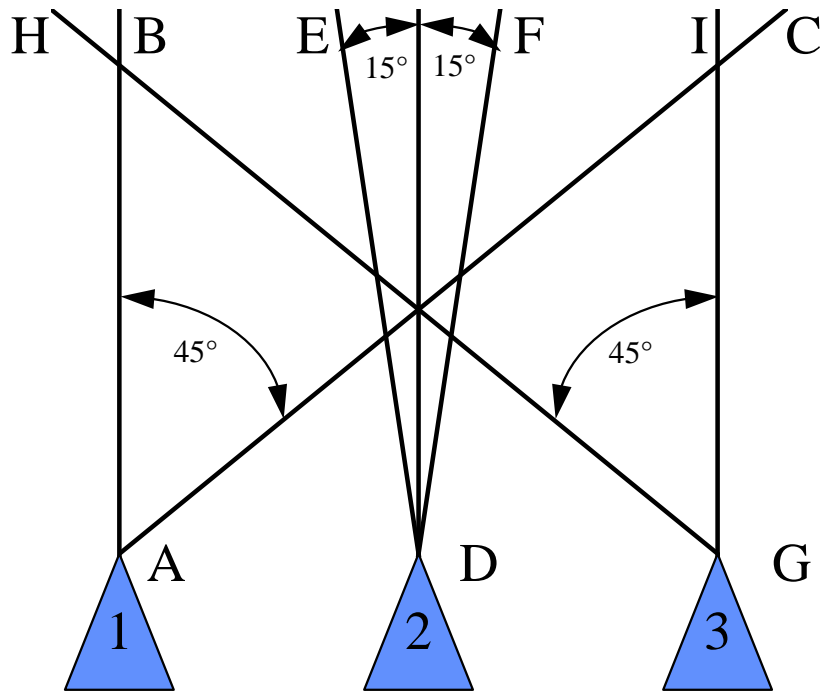
## AUTOMATIC TRAP





9.19.2

Trap Horizontal Angles



Maximum horizontal angles for first second and third trap in each group.

- Targets from machine No. 1 must fall in area A B C.
- Targets from machine No. 2 must fall in area D E F.
- Targets from machine No. 3 must fall in area G H I.







Table II									
Group	Number of Traps	Direction of trajectory from the Traps	Elevation trajectory at 10 m level ground	Length of trajectory for all traps	NOTE				
1	1	25 degrees to right	3.20 m	76 m +/- 1 m					
	2	5 degrees to left	1.80 m						
	3	40 degrees to left	2.00 m						
2	4	40 degrees to right	2.00 m		76 m +/- 1 m				
	5	0 degrees	3.00m						
	6	45 degrees to left	1.60 m						
3	7	45 degrees to right	1.50 m			76 m +/- 1 m			
	8	0 degrees	2.80 m						
	9	40 degrees to left	2.00 m						
4	10	15 degrees to right	1.50 m				76 m +/- 1 m		
	11	5 degrees to right	2.00 m						
	12	35 degrees to left	1.80 m						
5	13	40 degrees to right	1.80 m					76 m +/- 1 m	
	14	5 degrees to left	1.50 m						
	15	40 degrees to left	3.30 m						

Table III									
Group	Number of Traps	Direction of trajectory from the Traps	Elevation trajectory at 10 m level ground	Length of trajectory for all traps	NOTE				
1	1	30 degrees to right	2.50 m	76 m +/- 1 m					
	2	0 degrees	2.80 m						
	3	35 degrees to left	3.50 m						
2	4	45 degrees to right	1.50 m		76 m +/- 1 m				
	5	5 degrees to left	2.50 m						
	6	40 degrees to left	1.70 m						
3	7	30 degrees to right	2.80 m			76 m +/- 1 m			
	8	5 degrees to right	3.50 m						
	9	45 degrees to left	1.50 m						
4	10	45 degrees to right	2.30 m				76 m +/- 1 m		
	11	0 degrees	3.00 m						
	12	40 degrees to left	1.60 m						
5	13	45 degrees to right	2.00 m					76 m +/- 1 m	
	14	0 degrees	1.50 m						
	15	35 degrees to left	2.20 m						



Table IV									
Group	Number of Traps	Direction of trajectory from the Traps	Elevation trajectory at 10 m level ground	Length of trajectory for all traps	NOTE				
1	1	40 degrees to right	3.00 m	76 m +/- 1 m					
	2	10 degrees to right	1.50 m						
	3	30 degrees to left	2.20 m						
2	4	30 degrees to right	1.60 m		76 m +/- 1 m				
	5	10 degrees to left	3.00 m						
	6	35 degrees to left	2.00 m						
3	7	45 degrees to right	2.00 m			76 m +/- 1 m			
	8	0 degrees	3.30 m						
	9	20 degrees to left	1.50 m						
4	10	30 degrees to right	1.50 m				76 m +/- 1 m		
	11	5 degrees to left	2.00 m						
	12	45 degrees to left	2.80 m						
5	13	35 degrees to right	2.50 m					76 m +/- 1 m	
	14	0 degrees	1.60 m						
	15	30 degrees to left	3.00 m						

Table V									
Group	Number of Traps	Direction of trajectory from the Traps	Elevation trajectory at 10 m level ground	Length of trajectory for all traps	NOTE				
1	1	45 degrees to right	1.60 m	76 m +/- 1 m					
	2	0 degrees	3.00 m						
	3	45 degrees to left	2.00 m						
2	4	40 degrees to right	2.80 m		76 m +/- 1 m				
	5	10 degrees to left	1.50 m						
	6	45 degrees to left	2.00 m						
3	7	35 degrees to right	3.00 m			76 m +/- 1 m			
	8	5 degrees to left	1.80 m						
	9	40 degrees to left	1.50 m						
4	10	25 degrees to right	1.80 m				76 m +/- 1 m		
	11	0 degrees	1.60 m						
	12	30 degrees to left	3.40 m						
5	13	30 degrees to right	2.00 m					76 m +/- 1 m	
	14	10 degrees to right	2.40 m						
	15	15 degrees to left	1.80 m						



Table VI									
Group	Number of Traps	Direction of trajectory from the Traps	Elevation trajectory at 10 m level ground	Length of trajectory for all traps	NOT E				
1	1	40 degrees to right	2.00 m	76 m +/- 1 m					
	2	0 degrees	3.30 m						
	3	35 degrees to left	1.50 m						
2	4	35 degrees to right	2.50 m		76 m +/- 1 m				
	5	10 degrees to right	1.50 m						
	6	35 degrees to left	2.00 m						
3	7	35 degrees to right	2.00 m			76 m +/- 1 m			
	8	5 degrees to left	1.50 m						
	9	40 degrees to left	3.30 m						
4	10	45 degrees to right	1.50 m				76 m +/- 1 m		
	11	10 degrees to left	3.00 m						
	12	25 degrees to left	2.60 m						
5	13	25 degrees to right	2.40 m					76 m +/- 1 m	
	14	5 degrees to right	1.50 m						
	15	45 degrees to left	2.00 m						

Table VII									
Group	Number of Traps	Direction of trajectory from the Traps	Elevation trajectory at 10 m level ground	Length of trajectory for all traps	NOT E				
1	1	35 degrees to right	2.20 m	76 m +/- 1 m					
	2	5 degrees to left	3.00 m						
	3	20 degrees to left	3.10 m						
2	4	40 degrees to right	2.00 m		76 m +/- 1 m				
	5	0 degrees	3.50 m						
	6	45 degrees to left	2.80 m						
3	7	20 degrees to right	3.00 m			76 m +/- 1 m			
	8	0 degrees	2.00 m						
	9	40 degrees to left	2.20 m						
4	10	45 degrees to right	1.50 m				76 m +/- 1 m		
	11	5 degrees to right	2.00 m						
	12	35 degrees to left	1.80 m						
5	13	40 degrees to right	1.80 m					76 m +/- 1 m	
	14	5 degrees to left	1.50 m						
	15	45 degrees to left	2.00 m						

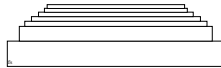
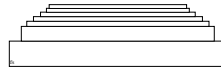


Table VIII					
Group	Number of Traps	Direction of trajectory from the Traps	Elevation trajectory at 10 m level ground	Length of trajectory for all traps	NOTE
1	1	25 degrees to right	3.00 m	76 m +/- 1 m	
	2	5 degrees to right	1.50 m		
	3	45 degrees to left	2.00 m		
2	4	40 degrees to right	1.50 m		
	5	0 degrees	3.00 m		
	6	45 degrees to left	2.80 m		
3	7	35 degrees to right	3.20 m		
	8	5 degrees to left	2.50 m		
	9	20 degrees to left	2.00 m		
4	10	45 degrees to right	1.80 m		
	11	0 degrees	1.50 m		
	12	30 degrees to left	3.40 m		
5	13	30 degrees to right	2.00 m		
	14	10 degrees to right	3.40 m		
	15	15 degrees to left	2.20 m		

Table IX					
Group	Number of Traps	Direction of trajectory from the Traps	Elevation trajectory at 10 m level ground	Length of trajectory for all traps	NOTE
1	1	40 degrees to right	3.50 m	76 m +/- 1 m	
	2	0 degrees	1.80 m		
	3	20 degrees to left	3.00 m		
2	4	15 degrees to right	3.20 m		
	5	10 degrees to left	1.50 m		
	6	35 degrees to left	2.00 m		
3	7	45 degrees to right	1.60 m		
	8	0 degrees	2.80 m		
	9	30 degrees to left	3.00 m		
4	10	30 degrees to right	2.00 m		
	11	5 degrees to left	2.00 m		
	12	15 degrees to left	3.00 m		
5	13	35 degrees to right	2.90 m		
	14	0 degrees	1.60 m		
	15	45 degrees to left	2.20 m		



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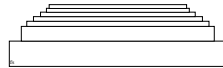


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USA  
SHOOTING  
RULEBOOK

Effective Jan. 1, 2007




# RANGE INCIDENT REPORT FORM

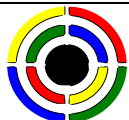
# IR

Incident Report Serial Number: (A record must be kept in Range Register)					
Date of Incident:		Time of Incident:			
Event:		Relay:		Firing Point:	
Competitor's Name:				Stage:	
Bib Number:		Country:		Series:	
Brief Details of Incident:					
Signature of Range Officer Initiating Report:		Printed Name:		Time:	
Signature of Range Jury Member		Printed Name:		Time:	
Signature of Classification Officer		Printed Name		Time:	
Signature of Classification Jury Member		Printed Name		Time:	
Signature of Ranking Technical Officer		Printed Name		Time:	
Score Amendment Reference			Ref:		

NOTE: When completed by the Range Officials, this form must be sent to the Classification Office immediately.

 <b>ISSF</b>	<b>CLASSIFICATION OFFICE SCORE PROTEST FORM</b>		<b>PR</b>
Event:			
Relay:		Elimination / Qualification:	
Preliminary Result Posted by (name):		Time:	
Protest Time ended at:		Time:	
There were NO Protests (name):		Results Confirmed	
OR...			
Protest Submitted (See Attached Protest Form)		Time Protest Received:	
Results NOT yet Confirmed			
Signature of Classification Officer:		Time:	
Signature of Classification Jury Member:		Time:	
Signature of Ranking Technical Officer:		Ref:	

NOTE: When completed by the Organizing Committee, this form should be sent to the Classification Office immediately.



ISSF

# 25 m Rapid Fire Pistol Men Malfunction Score Computation

# A

Stage & Relay	/	Series and	1 <sup>st</sup> / 2 <sup>nd</sup>	Time of Malfunction	
		Time Stage	8s / 6s / 4s		
Firing Point Number		Competitor's Name			
Bib Number		Nationality		Date	

**For ALLOWABLE malfunction insert "AM", for NON-ALLOWABLE insert "NAM 0", for UNFIRED SHOTS insert "0" (8.8.4.5.2.1.2):**

Shot:	Left Monitor	Monitor	Middle Monitor	Monitor	Right Monitor	Total
<b>Series:</b>						
<b>Competition</b>						
<b>Malfunction Repetition</b>						
<b>Final Score</b>						

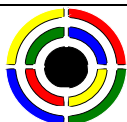
(Final Score equals the total of the lowest value score in each column 8.8.4.5.2.1.4)

If second part of a ten shot series, the total of the previous (first) five shots must be recorded; if not, leave blank.	Previous five shot score:		Correct Ten shot score:	
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Range Officer's Signature		Range Officer's Name (Printed)	
Range Jury Member's Signature		Range Jury Member's Name (Printed)	
Classification Officer's Signature		Classification Jury Member's Signature	
Confirmation of Manual Intervention of Computer Result at Ranking Computer		Technical Officer's Signature	
Classification Jury Member's Signature		Correction Reference Number	

NOTE : When completed by the Range Official and Jury Member, this form must be sent to the Classification Office immediately.





ISSF

# 25 m Pistol Women Precision / Rapid Fire Stage Malfunction Score Computation

# B

Relay		Series	1 <sup>st</sup> / 2 <sup>nd</sup> / 3 <sup>rd</sup> / 4 <sup>th</sup> / 5 <sup>th</sup> / 6 <sup>th</sup>			Time of Malfunction	
Firing Point Number		Competitor's Name					
Bib Number		Nationality		Date			
<b>For ALLOWABLE malfunction insert "AM", for NON-ALLOWABLE insert "NAM 0", for UNFIRED SHOTS insert "0" (8.8.4.5.2.2.3):</b>							
<b>Shot:</b> <b>Series:</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Competition</b>							
<b>Malfunction Completion</b>							
<b>Final Score</b>							
(Final Score is the total of the five shot-scores 8.8.4.5.2.2.4).							
<b>If second part of a ten shot series, the total of the previous (first) five shots must be recorded; if not, leave blank.</b>			<b>Previous five shot score:</b>		<b>Correct Ten shot score:</b>		
Range Officer's Signature			Range Officer's Name (Printed)				
Range Jury Member's Signature			Range Jury Member's Name (Printed)				
Classification Officer's Signature			Classification Jury Member's Signature				
Confirmation of Manual Intervention of Computer Result at Ranking Computer				Technical Officer's Signature			
Classification Jury Member's Signature				Correction Reference Number			

NOTE : When completed by the Range Official and Jury Member, this form must be sent to the Classification Office immediately.

# MEMORANDUM

TO: Whom it may Concern

FROM: Mary Smith, Director of Competitions

DATE: January 1, 2004

SUBJECT: USAS Rulebook Clarification, "Scoring using the Inner Gauge on the USAS 50"

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USAS Rulebook  
Page GTR 11  
Rule 6.3.2.2C

"The outward scoring gauge is recommended for use in scoring all shots in rings 4-10. See the next page graphics for proper use of the outward gauge.

The inward scoring gauge may also be used to score all shots.

Ten Ring Scoring using the INNER Gauge:

If the inward gauge is used to score the ten ring: The ten dot must totally be covered by the inward gauge to score a "10". If any of the dot is visible with the inward gauge inserted, the shot value is a "9".

Inner Ten Scoring using the INNER Gauge:

Any shot hole where the inner gauge completely covers the 10 dot and does not exceed the outside edge of the 8 ring, is scored as an inner 10."