

7 RIFLE RULES

FOR

10m Air Rifle Individual

10m Air Rifle Mixed Team

50m Rifle

300m Rifle

300m Standard Rifle

Team Events

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NOTE:

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

Throughout section 7, text in italics is not part of a Rule but is included to explain the “spirit and intent” of the relevant Rule to assist Athletes, Coaches and Juries to decide if the Rule applies in the given circumstance.

7.1 GENERAL

- 7.1.1 These Rules are part of the ISSF Technical Rules and apply to all Rifle events.
- 7.1.2 All athletes, 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 athlete to comply with the Rules.
- 7.1.3 When a Rule refers to right-handed athletes, the reverse of that Rule refers to left-handed athletes.
- 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 SAFETY

SAFETY IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE

ISSF Safety Rules are found in Rule 6.2.

7.3 RANGE AND TARGET STANDARDS

Target and target standards are found in Rule 6.3. Requirements for ranges and other facilities are found in Rule 6.4.

7.4 RIFLES AND AMMUNITION

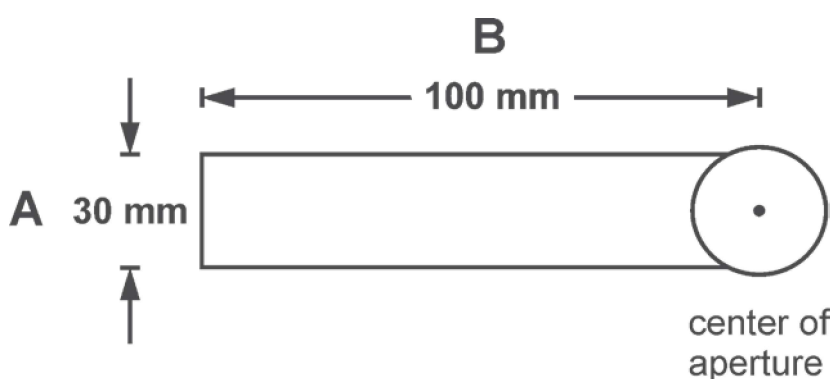
7.4.1 Standards for All Rifles

- 7.4.1.1 **Single Loader Rifles.** Only single shot rifles that must be manually loaded before each shot may be used, except that in the 300m Standard Rifle event a rifle that is legal for use in International Military Sport Council (CISM) 300m Rifle events may be used if it is checked by Equipment Control before the event.
- 7.4.1.2 **One Rifle Per Event.** Only one (1) rifle is allowed to be used in the Elimination, Qualification and Final Rounds of one (1) event. The action, barrel and stock may not be exchanged, except that a detachable butt-stock may be exchanged. Accessories attached to the action, barrel or stock may be exchanged. A rifle that becomes disabled may be replaced according to Rule 6.13.3, if the Jury approves.
- 7.4.1.3 **Movement or Oscillation Reduction Systems.** Any device, mechanism or system that actively reduces, slows or minimizes rifle oscillations or movements before the shot is released is prohibited.
- 7.4.1.4 **Pistol Grips.** The pistol grip for the right hand must be adapted or adjusted in such a way that it does not rest on the sling or on the left arm.
- 7.4.1.5 **Barrels** and extension tubes must not be perforated in any way. Compensators and muzzle breaks on the rifle are prohibited. Any construction or device inside the barrel or tube, other than rifling and chambering for the cartridge or pellet, is prohibited. Extension tubes must be inspected by Equipment Control when the athlete attends, either for pre-competition or re-checks.
- 7.4.1.6 **Sights** The front or rear sights may have light or tinted lenses or a polarizing filter, but the sights may not have any internal system of lenses that magnifies the sight picture. All such devices must display clearly visible identification, such as a red collar, to show that the lenses are non-magnifying.

The intent of this rule is to prohibit the use of any "system of lenses" that

would act as a telescope to magnify the sight picture seen by the athlete. The only exception to this is that an athlete who requires optical correction to see a clear sight picture is permitted to attach a single lens to the exterior of the rear sight but not to the interior. Additionally, the wearing of contact lenses or a natural lens replacement is allowed because these are essential for an athlete to see normally when not shooting and are not external attachments that are deliberately intended to magnify a sight picture;

- a) No Light enhancing system, optical sight, optical system or telescope may be attached to the rifle;
- b) A single corrective lens may be attached to the rear sight only; or the athlete may wear a corrective or tinted lens;
- c) Any aiming device programmed to activate the firing mechanism is prohibited;
- d) A blinder may be attached to the rifle or to the rear sight. The blinder must not be more than 30mm deep (A) nor extend further than 100mm (B) from the centre 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; and a prism or mirror device may be used when shooting from the right shoulder while aiming with the left eye, providing it does not have a magnifying lens system. It must not be used when shooting from the right shoulder when using the right eye, or vice-versa.



Rear Sight Blinder Diagram

e) On Air and Standard Rifles, the foresight tunnel must be circular in profile when viewed through the rear sight and not have an external shape or additions that can be used as a horizontal reference. Internal foresight elements containing a horizontal and/or vertical reference are allowed.

7.4.1.7 **Electronic triggers are allowed provided that:**

- a) All components are attached to and contained within the action or stock of the rifle so that the battery and wires are not visible externally;
- b) The trigger is operated by the right hand of a right-handed or the left hand of a left-handed athlete;
- c) All components are included when the rifle is submitted for inspection by Equipment Control; and
- d) The rifle with all components installed complies with the rules governing dimensions and weight for that event.

7.4.2 **Standards for 300m Standard Rifle and 10m Air Rifle**

Measurements stated in this rule are also illustrated in the RIFLE

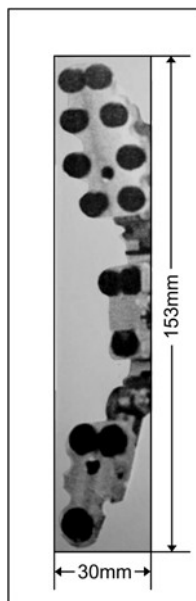
MEASUREMENTS DIAGRAM, 7.4.4.1 and in the RIFLE MEASUREMENTS TABLE, 7.4.4.2.

7.4.2.1 Definitions

The following definitions are included to eliminate any doubt as to the parts of the rifle referred to in the Rifle Rules.

- a) **Stock:** The basic frame of the rifle to which the barrel and action, sights, *pistol grip* and *butt-stock* are attached. On a traditional wooden-stock rifle, the stock would be of one piece and incorporate the *fore-end*, *cheek-piece*, *pistol grip* and *butt-stock*.
- b) **Butt-stock:** The part of the rifle between the *pistol grip* and the *butt-plate*. This is the rearmost extension of the stock and may be offset either side of the centre-line of the barrel. The lowest point of the butt-stock may not be more than 140mm below the centre-line of the barrel. This limit does not apply to wooden stocked rifles. The butt-stock may have an adjustable extension on which the butt-plate is mounted. This extension is not included in the 140mm lower limit.
- c) **Butt-plate:** The moveable end part of the *butt-stock* that normally rests against the athlete's shoulder when in the shooting position. The overall width must not exceed 30mm. The butt-plate may be moved up or down, offset to the right or left of the *butt-stock* centre-line and/or turned on the vertical and/ or horizontal axis, but no part of the outer edges may extend more than 30mm from the Butt-stock centre-line. If a multi-part butt-plate is used, each part may be turned either right or left but all adjustments must be contained within the overall width. The depth of curve must not exceed 20mm, (7.4.4.2.g), measured to the lowest point that is in contact with the shoulder.

A template with internal dimensions of 153mm x 30mm may be used to check the overall width of the butt-plate. The butt-plate is acceptable if it fits inside the template and no part is more than 30mm from the apparent centre-line of the butt-stock. The inside edge of the template should act as a reference point for the apparent centre-line.



- d) **Cheek piece:** The part of the rifle upon which the athlete rests his head or cheek. It may be an integral part of a wooden-stock rifle or an attachment that is adjustable up or down and laterally. If moved laterally, the outside edge must not be more than 40mm from the centre-line of the *butt-stock*. A soft

material can be applied to the cheek piece surface.

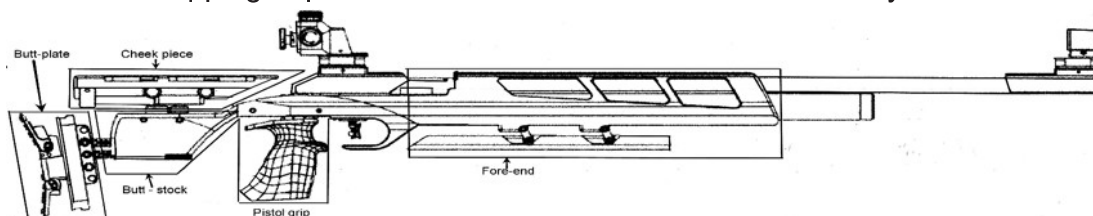
e) **Fore-end:** The forward part of the *Stock* below the barrel that contacts the supporting hand of the athlete. This may have an adjustable or removeable section to extend the depth, but those must provide a straight plane surface. It may be inclined, but the lowest point may not be more than 140mm below the centre line of the bore, nor must the width exceed 60mm. If the width of the adjustable section is wider than the upper part of the fore-end, it may be offset left or right but the outer edge must not be more than 30mm from the centre line of the barrel. Material that gives increased grip may not be added and it must not be anatomically formed.

Note: A fore-end extension is not a palm rest and is not contrary to Rule 7.6.1.3g, even if it is detachable

f) **The Pistol Grip:** The pistol grip must not extend laterally (to the side) more than 60mm from a vertical plane that is perpendicular to the centre-line of the barrel. The lowest point must not exceed 160mm from the centre-line of the barrel. Material that gives increased grip may not be added and it must not be anatomically formed.

“Anatomically formed” may be interpreted as “The addition or removal of material to or from an original grip as supplied by a manufacturer, to fit the hand of a specific athlete”. The intention is that the grip should be smooth, as per the diagram below, and not be moulded to the shape of individual fingers or thumb. Grips produced by 3-D printing or with a lattice construction are allowed provided they are not moulded to personally fit an athlete’s hand.

g) A thumb hole; thumb rest, palm rest, heel rest and spirit level are prohibited. A thumb rest is any protrusion or extension on the side of the pistol grip on which an athlete could rest the thumb of the trigger-hand. A heel rest is any protrusion or extension on the side of the pistol grip designed to prevent the hand from slipping. A palm rest is defined in Rule 7.4.5.2 and only allowed on 50m rifles.



Note: This diagram is intended to illustrate the position of the parts described in a) to g)

7.4.2.2 Weights

a) Barrel weights within a radius of 30mm from the centre of the barrel are permitted. Barrel weights may be moved along the barrel.

Weights added below the foresight are not regarded as barrel weights but are allowed provided that the overall weight of the rifle remains within the permitted maximum. This also applies to fixtures or mounting-adaptors fixed below the barrel to allow Scatt or similar devices to be attached. The actual devices, when attached in Finals, are not included in the overall weight.

(The zone where the fixture must be attached will be specified in a future ISSF publication).

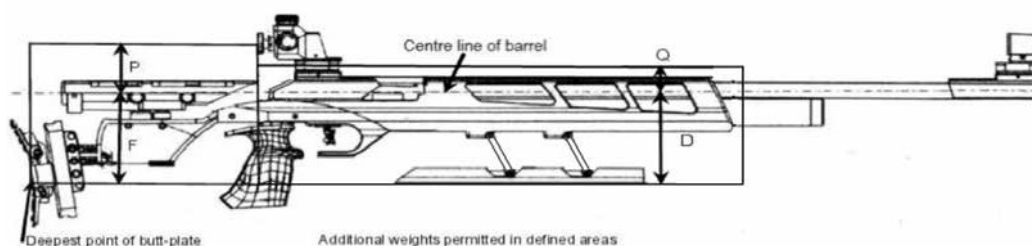
b) Any devices or weights projecting from the buttstock must be attached as a fixed part of the buttstock (screws or other fixation means). They must not

protrude sideways more than 25mm from centre line of buttstock or downwards more than 140mm measured from the centre line of the barrel (Rule 7.4.4.2 f).

c) Weights in addition to barrel weights may be attached to any part of the rifle but must be within the areas shown in the diagram or as in a) above. Weights on or in the lower part of the fore-end may not extend horizontally (laterally) further from the centre-line of the barrel than the distance of the maximum extension of the cheek-piece from the centre line of the barrel, (dimension J1). Weights in the butt-stock area cannot extend further to the rear than a line that is perpendicular to the deepest point of the butt-plate.

d) Weights must be rigidly attached to the rifle by semi-permanent means so that they cannot be accidentally dislodged or move position. The use of any type of visible adhesive tape to attach weights is prohibited. Manufactured metal weights, firmly attached to the rifle within the permitted areas shown on the diagram, are acceptable

Athletes are reminded that the image of athletes and their equipment, when being broadcast or photographed, must be in keeping with the presentation of an Olympic sport. Therefore, rifles and attachments should not look as if they are held together with adhesive tape, cable-ties, or other temporary means. Lead automobile wheel-balance weights are allowed, but large clusters are unsightly and should be concealed or avoided if possible.



See Rifle Measurements diagram 7.4.4.1 and Rifle Measurements Table 7.4.4.2 for all dimensions.

7.4.3 Standards for 300m Standard Rifle Only

All 300m Standard Rifles must conform to the specifications shown in the **Rifle Measurements Table** and with the following restrictions:


a) 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. A maximum of three (3) attempts to lift the weight are allowed. Any athlete whose rifle fails the test must be disqualified;

b) The same rifle must be used in all positions without change. The adjustment of the butt-plate and hand stop or the changing of front sight inserts or the adjustment of the rear sight or its eyepiece are permitted. The removal of the cheek piece during competition is permitted for barrel cleaning and bolt removal under supervision of the Jury; but its position must not be changed when it is replaced; Quick release fasteners are not permitted and must be removed from the rifle during all MATCH firing times

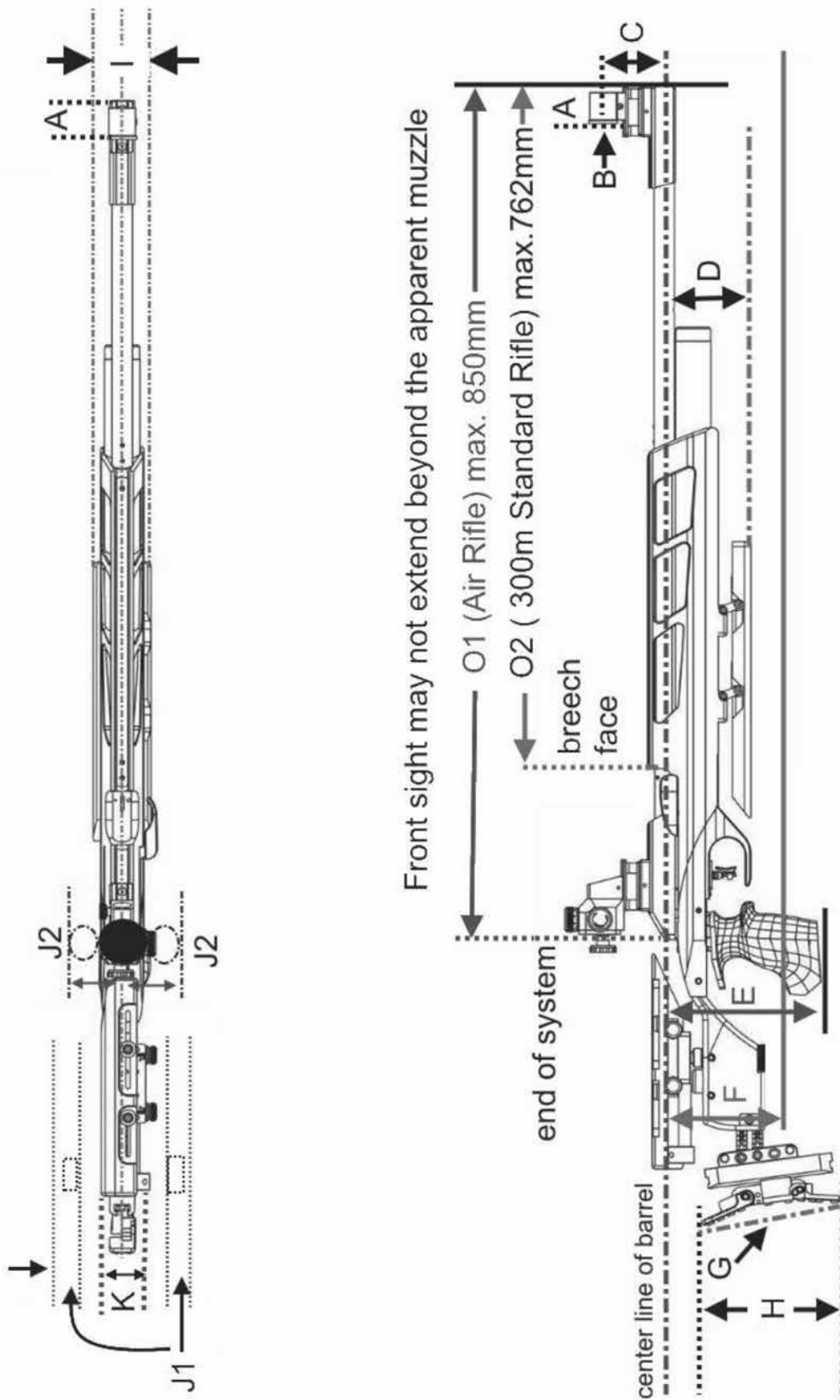
c) The overall length of the barrel including any extension tube, measured from the breech face to the apparent muzzle, must not exceed 762mm.

7.4.4 Standards for 10m Air Rifle Only

Any type of compressed air or gas rifle that conforms to the specifications in the **Rifle Measurements Table** and the following additional restrictions:

- a) The total length of the air rifle system measured from the back end of the mechanism to the apparent muzzle must not exceed 850mm; and
- b) The front sight may not extend beyond the apparent muzzle.
- c) Any Air Rifle must not exceed 7.5 joule and must bear this mark 

7.4.4.1 Rifle Measurements diagram (Air and Standard rifles)



7.4.4.2 Rifle Measurements Table

Measurements for dimensions C, D, E, F, J1, J2, P and Q are from the centre-line of the bore.

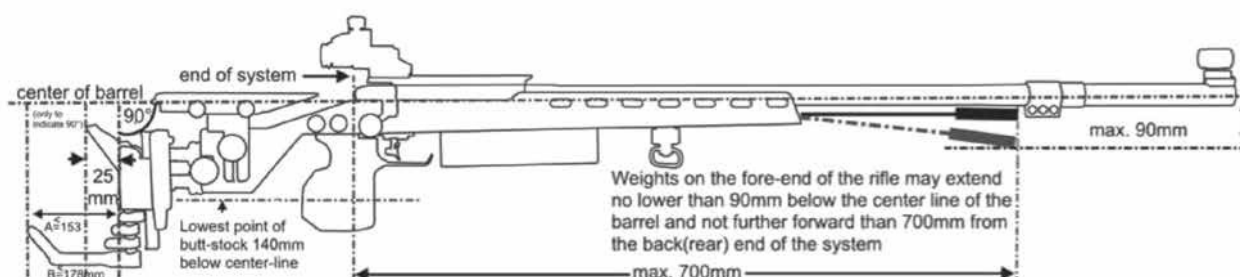
Key	RIFLE FEATURE	300m Standard Rifle	Air Rifle
A	Length of front sight tunnel	50mm	50mm
B	External diameter of front sight tunnel, which must be circular in profile.	25mm	25mm
C	Distance from centre of the front sight ring or top of post to centre of bore	80mm	80mm
D	Depth of fore-end	140mm	140mm
E	Lowest point of pistol grip	160mm	160mm
F	Lowest point of butt-stock between the pistol grip and the butt-plate (does not apply to wooden stocked rifles) Maximum depth of additional weights.	140mm	140mm
G	Depth of curve of butt-plate	20mm	20mm
H	Heel to toe length of butt-plate	153mm	153mm
I	Maximum thickness (breadth) of fore-end	60mm	60mm
J1	Maximum distance of cheek-piece from a vertical plane through the centre-line of the barrel	40mm	40mm
J2	Maximum distance of any part of the pistol grip from a vertical plane through the centre-line of barrel	60mm	60mm
K	Offset of the butt-plate as measured from the left or right edge of the butt-plate to butt-stock centre (7.4.2.1)	30mm	30mm
L	Trigger weight	1500 grams minimum	Free
M	Weight with sights (and hand stop 300m)	5.5kg	5.5kg
N	The front sight must not extend beyond the apparent muzzle of the rifle	Must not extend	Must not extend
01	Air Rifle: Total length of the Air Rifle system		850mm
02	Standard Rifle: The overall length of the barrel including extension (from the muzzle to the breech face)	762mm	
P	Maximum height of weights behind rear sights	60mm	60mm
Q	Maximum height of weights between the front and rear sights	30mm	30mm

7.4.5 Standards for 50m Rifles

All rifles chambered for rimfire 5.6mm (.22" cal.) long rifle cartridges are permitted. These Rules cannot proscribe all possible combinations of attachments which may be fitted to rifles, such as additional sights, etc., but the "spirit and intent", (as per Rule 6.8.13) of this rule is that 50m rifles should have the general appearance as the diagram below, i.e., only one set of sights, buttstock, palm-rest or extendable fore-end etc., may be fitted to a rifle at a time. This does not prevent these items being swapped during any stage of

competition.

- a) The weight of the rifle for men and women may not exceed 8.0kg with all accessories used, including the palm rest and hand stop;
- b) Weights on or in the lower part of the stock or buttstock, may not extend horizontally (laterally) further from the centre-line of the barrel than the distance of the maximum extension of the cheek-piece from the centre-line of the barrel;
- c) Weights cannot extend further to the rear than a line perpendicular to the deepest point in the butt-plate;
- d) Weights attached to the butt-stock must be rigidly attached and may not be fixed using visible adhesive tape or other temporary means.
- e) Weights on the rifle fore-end may extend no lower than 90mm below the centre-line of the barrel and not further forward than 700mm from the back (rear) end of the system; Any such weight must be incapable of being converted into a bipod for use in supporting the rifle, when placed down after shooting or between positions in the 3-Position events.
- f) Extension tubes, accessories and fittings intended to attach Scatt or other devices for the fixing or raising of foresights may be attached to the barrel in front of the fore-end but the rifle must remain within the maximum permitted weight. The actual devices, if attached in Finals, are to be disregarded if they cause the maximum permitted weight to be exceeded.
- g) The lowest point on the butt-stock may not extend down more than 140mm from the centre-line of the bore. This limit does not apply to wooden stocked rifles



7.4.5.1 Hook Butt Plate

A hook butt-plate that complies with the following restrictions may be used;

The butt hook projecting rearward from the bottom of the butt-plate must not extend more than 153mm (A) past the rear of a line that is perpendicular to a line drawn through the axis of the bore of the rifle, and that is tangent to the deepest part of the butt-plate depression that normally rests against the shoulder;

The butt hook projecting from the bottom of the butt-plate must have a total outside length around any curve or bend of not more than 178mm (B);

The top projection of the butt-plate must not extend more than 25mm to the rear of this perpendicular line; and

Any devices or weights projecting forward or laterally from the lower part of the butt-plate are prohibited.

7.4.5.2 Palm Rests

A palm rest is any removeable attachment or extension below the fore-end that aids the support of the rifle by the forward hand. Orthopaedic shaping, (finger or thumb grooves or depressions), is allowed. Such attachments must not extend more than 200mm below the centre line of the barrel. Palm rests may not be used on air rifles in any circumstances. They may be used on 50m rifles in the standing position only.

NOTE: A fore-end extension that provides a straight plane surface and is not deeper than 140mm is not a palm rest.

7.4.5.3 Pistol Grips

No part of the pistol grip may be extended or constructed in any way that would allow it to touch or support the back of the hand or the wrist.

7.4.5.4 Standards for 300m Rifles

Standards for 300m rifles are the same as for the 50m Rifle (Men and Women). See 7.4.5 and the RIFLE SPECIFICATION TABLE (7.7.5).

300m rifles may have a mirage band with a maximum width of 60mm.

7.4.6 Ammunition

Rifle	Calibre	Other specifications
10m	4.5mm (.177")	Projectiles of any shape made of lead or other soft material are permitted.
50m	5.6mm (.22")	Rimfire Long Rifle. Only bullets made of lead or similar soft material are permitted.
300m	Maximum 8mm	Ammunition of any description that may be fired without any danger to athletes or range personnel. Tracer, armour piercing, and incendiary ammunition is prohibited.

7.5 CLOTHING REGULATIONS

See the General Technical Rules for general standards regarding clothing and the testing of clothing (Rule 6.7).

7.5.1 General Standards for Rifle Clothing

7.5.1.1 All shooting jackets, shooting trousers 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.

7.5.1.2 Only one (1) shooting jacket and only one (1) pair of shooting trousers may be used by each athlete in all Rifle events in any ISSF Championship. All Rifle shooting jackets and shooting trousers must have a seal with a unique serial number issued by ISSF Equipment Control and registered in an ISSF database. Athletes with jackets or trousers that do not have a seal must bring them to Equipment Control to have a seal attached and registered in the ISSF database.

Two (2) jackets and two (2) trousers may be registered to each athlete. Athletes with more than one jacket or trousers with ISSF seals must inform the ISSF Equipment Control which item will be used in that Championship. Athletes that change jackets or trousers or any with no seal (new or changed) must bring them to Equipment Control to obtain a seal and retire the previous seal (6.7.6.2.e). When an athlete is selected for post-competition testing, the test must confirm that the seal number registered to that athlete was the seal number on the clothing used by that athlete.

- 7.5.1.3 Ordinary athletic type training trousers or normal athletic type training shoes may be worn in any event or position. If shorts are worn during competitions, the bottom of the leg material must be no more than 15cm above the centre of the kneecap. Sandals of any type may not be worn.
- 7.5.1.4 Athletes are responsible for ensuring that all items of clothing used by them comply with these Rules. The Equipment Control Section must be open to make voluntary inspections of athletes' clothing from the official Arrivals Day until the last day of Rifle competition and athletes are encouraged to bring their Rifle clothing items for an Equipment Control check before the competitions to be sure they comply with these Rules. In preparing jackets and trousers for competitions, athletes must make allowances for any measurement variations that may occur because of changes in temperature, humidity or other environment conditions.
- 7.5.1.5 Post-competition checks will be made of all Rifle clothing items after Elimination and Qualification Round competitions to ensure compliance (6.7.9).

7.5.2 Clothing Measurement Standards

7.5.2.1 Clothing Thickness Standards Table

Rifle competition clothing must comply with these thickness measurement standards:

Measurement Location	Thickness	Jackets	Trousers	Shoes	Gloves	Under-clothing
Normal	Single	2.5mm	2.5mm	4.0mm		2.5mm
Normal	Double	5.0mm	5.0mm			5.0mm
Normal	Total				16.0mm	
Reinforcements	Single	10.0mm	10.0mm			
Reinforcements	Double	20.0mm	20.0mm			

Testing will be done by using the **Thickness Measurement Device** as described in Rule 6.5.1 and using the Procedures described in the current Rifle Equipment Control Guide.

No measurement greater than the thickness measurement standards in the chart may be approved, (zero tolerance).

NOTE: Jackets and trousers will normally be measured as a Single thickness. Double thickness measurements will only be taken if the thickness measuring device cannot access specific areas, such as inside the jacket sleeves or trouser legs.

No measurement greater than the thickness measurement standards in the chart may be approved (zero tolerance).

7.5.2.2 **Stiffness Measurement Standards**

Rifle competition clothing must comply with these stiffness measurement standards:

*Testing will be done by using the **Stiffness Measurement Device** as described in Rule 6.5.2 and using the Control Procedures described in the current Rifle Equipment Control Guide, downloadable from the ISSF website.*

- a) If the measuring cylinder is depressed at least 3.0mm, the material is acceptable;
- b) If a measurement below 3.0mm is displayed, the material is too stiff. No measurement below the minimum measurement of 3.0mm may be approved; and
- c) Every part of the jacket or trousers must be capable of being measured with the 60mm measuring cylinder. If a part is too small for normal testing (no flat area 60mm or larger), measuring must be done over the seams.
- d) Jacket seams must not be constructed so stiff as being unable to bend with their adjacent panels. They must allow the jacket to collapse naturally when placed upright on a level surface and not act as a frame which holds the jacket rigid as if being worn. In cases of doubt, seams must be measured as above and be able to deflect 3mm in 30 seconds.

7.5.2.3 **Shoe Sole Flexibility Standard**

The soles of athletes' shoes must bend at least 22.5 degrees when a force of 15 Newton-Meters is applied to the heel area while the boot or shoe is clamped in the testing device (See Rule 6.5.3).

This is to ensure that the sole can bend when the athlete walks 'normally,' heel-toe, and not robotically stiff-legged and flat footed! Warnings will be given and penalties may be incurred if a Range Official or Jury member observes that behaviour whilst on the FOP in Eliminations, Qualification and Finals.

7.5.3 **Shooting Shoes**

Normal street type or light athletic shoes are permitted in all positions. Special shooting shoes not exceeding the following specifications may be worn only in 10m and 50m and 300m 3 Positions events. Special shooting shoes must not be worn in Rifle Prone events:

- 7.5.3.1 The material of the upper part (above the line of the sole) must be of soft, flexible, pliable material, not thicker than 4mm, including all linings, when measured on any flat surfaces such as point D in the **Shooting Shoe Measurements Table** (7.5.3.6).
- 7.5.3.2 The shoe sole must be constructed of the same material and composition throughout its length and breadth and the sole must be flexible in the entire forward part of the foot. Athletes may use removeable inner soles or inserts in their shoes, but any inserts must also be flexible in the forward part of the foot.
- 7.5.3.3 To demonstrate that soles are flexible, athletes must always walk normally when on the Field of Play, (heel-toe and bending the knees). This particularly applies when walking to their firing-points whilst being announced in Finals.

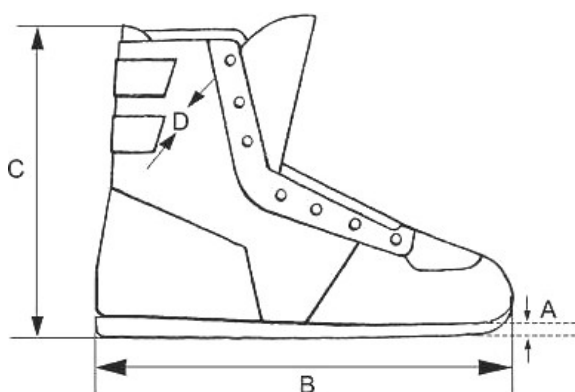
If their clothing or shoes are so restrictive and over-supportive that such natural walking is impossible, a warning will be given for the first offence, and a two-point penalty and possible disqualification will be given for subsequent violations.

7.5.3.4 The height of the shoe from the floor to the highest point (Dimension C, **Shooting Shoe Measurements Table**) must not exceed two thirds (2/3) of the length.

7.5.3.5 Shoes worn by athletes must be a matching pair externally.

7.5.3.6 Shooting Shoe Measurements Table

Athlete's shoes must not exceed the maximum dimensions shown in the drawing and chart:



.A	.Maximum thickness of sole at the toe: 10mm
.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
.D	.Upper part of shoe material maximum thickness 4mm
The shoe sole must follow the external curvature of the shoe and may not extend more than 5.0mm beyond the external dimensions of the shoe at any point. Toes or heels may not be cut square or flat	

7.5.4 Shooting Jacket

7.5.4.1 **Thickness of material** - The body and sleeves of the jacket may consist of more than one layer of material, including a thin inner lining, provided that the maximum combined thickness of 2.5mm, (single) or 5mm (double) thickness is not exceeded. (see 7.5.2.1).

7.5.4.2 **Closure** - Closure of the jacket must be only by non-adjustable means e.g. buttons or zippers. The jacket must not overlap more than 100mm at the closure (see Jacket diagram). 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 80mm, measured from the centre of the button to the outside edge of the button hole. The measurement will be taken with the arms at the sides. A measurement must be made with an overlap gauge with a tension of 6.0kg to 8.0kg. The area surrounding the button hole is limited to a maximum of 12mm, and this area may exceed the permitted 2.5mm thickness. A maximum number of five (5) buttons is allowed to close the jacket.

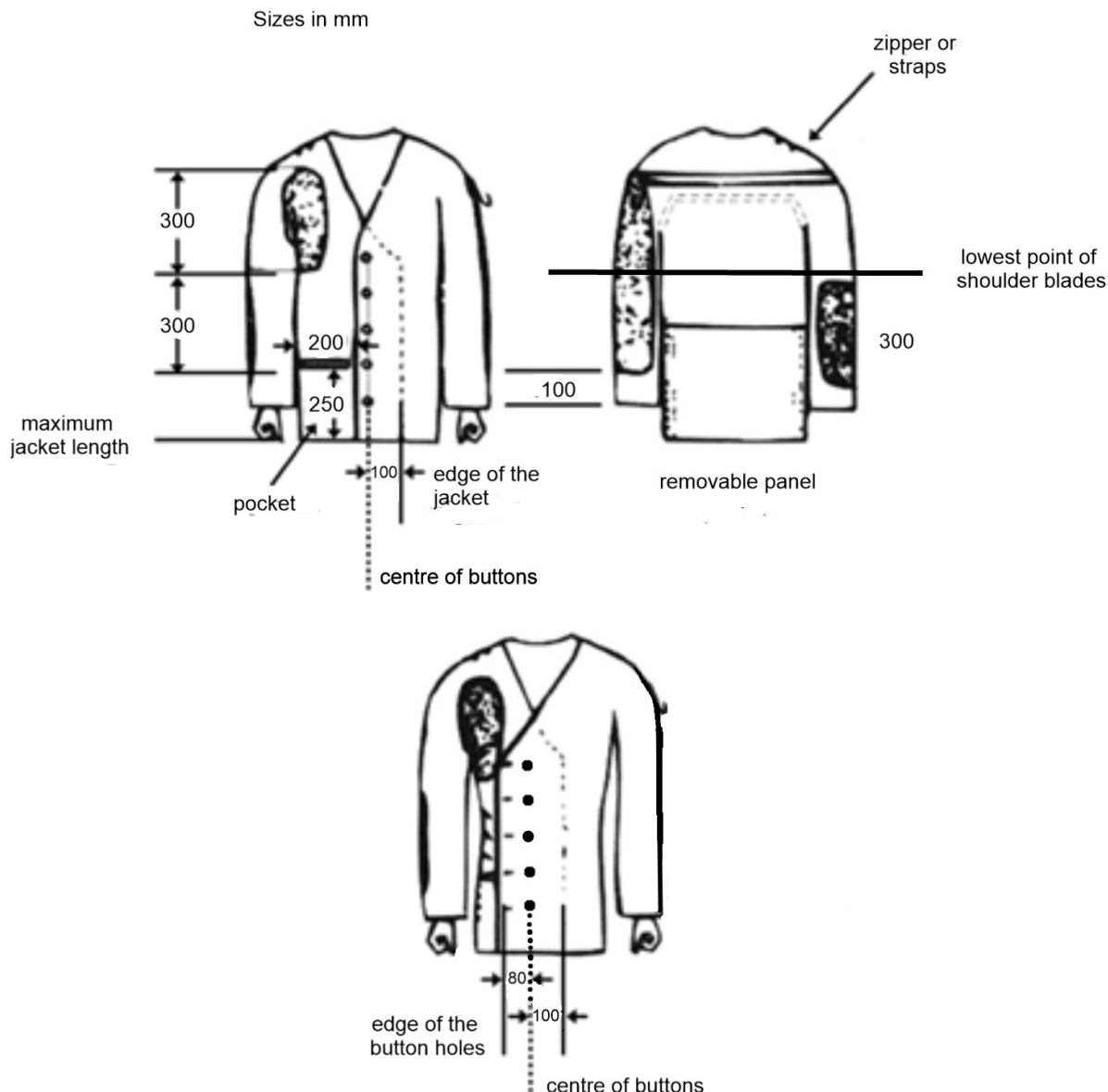
NOTE: An 80mm overlap requirement is to make the jacket less tight-fitting against the athletes' body, especially in the chest area. Buttons can be moved towards the edge of the jacket to comply with

the 80mm overlap. If, however, there is insufficient material to allow this movement, it is permitted to extend each buttonhole by using strong cord or laces to form a loop into which the button can be fastened.

- 7.5.4.3 **Straps, laces and bindings** - All straps, laces, bindings, seams, stitching or devices which may be construed as artificial support are prohibited. However, it is permitted to have one (1) zipper or not more than two (2) straps to gather loose material in the area of the shoulder pad (see **Shooting Jacket Measurements**, 7.5.4.9). No other zipper or other closing or tightening device is permitted other than those specified in these Rules and Diagrams.
- 7.5.4.4 **Back panel** -The construction of the back panel may include more than one (1) piece of material provided this construction does not stiffen or reduce the flexibility of the jacket. All parts of the back panel must comply with the thickness maximum of 2.5mm and the stiffness minimum of 3.0mm.
- 7.5.4.5 **Side panels** -The construction of the side panel may not place any seam or seams under the elbow of the support arm in the standing position within a seam-free zone that extends 70mm above the tip of the elbow and 20 mm below the tip of the elbow. This must be checked with the athlete wearing the jacket fully closed and while holding the rifle in the standing position.
- 7.5.4.6 **Sleeves** -The athlete must be capable of fully extending both arms (straighten sleeves) while wearing the buttoned jacket. 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 athlete is in the shooting position. The end of the sleeve may be allowed to touch the rifle if it does not give any apparent support.
- 7.5.4.7 **Velcro, sticky substance, liquid or spray** – None of these substances or similar materials may be applied to the outside or inside of the jacket, pads or shoes and/or floor or equipment. Roughening the material of the jacket is permitted. Violations will be penalized according to the Rules.
- 7.5.4.8 **Reinforcements** - Shooting jackets may have reinforcement patches added only to their outside surfaces subject to the following limitations:
- a) Maximum thickness, including jacket material and all linings: 10mm single thickness or 20mm when measured as a double thickness;
 - b) 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 300mm;
 - c) Only one (1) 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;
 - d) Reinforcement on the shoulder where the butt-plate rests must not be longer than 300mm in the longest dimension (see Rule 7.5.4.9);
 - e) All inside pockets are prohibited; and
 - f) One (1) external pocket is permitted, located on the right front side (left front side for left hand athletes) of the jacket. The maximum size of the pocket is 250mm high from the lower edge of the jacket and 200mm wide.

7.5.4.9 Shooting Jacket Measurements

Shooting jackets must comply with the specifications shown in the drawings below:



The bottom edge of the jacket must not be longer than the bottom of the balled fist when being worn by the athlete with arms to the sides.

7.5.4.10 **Jacket Stiffness** - When an athlete is wearing the jacket the entire area above the lowest point of the shoulder-blades, excluding the arms, may be stiffer than the remainder of the jacket subject to the following proviso:

The upper area must pass the stiffness test when measured with the official stiffness-testing device and achieve a deflection of 3mm within a maximum time of **thirty, (30)**, seconds.

The jacket below the lowest point of the shoulder blades, plus the sleeves, (single thickness), must pass the same test within **fifteen (15)** seconds.

Stiffness measurements apply to a 'single' thickness of jacket panels irrespective of the number of layers of material used in the construction. i.e., unfolded panels with a maximum thickness of 2.5mm, (see 7.5.2.1).

These provisions are intended to reduce the stiffness of the jackets so that they do not provide excessive support contrary to the principles of Rule 6.7.4.2 which prohibits the use of special devices, means or clothing, which immobilizes or unduly reduces the movement of the athlete's leg, body or arms. However, it is accepted that athletes' need some support to reduce the risk of strain to the upper back and shoulders when holding the rifle 'on-aim' in the standing position, which is the reason for the greater stiffness allowance in the upper part of the jacket.

Most jackets in current use will not necessarily need tailoring alterations but, when new, will require flexing and manipulation to achieve the required degree of flexibility.

7.5.5 Shooting Trousers

7.5.5.1 **Thickness** - The trousers, including the lining, must not exceed 2.5 mm in single thickness and 5mm in double thickness at any point where flat surface may be measured. The number of layers of material is irrelevant provided that the permitted thickness is not exceeded.

a) **Height** - The top of the trousers must not fit or be worn higher on the body than 50 mm above the crest of the hipbone.

b) **Pockets** - All pockets are prohibited.

c) **Tightening** - The trousers must be loose around the legs. All drawstrings, zippers, or fasteners to tighten the trousers around the legs or hips are prohibited.

d) **Waist belt** - 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.

e) **Waist-band** - If the trousers have a waist-band it may not be more than 70mm wide. If the thickness of the waistband exceeds 2.5mm, a waist belt is not permitted. If a waist belt is not worn, the absolute maximum thickness of the waistband is 3.5mm.

f) **Belt loops** - There can be a maximum of seven (7) belt loops, not more than 20mm in width, with at least 80mm between belt loops.

g) **Closure** - The trousers may be closed by one (1) hook and up to five (5) eyes, or up to five (5) adjustable snap fasteners, or similar closure or Velcro that must not be multi-layered. Only one (1) type of closure is permitted. A Velcro closure combined with any other closure is prohibited.

h) **Ordinary trousers** - 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.

7.5.5.2 **Zippers, buttons, Velcro** or similar non-adjustable fasteners or closures, may be used in the trousers only in the following places:

a) One type of fastener or closure in the front to open and close the trouser fly. The fly must not be lower than the level of the crotch;

b) Any holes that cannot be closed are permitted; and

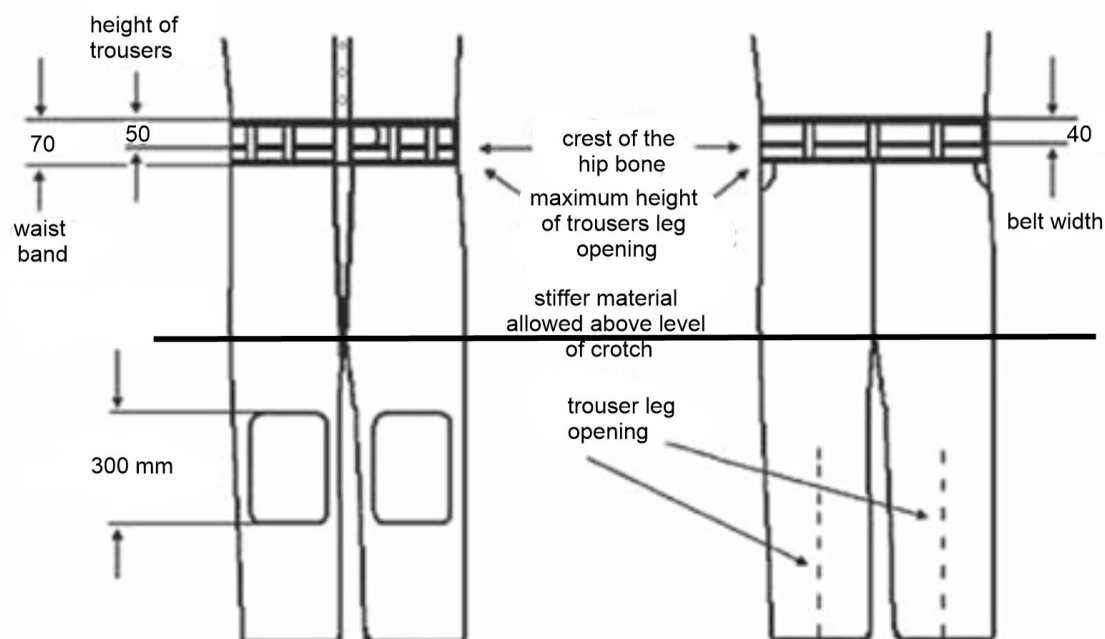
c) Only one (1) other fastener is permitted in each trouser leg. The opening (fastener) must not start closer than 70 mm from the top edge of the trousers. It may, however, extend to the bottom of the trouser leg (see Shooting Trousers Measurements 7.5.5.5). One (1) fastener is permitted either in the front of the upper leg or the back of the leg, but not in both places in one (1) leg.

7.5.5.3 **Reinforcements** - may be added to both knees of the trousers. Knee reinforcements may have a maximum length of 300mm and 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 10mm in single thickness (20mm double thickness).

7.5.5.4 Shooting trousers may be worn in the Rifle Prone events, and the Prone stage of Rifle 3-Position events, men and women.

7.5.5.5 **Shooting Trousers Measurements**

Shooting Trousers must comply with the specifications shown in the drawing:



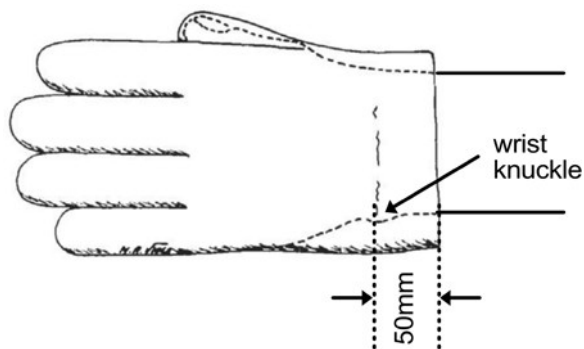
7.5.5.6 **Shooting Trousers Stiffness** – Trousers may consist of more than one layer of material, including a thin inner lining, provided that the maximum combined permitted single thickness of 2.5mm is not exceeded, or 5mm if it is necessary to measure two total thicknesses (for example a sleeve or a leg) The upper part of the trousers above the level of the crotch may be stiffer than the lower part, subject to the following proviso: The trousers above the level of the crotch must pass the stiffness test when measured with the official stiffness-testing device and achieve a deflection of 3mm within a maximum time of thirty, (30), seconds. The material of both legs below the level of the crotch must pass the same test within fifteen (15) seconds.

Stiffness measurements apply to a 'single' thickness of the trouser panels irrespective of the number of layers of material used in the construction. I.e. unfolded panels with a maximum thickness of 2.5mm, (see 7.5.2.1). The

intention is consistent with that outlined for the Jacket, (7.5.4.10); which is to reduce the stiffness of the leg material to comply with Rule 6.7.4.2, but to retain some support for the lower back and lumbar region to reduce the risk of strain or injury when holding the rifle 'on aim' in the standing position.

7.5.6 Shooting Gloves

- 7.5.6.1 The total thickness must not exceed 16mm when measuring front and back materials together at any point other than on seams and joints. If an athlete is also wearing a lining glove this must be included in the thickness measurement.
- 7.5.6.2 The glove must not extend more than 50mm beyond the wrist measured from the centre of the wrist knuckle (see drawing). 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.



7.5.7 Underclothing

- 7.5.7.1 Clothing worn under the shooting jacket must not be thicker than 2.5mm single thickness or 5mm double thickness. The same applies to all clothing worn under the trousers. Jeans or other ordinary trousers cannot be worn under shooting trousers.
- 7.5.7.2 Only normal personal undergarments and/or training clothing that does not immobilize or unduly reduce the movement of the athlete's legs, body or arms may be worn under the shooting jacket and/or trousers. Any other undergarments are prohibited.

7.5.8 Equipment and Accessories

7.5.8.1 Spotting Telescopes

The use of telescopes not attached to the rifle to locate shots and judge wind is permitted for 50m and 300m events only.

7.5.8.2 Slings

Maximum sling width is 40mm. The sling must be worn only on the upper part of the left arm and from there be connected to the fore-end of the rifle stock. Slings may be attached to the fore-end of the rifle at a single point only. The sling must pass along one side of the hand or wrist only. If the sling is worn such that it forms a loop between the arm and the forward attachment, both

halves must be fastened together or attached so that the width does not exceed 40mm where it passes around the hand or wrist. No part of the rifle may touch the sling or any of its attachments except at the sling swivel and hand stop.

7.5.8.3 **Rifle Rests**

The use of a rifle rest for resting the rifle between shots is permitted providing that no part of the stand is higher than the athlete's highest shoulder when holding the rifle in a standing shooting position. A stand for resting the rifle must not be placed in front of the shooting table or bench when shooting in the standing position. Athletes must take care when resting or loading the rifle using the Rest, that it does not intrude on the athlete on either side by keeping the rifle within the width of their firing points. For safety while the rifle is on the rifle rest, the athlete must retain a hold on it with his hand.

7.5.8.4 **Shooting Box or Bag**

The shooting box or bag must not be placed forward of the athlete'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 athletes on adjacent points or to constitute a wind break.

7.5.8.5 **Kneeling Roll**

Only one (1) cylindrically shaped roll is allowed for shooting in the kneeling position. The dimensions are a maximum of 25cm 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.

7.5.8.6 **Bipod**

Bipods may be used to support the rifle before and after shooting or during position changes, but bipods, whether fixed or folding, must be removed from the rifle during all MATCH firing times.

7.5.8.7 **Kneeling Heel Pad**

A separate piece of flexible, compressible material with maximum dimensions of 20cm x 20cm may be placed on the heel in the kneeling position. The kneeling heel pad may be no thicker than 20mm when compressed with the measuring device used to measure Rifle clothing thickness.

7.5.8.8 **Visor or Cap**

A cap or visor may be worn. The cap or visor may extend forward of the athlete's forehead no more than 80mm. The Cap or visor made with a flexible material may touch the rear sight. A cap or visor that is made of non-flexible and stiff/hard material is not allowed to touch the rear sight.

Any type of Cap or visor may not be worn in a way that makes it a side blinder, the jury must be able to see the side of the athlete's eye when viewed laterally at the same height from the ground.

The original prohibition on caps or visors touching the rear sight was to prevent those being used as a point of reference and to steady the rifle to prevent horizontal rotation. The flexible rubber visors do not offer those advantages and are therefore allowed.

7.6 SHOOTING EVENT PROCEDURES AND COMPETITION RULES

7.6.1 Shooting Positions

7.6.1.1 Kneeling

- a) The athlete may touch the firing point surface with the toe of the right foot, the right knee and the left foot;
- b) The rifle may be held with both hands and the right shoulder
- c) The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock;
- d) The left elbow must be supported on the left knee;
- e) The point of the elbow must not be more than 100mm over or 150mm behind the point of the knee;
- f) The rifle may be supported by the sling but the fore-end behind the left hand must not touch the shooting jacket;
- g) No part of the rifle may touch the sling or its attachments;
- h) The rifle must not touch or rest against any other point or object;
- i) If the kneeling roll is placed under the right foot or ankle, the foot must not be turned at an angle of more than 45 degrees;
- j) 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 or shooting mat.
- k) No portion of the upper leg or buttocks may touch the surface of the firing point or shooting mat at any point;
- l) If the athlete uses the shooting mat he may kneel completely or partially on the mat so that there may be up to three points of contact, (toe, knee, foot). Other articles or padding may not be placed under the right knee. A kneeling roll may be used in conjunction with the mat if required.
- m) Only the trousers and underclothing may be worn between the athlete's seat and heel, except that a kneeling heel pad may be used. The jacket or other articles must not be placed between these two (2) points; and
- n) The right hand may not touch the left hand, left arm or the left side of the shooting jacket or sling.

7.6.1.2 Prone

- a) The athlete may lie on the bare surface of the firing point or on the shooting mat;
- b) He may also use the mat by resting his elbows on it.
- c) The body must be extended on the firing point with the head toward the target;
- d) The rifle may be supported by both hands and one shoulder only;
- e) The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock.
- f) The rifle may be supported by a sling attached to the fore-end in front of the hand stop.
- g) No part of the rifle may touch the sling or its attachments;
- h) The rifle must not touch, or rest against, any other point or object;

- i) Both forearms and sleeves of the shooting jacket forward of the elbow must be visibly raised from the surface of the firing point;
- j) The athlete's sling (left) forearm must form an angle not less than 30 degrees from the horizontal, measured from the axis of the forearm;
- k) The right hand and/or arm may not touch the left arm, shooting jacket or sling; and
- l) The jacket sleeve on the supporting arm may be allowed to touch the underside of the fore-end provided that it is not between the glove and the rifle nor giving additional support.

7.6.1.3 **Standing**

- a) The athlete must stand free, without any artificial or other support, with both feet on the firing point surface or on the shooting mat;
- b) The rifle may be held with both hands and the shoulder or the upper arm near the shoulder. The rifle is allowed to touch the jacket across the upper part of the chest*.
- c) The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock;
- d) The right hand may not touch the left hand or left arm. The left hand may not touch the left shoulder. Neither hand nor fingers may touch the left side of the jacket.

"The left side of the jacket" is the area to the left of an imaginary vertical line down the centre of the chest.

- e) 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;
- f) The rifle must not touch or rest against any point or object except in the area permitted by 7.6.1.3.b & d). There must be a clearly visible gap between the rifle and the athlete's face and rear-sight, including a blinder if attached to the rifle.

The width of this gap is deliberately not specified to avoid an athlete being disturbed during match firing by an Official or Jury member taking physical measurements, but the gap must be such that there is no doubt that the rifle, including the rear sight or blinder is not touching any point or object when viewed.

- g) A palm rest may be used but not in 300m Standard Rifle or 10m Air Rifle events;
- h) A hand stop/sling swivel is not allowed in this position for 300m Standard Rifle and 10m Air Rifle events;
- i) In this position, the use of the sling is prohibited.

7.7 **RIFLE EVENTS**

See ISSF RECOGNIZED SHOOTING EVENTS Rule 3.3 and Rule 7.7.4, RIFLE EVENT TABLE.

7.7.1 **50m and 300m 3 Positions events must be fired in order: Kneeling - Prone - Standing.**

7.7.2 A combined 15-minute Preparation and Sighting Time must be provided before

MATCH firing starts (Rule 6.11.1.1).

7.7.3 In 3-Position events, after athletes complete the kneeling and prone positions, changing from MATCH to Sighting and back to MATCH is the responsibility of the athlete. Athletes may fire unlimited Sighting shots before starting MATCH firing shots in the prone and standing positions. No additional time is allowed for these Sighting shots. If an athlete inadvertently fails to switch from MATCH to Sighting after changing positions, any shots recorded as extra shots in the previous position must be nullified and the target must be reset to Sighting.

7.7.4 RIFLE EVENTS QUALIFICATION TABLE

Event	Men/ Women	No. of Shots	Number of Shots Per MATCH Target (paper)	Number of Sighting Targets (paper)	Time: Pit Operated or Target Carriers (when paper targets are used)	Time: Electronic Targets
10m Air Rifle	Men or Women	60	1	4	1 hour, 30 minutes	1 hour, 15 minutes
10m Air Rifle Mixed Team	Men & Women	2x30	1	4	1 hour	40 Minutes
50m Rifle 3 Positions	Men or Women	60		4 for each position	2 hours,	Indoor: 1 hour, 30 minutes Outdoor: 1 hour, 45 minutes
50m Rifle Prone Men or Women		60		4	1 hour	50 minutes
300m Rifle 3 Positions	Men or Women	60	10	1 for each position	2 hours, 15 minutes	1 hour, 45 minutes
300m Rifle Prone	Men or Women	60	10	1	1 hour, 15 minutes	1 hour.
300m Standard Rifle 3-Position	Open	60	10	1 for each position	2 hours, 15 minutes	1 hour, 45 minutes
Note: The combined Preparation and Sighting Time of 15 minutes must start before the published start time of the event.						

7.7.5 RIFLE SPECIFICATION TABLE

Event	Maximum weight	Trigger	Maximum Length of the barrel/system	Ammunition	Thumb hole, thumb rest, palm rest, heel rest, spirit level
10m Air Rifle	5.5kg (Men/Women)	No set trigger	850mm (system)	4,5mm (.177")	No
50m Rifle 3 Positions and Prone	8.0kg (Men/Women)	No restriction	No restriction	5.6mm (.22") Long Rifle	Yes - palm rest only standing
300m Rifle 3 Positions and Prone	8.0kg (Men/Women)	No restriction	No restriction	Maximum 8mm	Yes - palm rest only standing
300m Standard Rifle 3 Positions	5.5kg	No set trigger Minimum trigger pull: 1500g	762mm (barrel)	Maximum 8mm	No quick fasteners permitted

Note: The rifle must be weighed with all accessories, including palm rest or hand stop (if used).

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Thumb Rest - 300m Standard Rifle / 10m Air Rifle	7.4.2.1 g
Trigger Pull - 300m Standard Rifle	7.4.3 a
Underclothing	7.5.7
Visor or Caps	7.5.8.8
Walking Normally	7.5.3.3
Weights - 300m Standard Rifle / 10m Air Rifle	7.4.2.2
Women's Events/ Men's Events	7.1.4