ISSF

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

ISSF • Bavariaring 21 • D-80336 München • Germany
Phone: +49-89-5443550 • e-mail: issfmunich@cs.com
Fax: +49-89-54435544 • internet: http://www.issf-shooting.org

TECHNICAL RULES

FOR

ALL SHOOTING DISCIPLINES

Edition 2001 (first printing, 10/2000)
Effective 1 January 2001

CHAPTERS

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, Running Target and Shotgun.

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 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 supervised by the ISSF in accordance with ISSF General Regulations Article 3.2.1 are referred to as "ISSF 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.

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 Assistant Range Officers and/or Referees appointed by the Organizing Committee must be responsible for the technical aspects and conduct of the individual shooting events.

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, and 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.

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 Paper and Clay Target Requirements

6.3.1.1 **Samples** of all paper targets (5 of each type) and clay targets (20 qualification targets and 20 powder filled Final 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 Delegates 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).

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. Any shot which strikes or touches the outer edge of a scoring ring receives the score value of that zone (see Scoring, Rule 6.7.14).

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: 1.0 mm - 2.0 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.

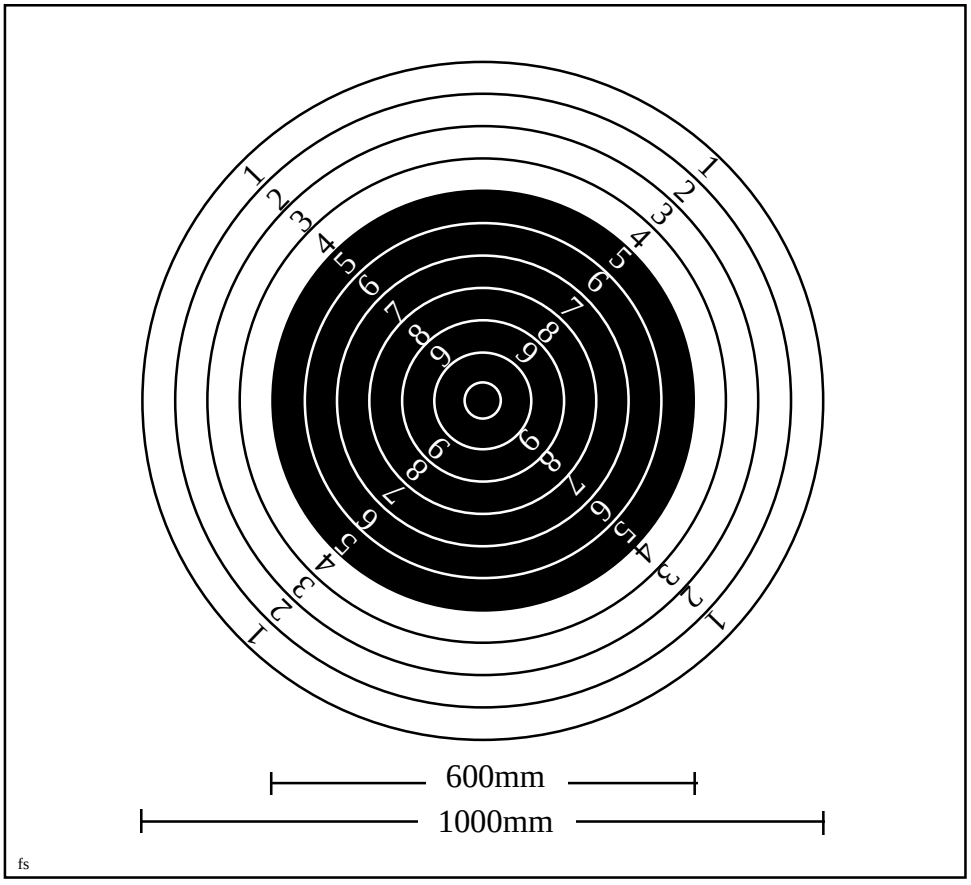


Figure 1: 300 Meter Rifle Target

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 5 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.

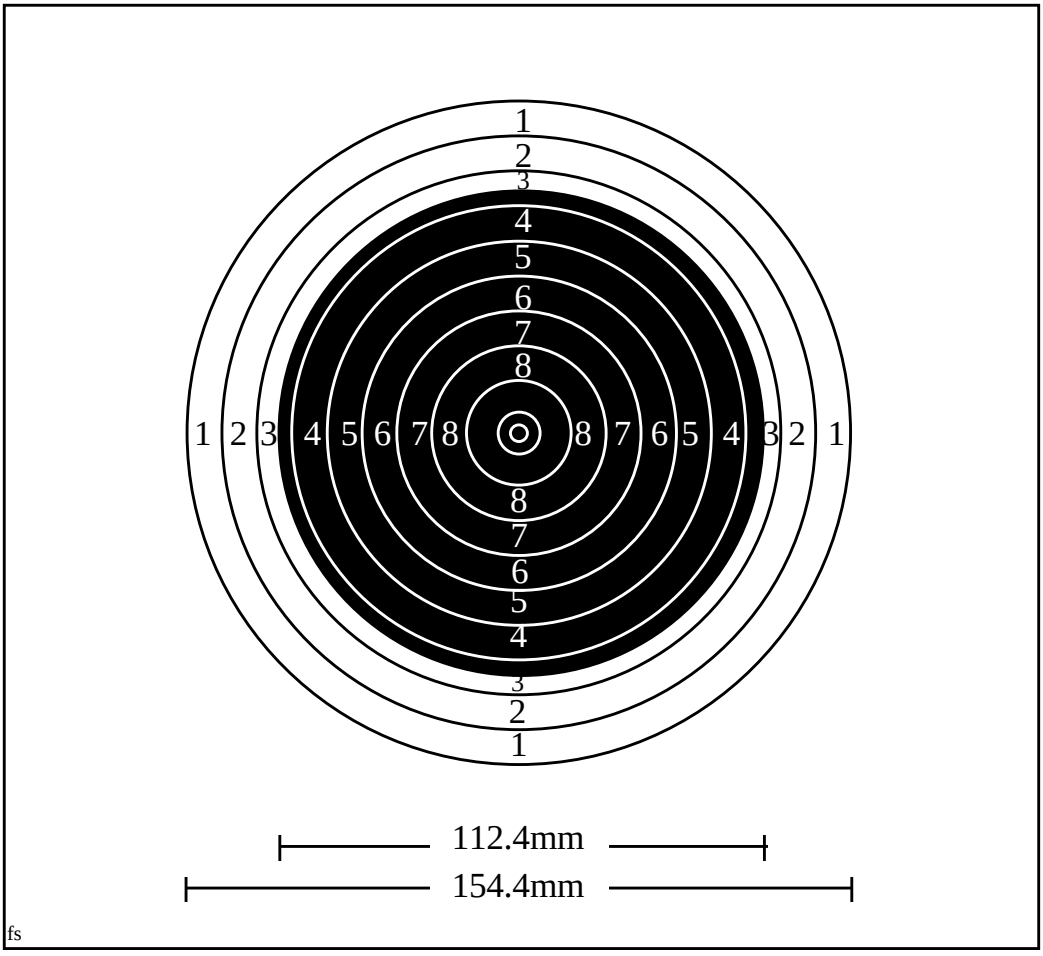


Figure 2: 50 Meter Rifle Target

6.3.2.3 10 Meter Air Rifle Target:

10 Ring	0.5 mr	(±0.1 mm)	5 Ring	25.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)
9 Ring	5.5 mr	(±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 4.5mm 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.

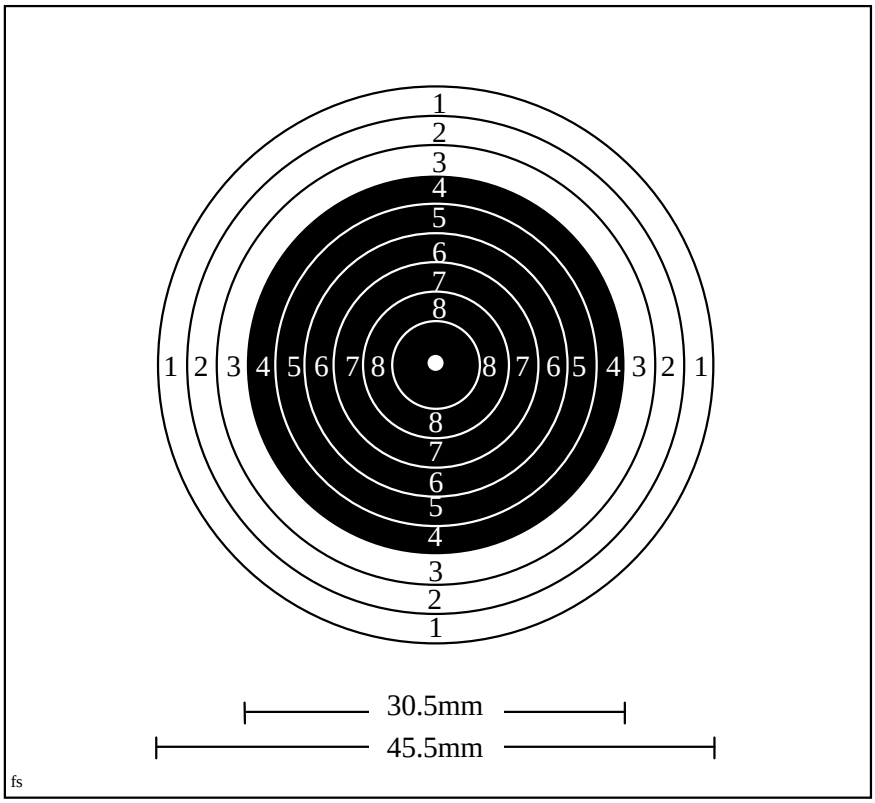


Figure 3: 10 Meter Air Rifle Target

6.3.2.4 25 Meter Rapid Fire Pistol Target:

(for the Rapid Fire Pistol event and the Rapid Fire stage of the 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 (±0.1 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.

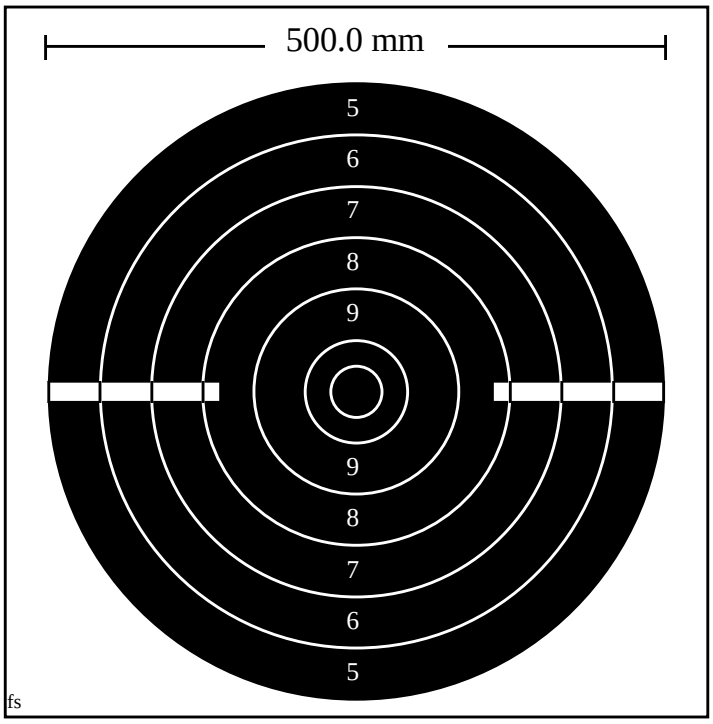


Figure 4: 25 Meter Rapid Fire Pistol Target

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 Center Fire and the 25 m Women's 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 (±0.1 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.

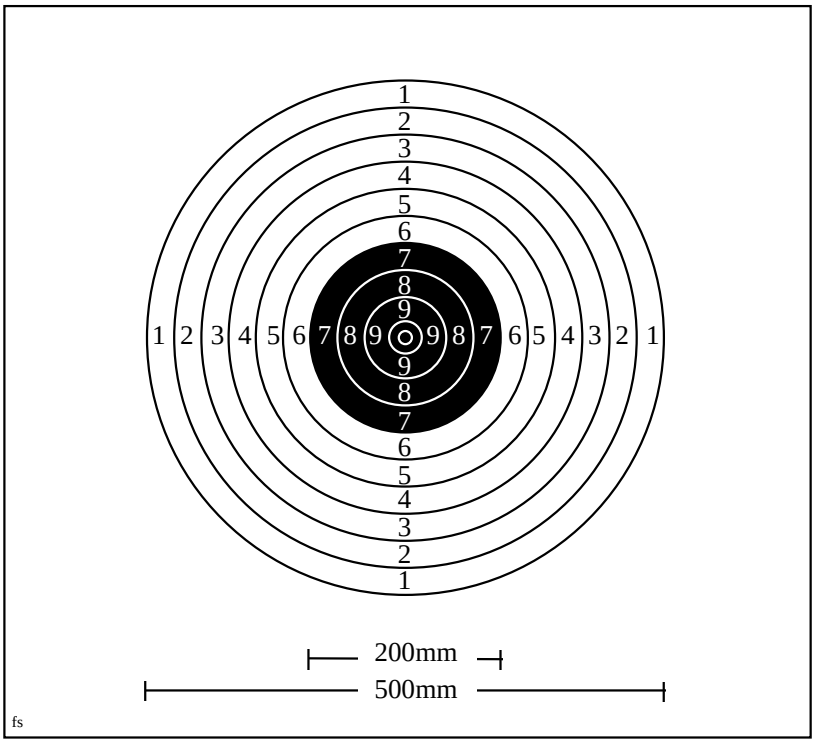


Figure 5: 25 Meter / 50 Meter Precision Pistol Target

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 and shall be read easily with normal spotting telescopes at the appropriate distance.

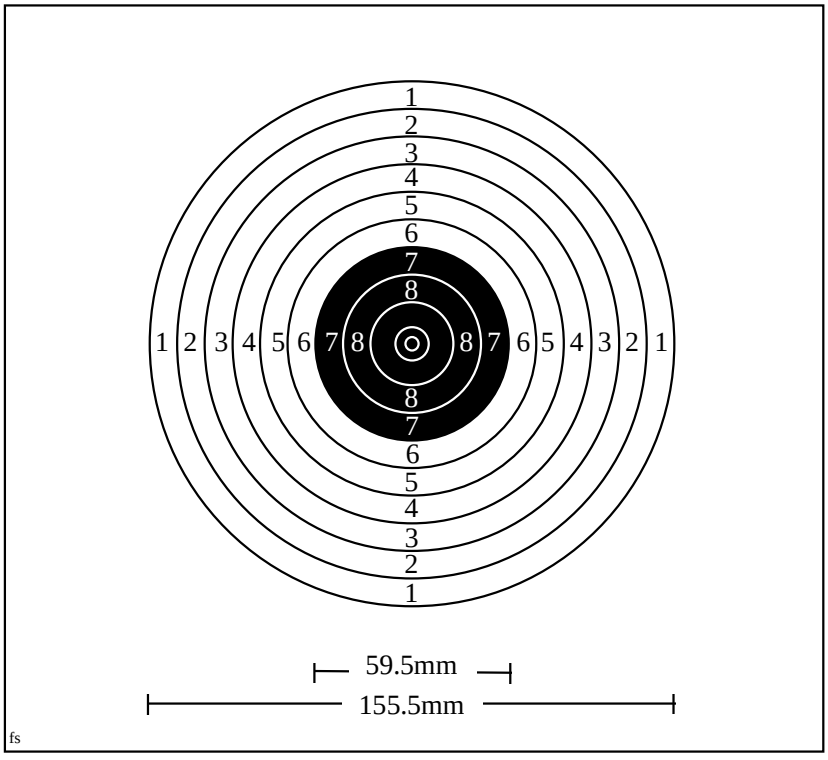


Figure 6: 10 Meter Air Pistol Target

6.3.2.7 Running Target:

6.3.2.7.1 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 7A).

50 Meter Running Target:

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

Inner ten: 30 mm (±0.2 mm).

Ring thickness: 1 mm (±0.1 mm).

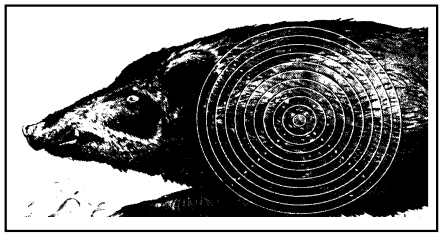
The center of the 10 ring must be 500 mm from the tip of the nose of the boar measured on a horizontal line.

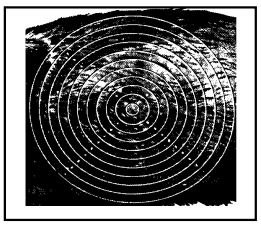
Scoring ring values 1 to 9 must be printed clearly in the appropriate scoring zones in diagonal lines at right angles to each other.

Repair centers or half targets may be used. The repair center must be matched to the full target. In ISSF championships, the repair center must include the nose, head and all scoring rings (see Figures 7 B and 7 C).

A

B





C

Figure 7A, 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	(±0.2 mm)
9 ring	10.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)	4 ring	35.5 mm	(±0.3 mm)
8 ring	15.5 mm	(±0.1 mm)	3 ring	40.5 mm	(±0.3 mm)
7 ring	20.5 mm	(±0.2 mm)	2 ring	45.5 mm	(±0.3 mm)
6 ring	25.5 mm	(±0.2 mm)	1 ring	50.5 mm	(±0.3 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 (±0.2 mm).

Ring thickness: 0.1 mm to 0.2 mm.

Size of target card: 260 mm x 150 mm.

The center of the 10 ring must be 70 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).

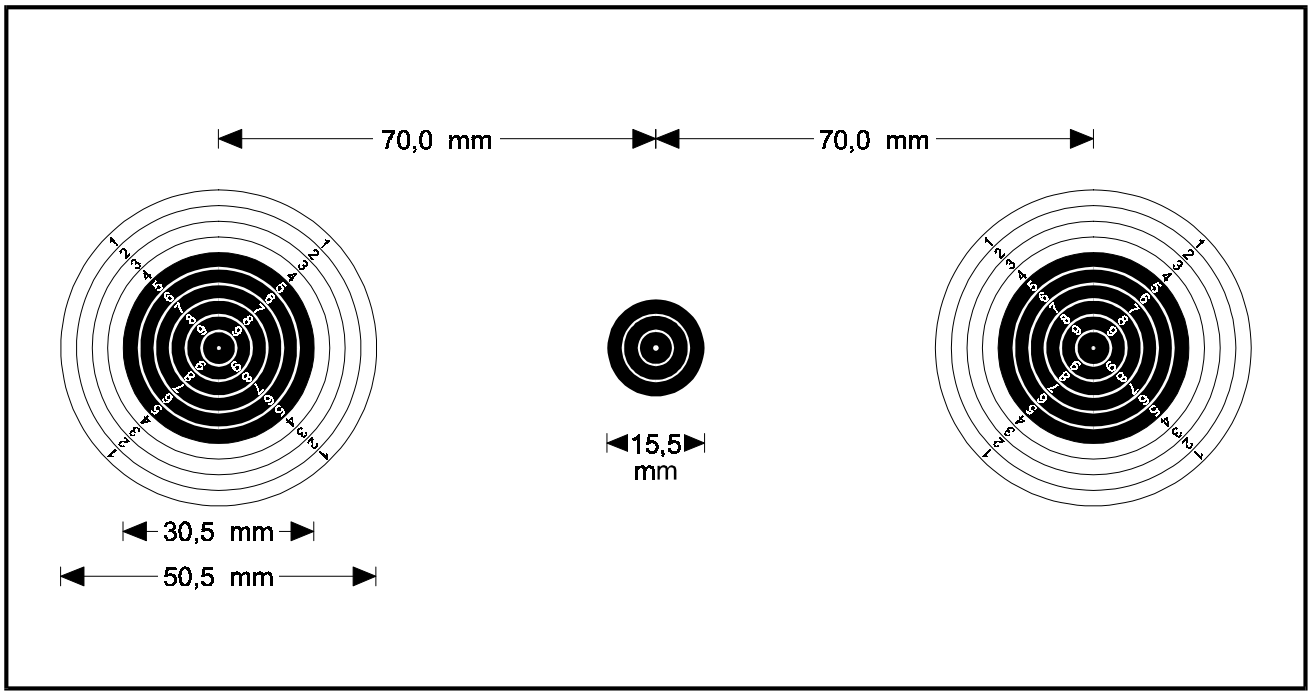


Figure 8: 10 Meter Running Target

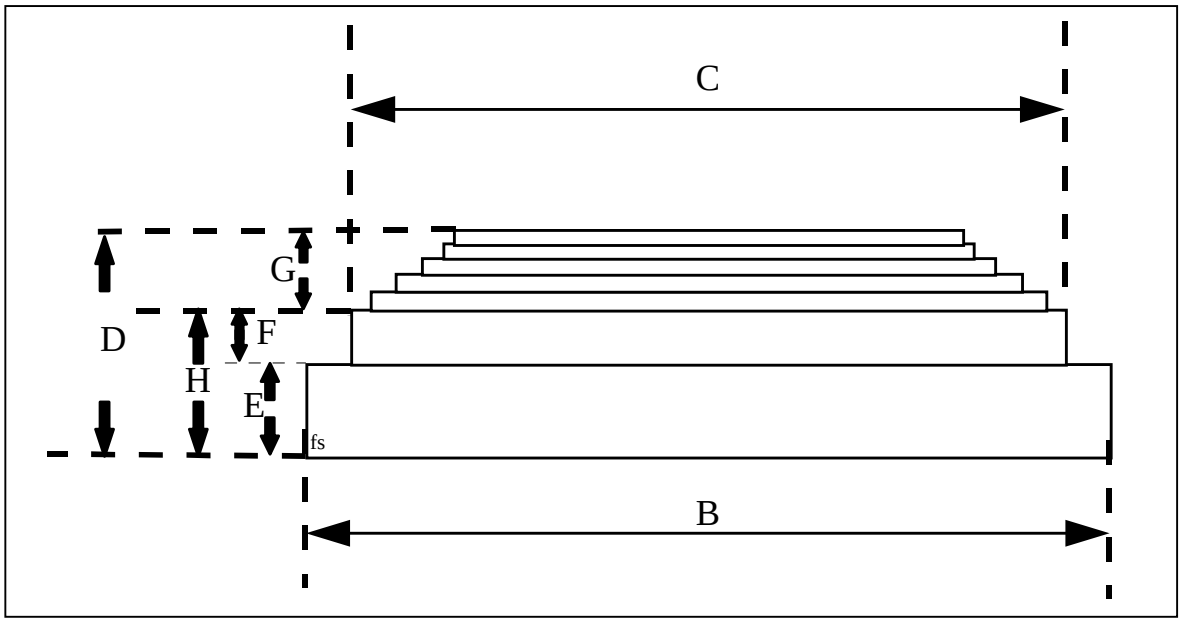
6.3.2.8 Clay Targets (for shotgun events):

Diameter:	110 mm (±1 mm).
Height:	25 mm to 26 mm.
Weight:	105 g (±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 a 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.

General Specifications for Clay Targets



A-Weight	105 g ±5 g	E-Base Height	11 mm ± 1 mm
B-Base Diam. Ø	110 mm ± 1 mm	F-Rotating Ring Ht.	7 mm ± 1 mm
C-Rotating Ring Ø	95 mm – 98 mm	G-Dome Height*	8 mm ± 1 mm
D-Total Height	25 mm – 26 mm	H-Base & Ring Ht.	18 mm ± 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.

Figure 9: Clay Target

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 Rapid Fire Pistol Target).

6.3.4 Backing Targets, Backing Cards, Control Sheets.

Rifle	Rule 7.5.5.1
Pistol	Rule 8.6.3.3, 8.6.3.4, and 8.6.3.5
Running Target	Rule 10.3.1.1

6.3.5 Range Standards

6.3.5.1 General for all disciplines

6.3.5.1.1 The ISSF Technical Delegates, in accordance with ISSF General Regulations Articles 3.4.2, 3.4.3 and 3.4.4, and in cooperation 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

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.

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	50m and 25m 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 air gun ranges for ISSF competitions 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.

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**.

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 shall 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 Rectangular wind flags, which indicate air movements on the range, should be made of a cotton material weighing approximately 150 g/m². They must be placed as close to the bullets flight path as possible without interfering with the bullets 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 Private wind indicators are prohibited.

6.3.7.3 On 50 m ranges (rifle and pistol), wind flags measuring 50 mm x 400 mm are to be placed at distances of 10 m and 30 m 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.

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 outside of the walls so that they give indication of the wind.

6.3.7.4 On 300 m ranges, wind flags measuring 200 mm x 1500 mm are to be placed at distances of 50 m, 100 m and 200 m 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.

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

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. No part of the shooter's body may contact the floor or ground ahead of 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:

	StandardHeight	VariationAllowable
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 (±1 cm).

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

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

The distance between target centers must correspond to the width of the firing points (±1cm, see Rule 6.3.12).

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

6.3.12 General Firing Point Standards for 300 m, 50 m, 10 m 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 and stable, 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.
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 50mm thick, and approximately 50 cm x 75 cm in size and measuring not less than 10mm 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 50mm and a minimum thickness of 2mm. The minimum overall size of 80 cm x 200 cm. An alternative of two mats is permitted, one thick and one thin, but together must not exceed the dimensions indicated in this rule. The use of private mats is prohibited.
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.
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.
6.3.12.2.6	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.
6.3.12.2.7	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.

6.3.13 Firing Point Standards for 300 m Ranges

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

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 1.25m. Target systems used on such ranges must be capable of changing targets without disturbing neighboring shooters.

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 Registger Keeper.

6.3.15.3 10 m ranges must be equipped with electric-mechanical target carriers or changers or electronic targets.

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 1000 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.

6.3.15.4.1 Measuring of the target illumination (minimum 1000 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 10).

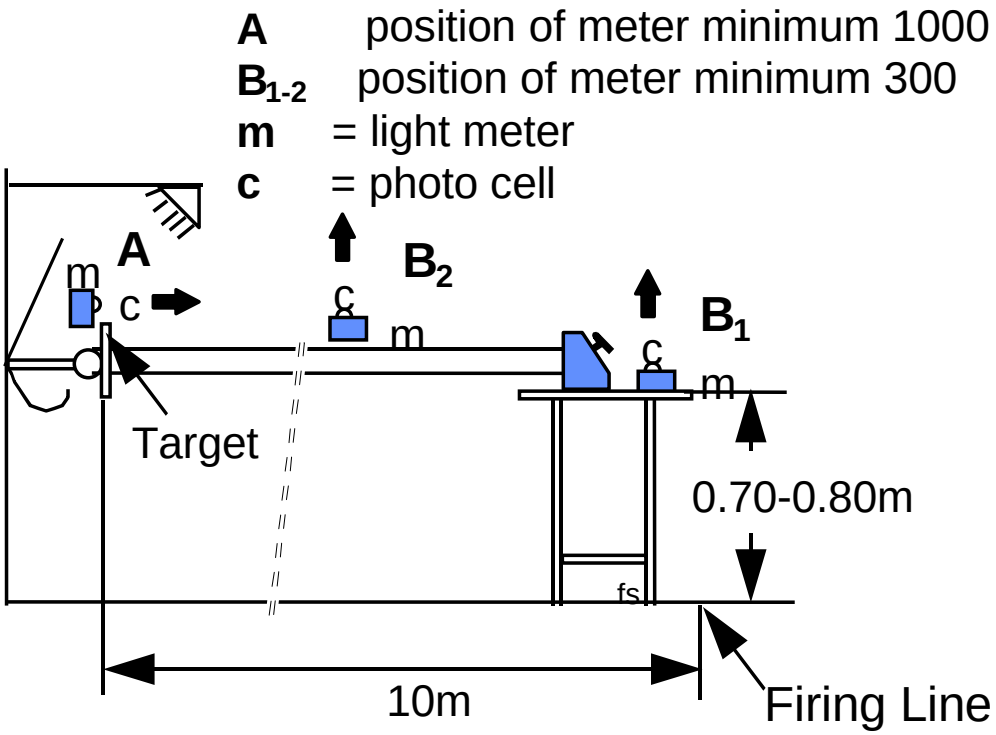


Figure 10: 10 m Indoor Range Light Measuring

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
Rapid Fire Pistol Men	1.50 m	1.50 m
Pistol Woman and Center Fire Pistol Men	1.00 m	1.50 m
Standard Pistol Men	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 0.5 m forward of the front edge of the firing line.
6.3.16.5.2	Be a minimum of 1.5 m long and 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.

6.3.17 Standards for 25 m Turning Target Installations

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.

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 11)

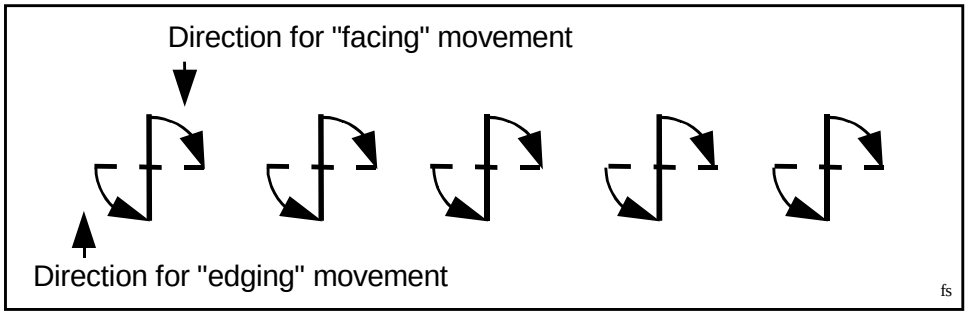


Figure 11: Rotation of Turning Targets

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

6.3.17.4.1	Groups of 5, for the Rapid Fire Pistol event.
6.3.17.4.2	Groups of 3 (1st, 3rd, and 5th) or groups of 4 (1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th) for the 25 m Pistol, Center Fire Pistol and Standard Pistol events.

6.3.17.5 25 m ranges must be divided into sections which are composed of two (2) groups of targets.

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 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 (+0.2seconds - 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 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 rapid fire pistol event must be placed in groups of five (5), all at the same height ±1cm, 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 (±1cm).

6.3.17.14 **Facing times** for 25 m pistol events are:

6.3.17.14.1	Rapid Fire Pistol 8, 6 and 4 seconds.
6.3.17.14.2	Standard Pistol: 150, 20 and 10 seconds.
6.3.17.14.3	25 m Pistol and 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 seconds).

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 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 6.3.17.7.2.4). (Total = 0.3 seconds)

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; this should ensure that any shot fired while the green light is illuminated, and which has a muzzle velocity of at least 140 m/sec, will be attributed to the shooter.

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 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

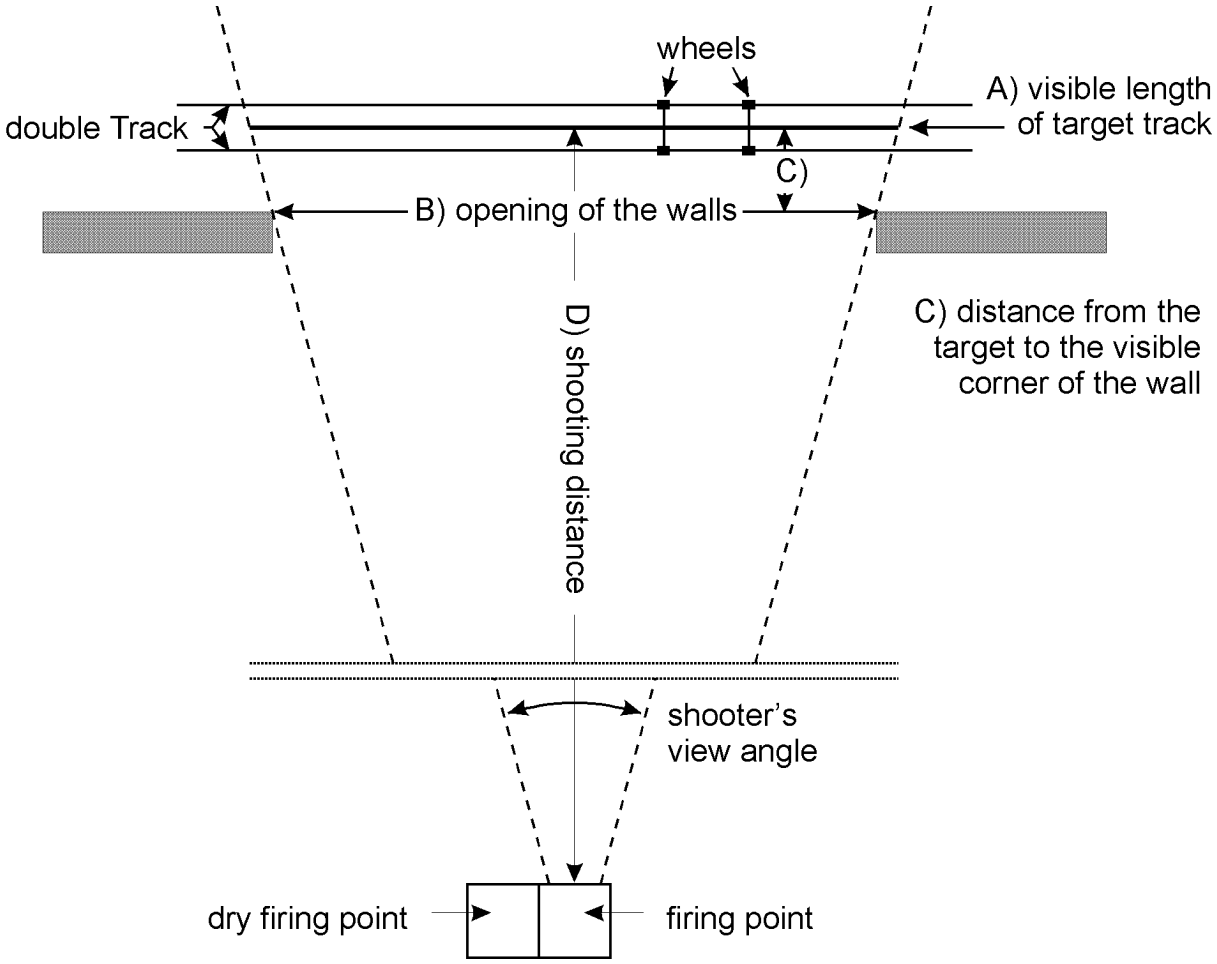


Figure 12: Running Target Ranges

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 **determining the opening:**		**B = A x (D – C) / D**
Example (50 m): C= 0,20 m	B = 10.00 m x (50.00 m - 0.20 m) / 50.00 m B = 10.00 m x 49.80 / 50.00 = 10.00 m x 0.996 **B = 9.96 m**	
Example (10 m): C= 0,15 m	B = 2.00 m x (10.00 m - 0.15 m) / 10.00 m B = 2.00 m x 9.85 / 10.00 = 2.00 m x 0.985 **B = 1.97 m**	

6.3.18.11.1 Special Standards for 50 m Running Target Ranges

6.3.18.11.1.1 The opening 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.

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 (+ 0.02 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.

6.3.19 General Standards for Shotgun Ranges:

Ranges, which are constructed in the Northern Hemisphere, should be laid out so shooting is toward a North to northeasterly direction. Ranges, which are constructed in the Southern Hemisphere, should be laid out so shooting is toward a South to southeasterly 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 Olympic 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 13 and 14).

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 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 floor or to the front wall of the pit. The traps must be divided into 5 groups of three (3). The center of each group must be indicated only by a painted mark on the top of the roof. The distance between traps within each group must be equal, from 1.00 m to 1.10 m. The distance between the center traps in the groups must be 3 m to 6 m, and should normally be 3.00 m to 3.30 m.

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 (see Figures 14 and 15). 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 each five 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 6 shooting stations must be furnished with 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 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 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. The shooting stations, referee's stand and operator's stand should have adequate protection from sun and rain.

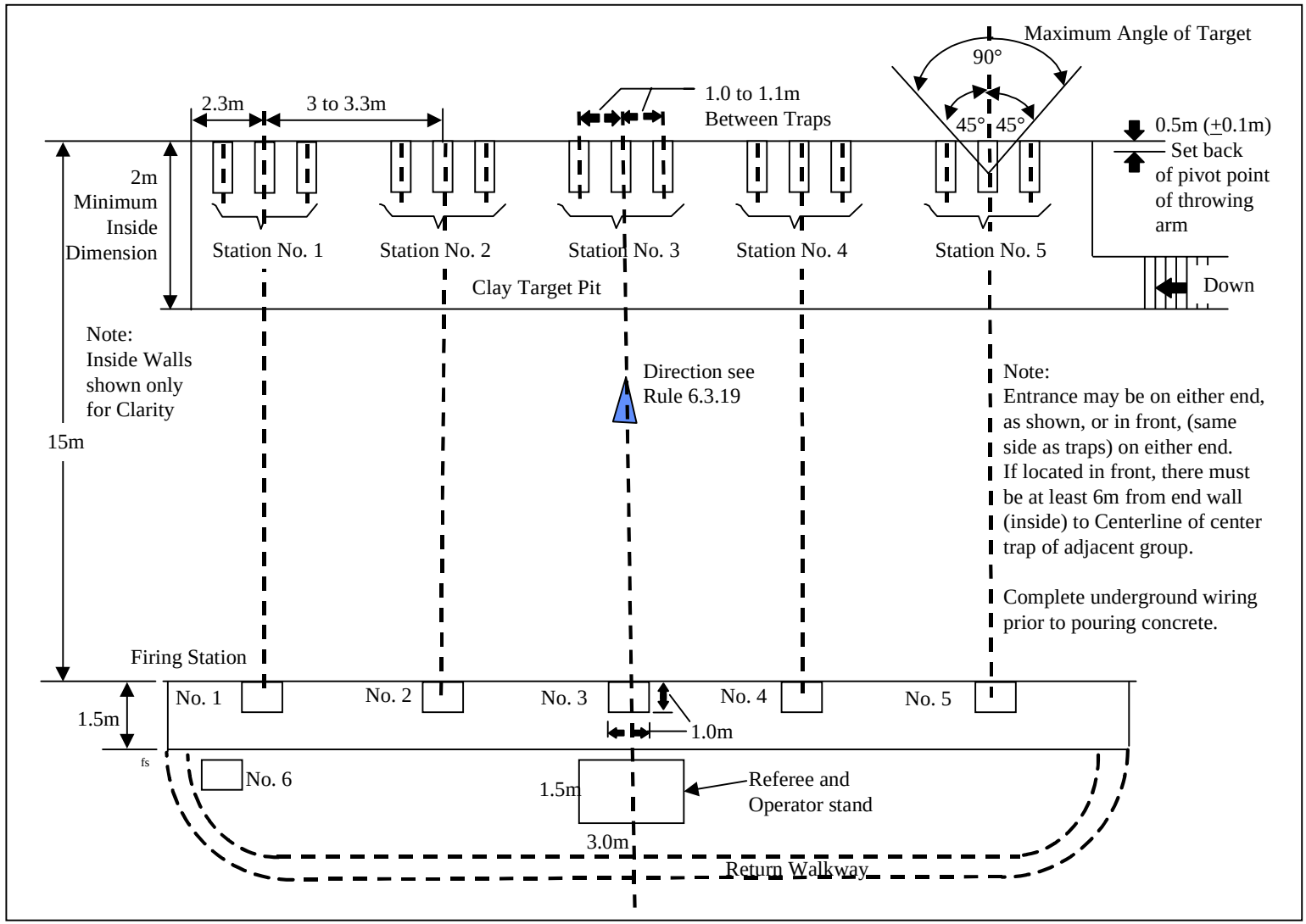


Figure 13: Trap Range

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 and 6 meters to the left and right of the centerline, respectively (see Figure 16).

6.3.20.3 The Trap (clay target throwing machine):

The pit 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, 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 and horizontal limits (see Figure 14 and 15).

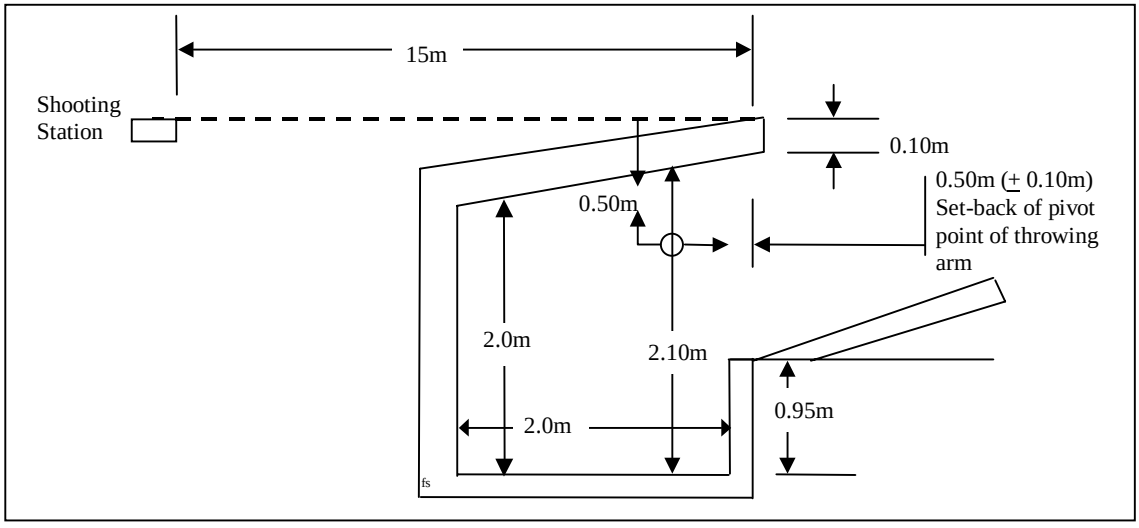
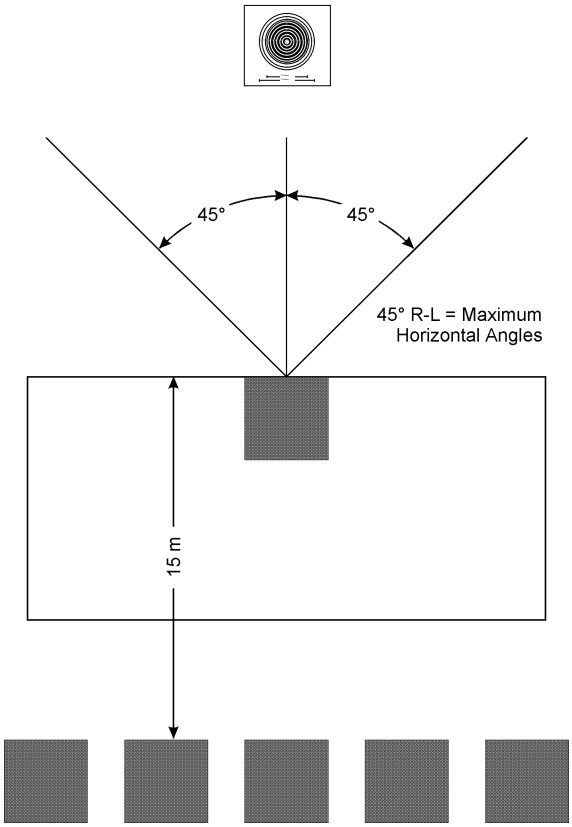
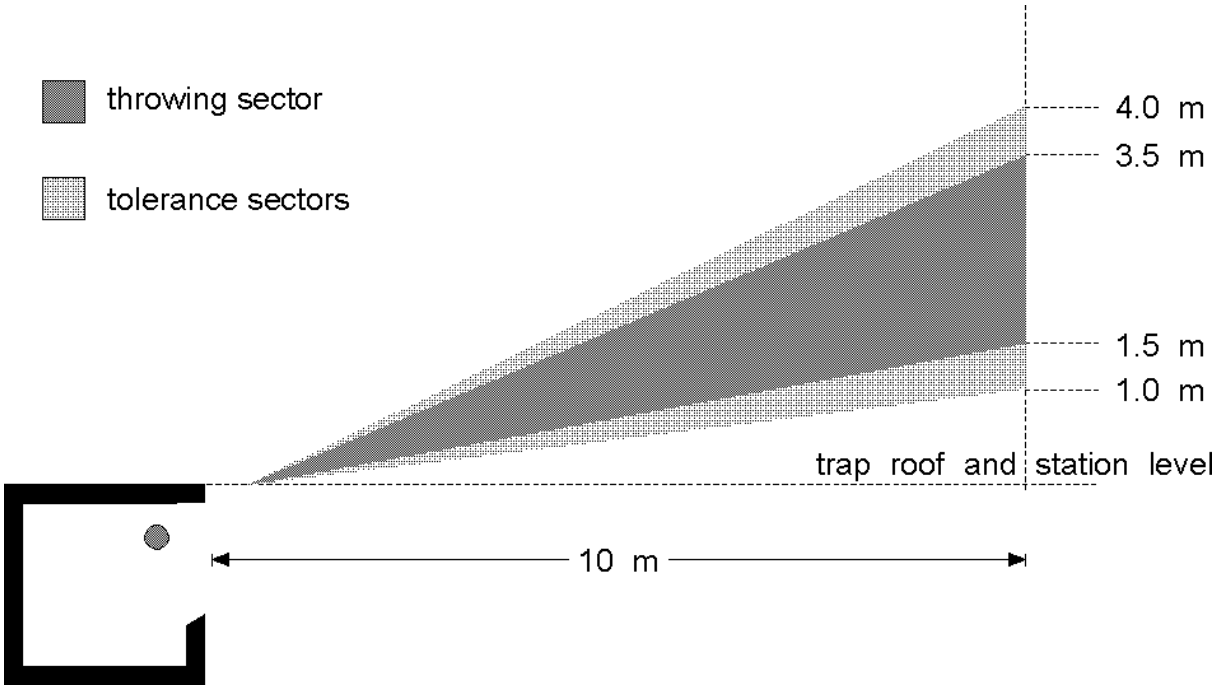


Figure 14: Trap, Double Trap and Automatic Trap pit section



Automatic Trap Target Horizontal Angles

Figure 15: Trap and Automatic Trap Target Elevation Angles



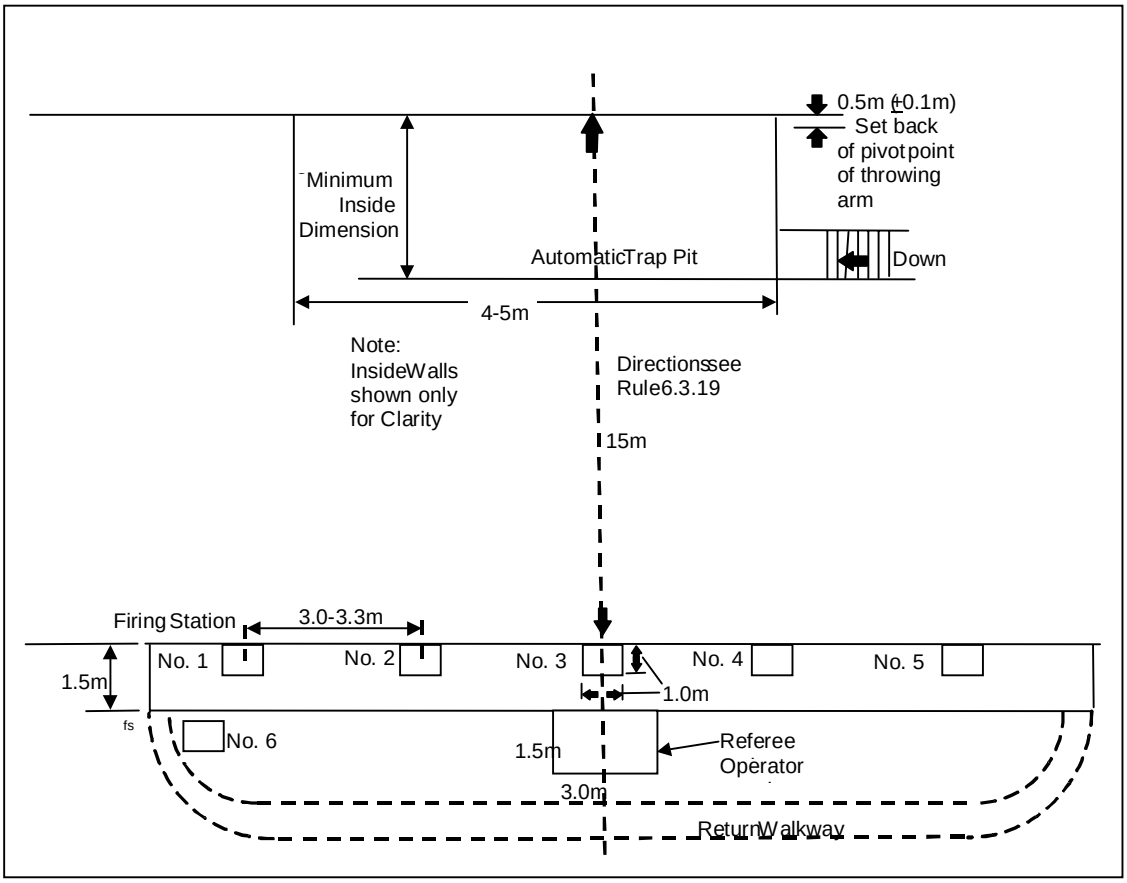


Figure 16: Automatic Trap Range

6.3.21 Standards for Double Trap Ranges

6.3.21.1 The Trap Pit:

Olympic 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 13 and 14.

6.3.21.2 Distances between Trap Pits:

6.3.21.2.1 See Rule 6.3.19.1.2 when Olympic Trap pits are used.

6.3.21.2.2 When separate Double Trap pits are constructed, Figures 14 and 17, 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 18) 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 floor or 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 14 and 19). Traps may be fully automatic (self loading and cocking), semi-automatic (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.

6.3.21.2.5 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 system must guarantee the simultaneous and constant release of two targets from the predetermined traps, 7-9, 7-8 or 8-9 according to the table selected.

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 17, 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 (6) 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 operators stand must have adequate protection from sun and rain.

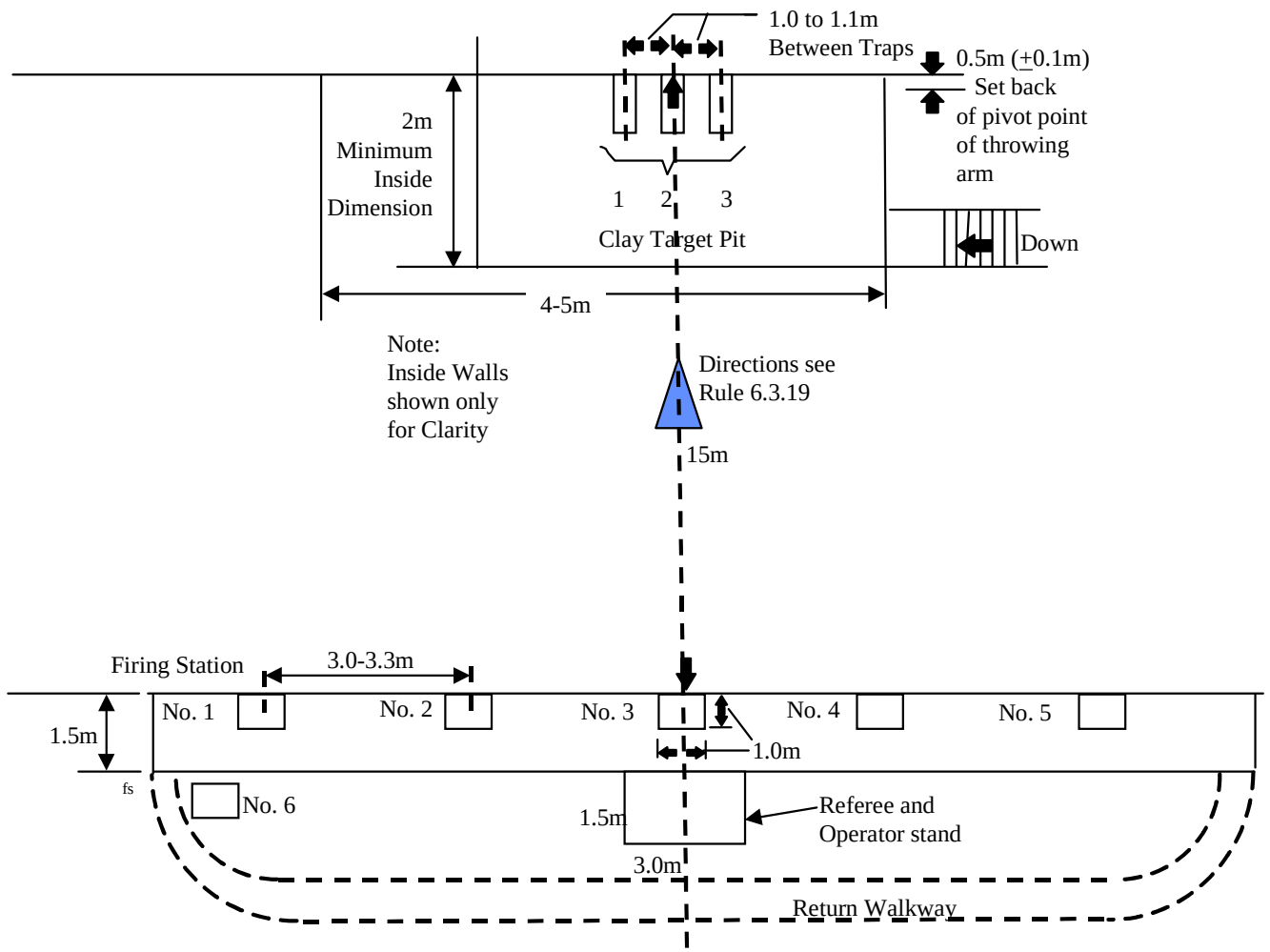


Figure 17: Separate Double Trap Range - 3 Machines

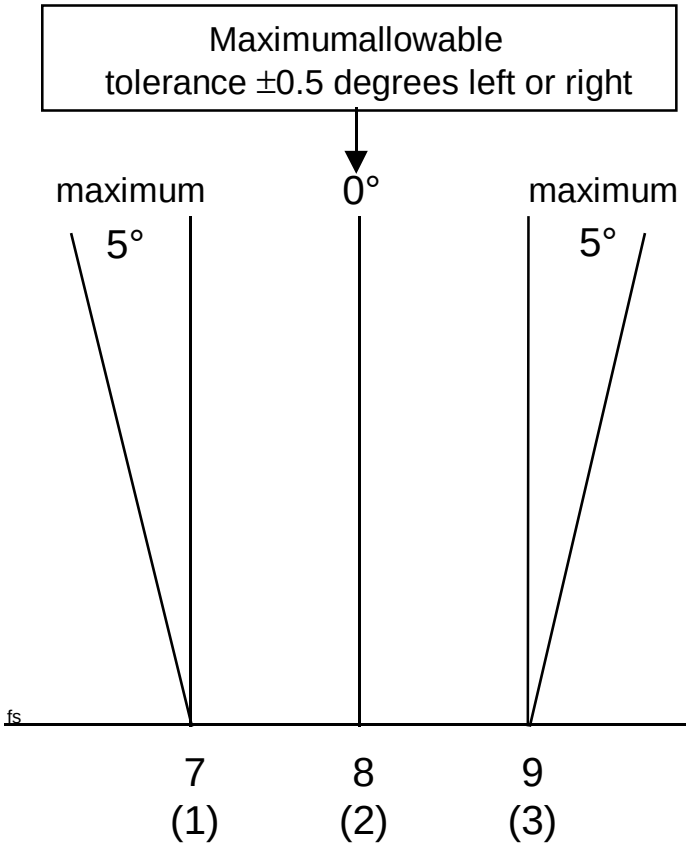


Figure 18: Double Trap Horizontal Angles

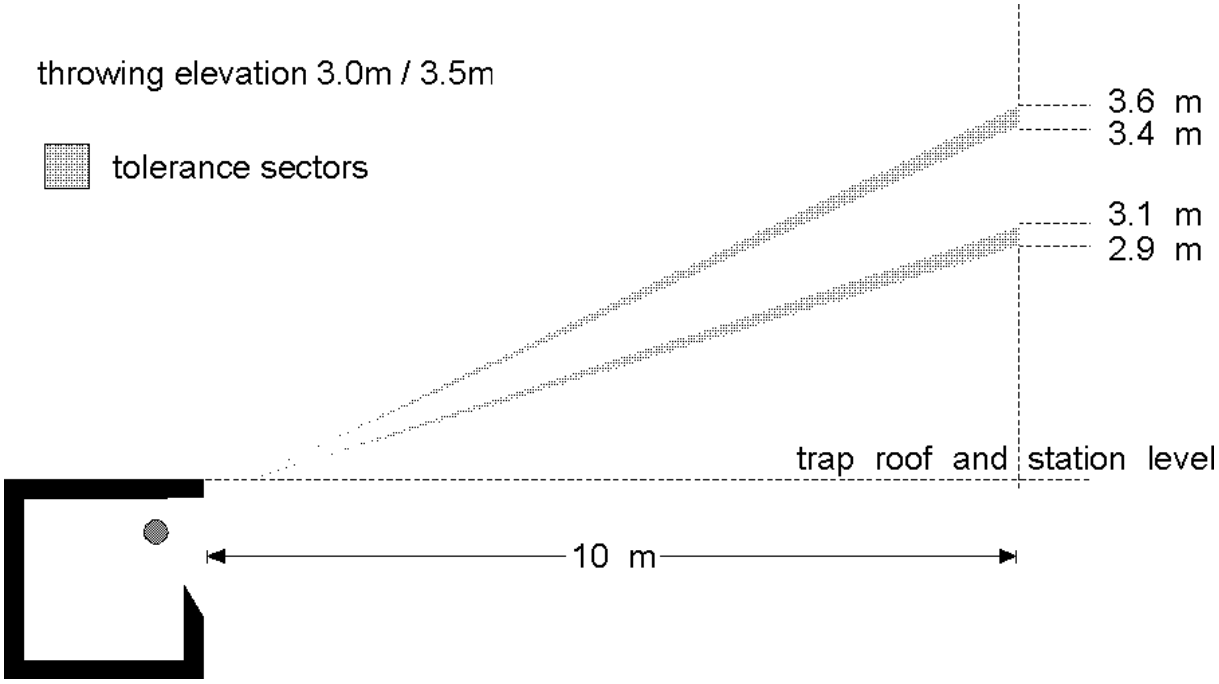


Figure 19: Double Trap Target Elevations

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 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 20).

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 designated. 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 traphouse 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. (see Figure 20 and 21).

6.3.22.3.4 In calm weather conditions targets must carry a minimum of 65 m and a maximum of 67 m measured from the face of the house behind station 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 traphouse 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. A wire or rope barrier is to be 7 m to 10 m behind station 4, and may roughly follow the course of the semicircle on which station 1 to 7 are located. 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 with timer device, which must be installed so as to allow the operator (puller) to see and hear the competitors. For all ISSF Championships the use of a timer which provides for the release of the targets within an indefinite period of time, varying from instant release up to a maximum of 3 seconds after the shooter has called for his target is mandatory. The release device must be designed so that only one (1) button (or switch) can be used to release double targets.

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.

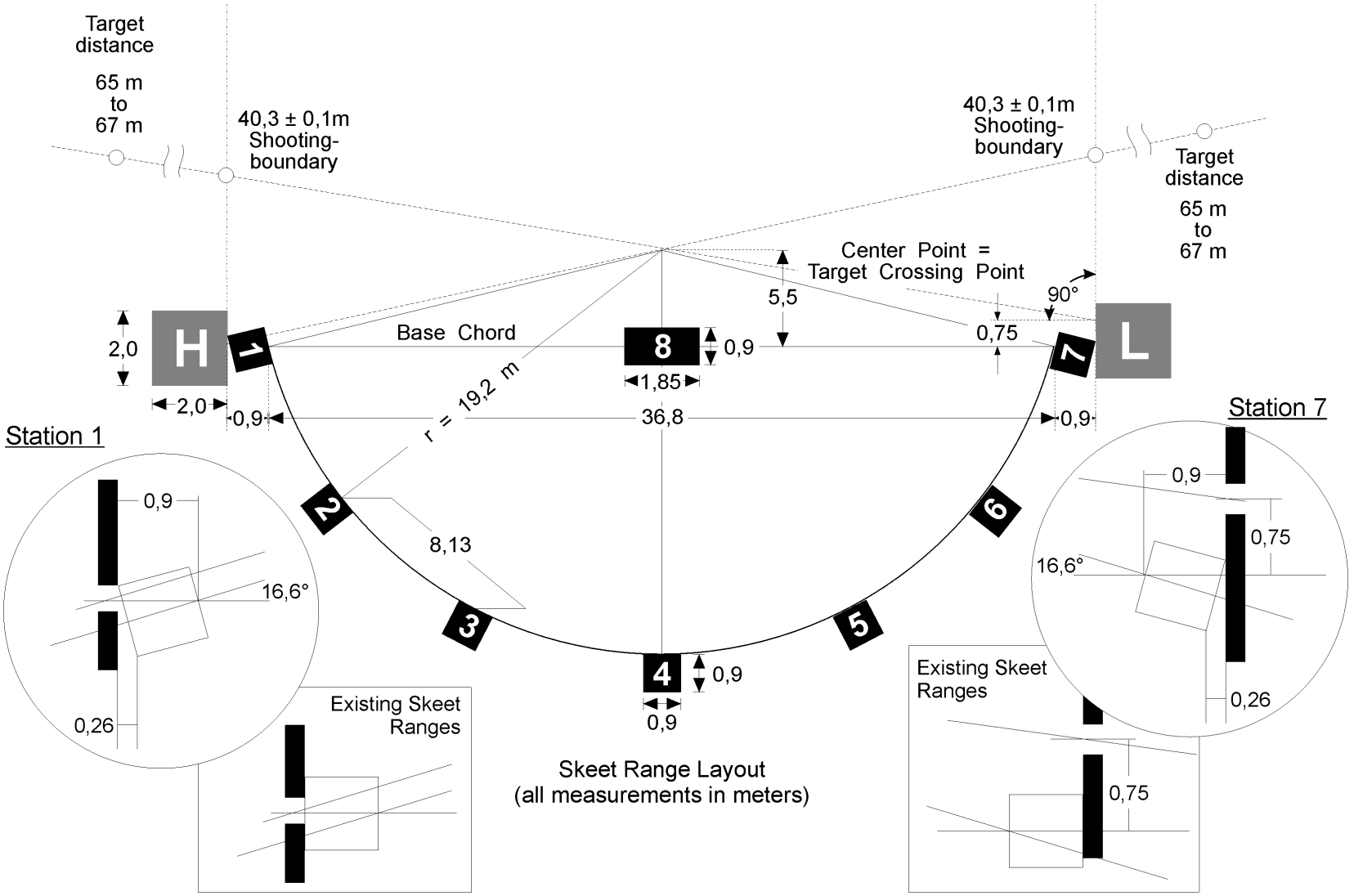


Figure 20: Skeet Range Layout

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 ± 0,05 m in diameter, with the center of the ring at the target crossing point.

(All measurements in meter)

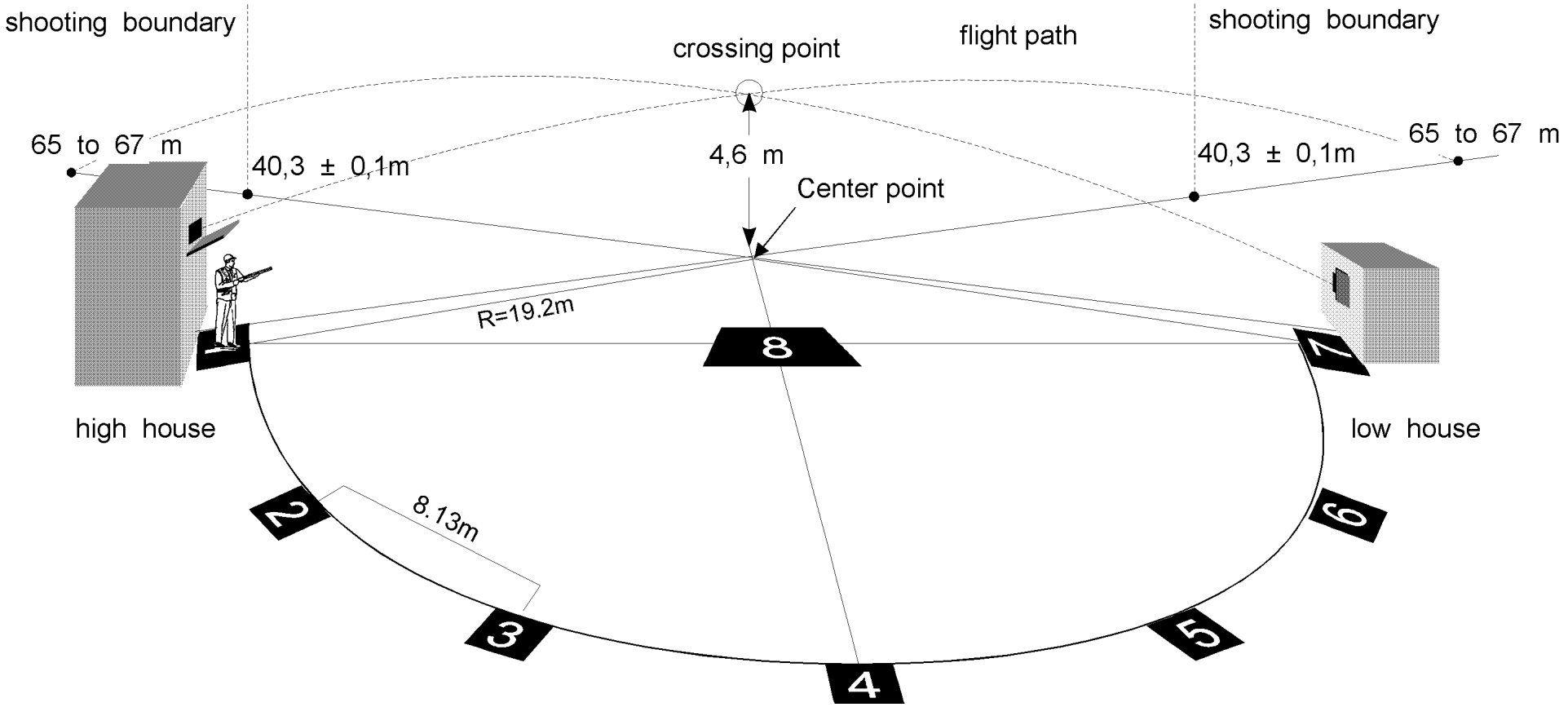


Figure 21: Skeet Range View

6.3.23 Electronic Scoring Target

6.3.23.1 10 m Electronic Scoring Target

6.3.23.1.1 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.

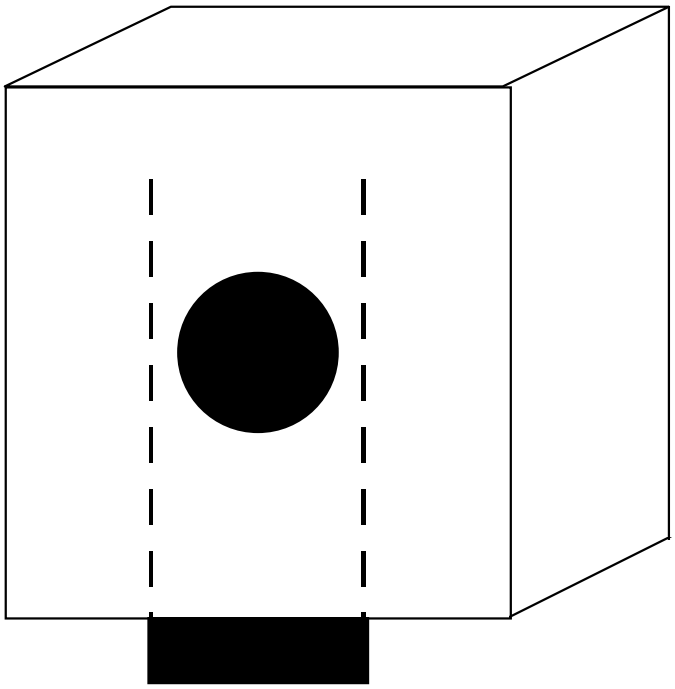


Figure 22: 10 m Electronic Target

6.3.23.1.2 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. A strip of black paper, wider than the hole, is behind the hole. This gives the visual representation of a white target with a black aiming mark. Inside the target are measuring devices to determine the exact position of any shot which hits the target. The associated electronics convert this into a score depending upon the target being represented. After each shot the black strip moves down a predetermined amount, so that the hole in the strip is no longer visible. The black strip provides a record of all the shots which have hit the black portion of the target and the white card on the face provides a record of all the shots which have hit the white portion.

6.3.23.1.3 The target computer, having computed the score, transmits the following information:

6.3.23.1.4 The score value and location of shot to the firing point monitor;

6.3.23.1.5 The score value to the central computer (together with all other relevant information concerning the shot);

6.3.23.1.6 The score value to the remote display.

6.3.23.2 50 m Electronic Scoring Target

The 50 m Electronic Scoring Target is similar to the 10 m electronic scoring target except that its dimensions are larger and the black paper strip is replaced by a black rubber band which moves after each shot in the same way as the paper strip on the 10 m target.

6.3.23.3 300 m Electronic Scoring Target

The 300 m Electronic Scoring Target is similar to the 50 m electronic scoring target except that its dimensions are larger and the black rubber band is replaced by an endless horizontal rubber band which is moved manually when required.

6.3.23.4 25 m Electronic Scoring Target

The 25 m Electronic Scoring Target is similar to the 50 m electronic scoring target (see 6.3.23.2) except that a red light is mounted just above the target frame and a green light is mounted just below the target frame. The red light indicates "**DO NOT FIRE**" and represents the edged conventional targets. The green light indicates "**FIRE**" and represents the faced conventional targets. There are two facings for the targets:

6.3.23.4.1 25 m Electronic Scoring Precision Target

The size of the black is the same as the 50 m Pistol Target.

6.3.23.4.2 25 m Electronic Scoring Rapid Fire Target

This is similar to the 25 m Precision Target, but as the black aiming mark on the rapid fire pistol target is much larger, only the central portion (a vertical strip of approximately 250mm) is the movable rubber band. The remainder of the black is composed of fixed black rubber on which white horizontal aiming marks are painted across the center of the fixed rubber (see Figure 23):

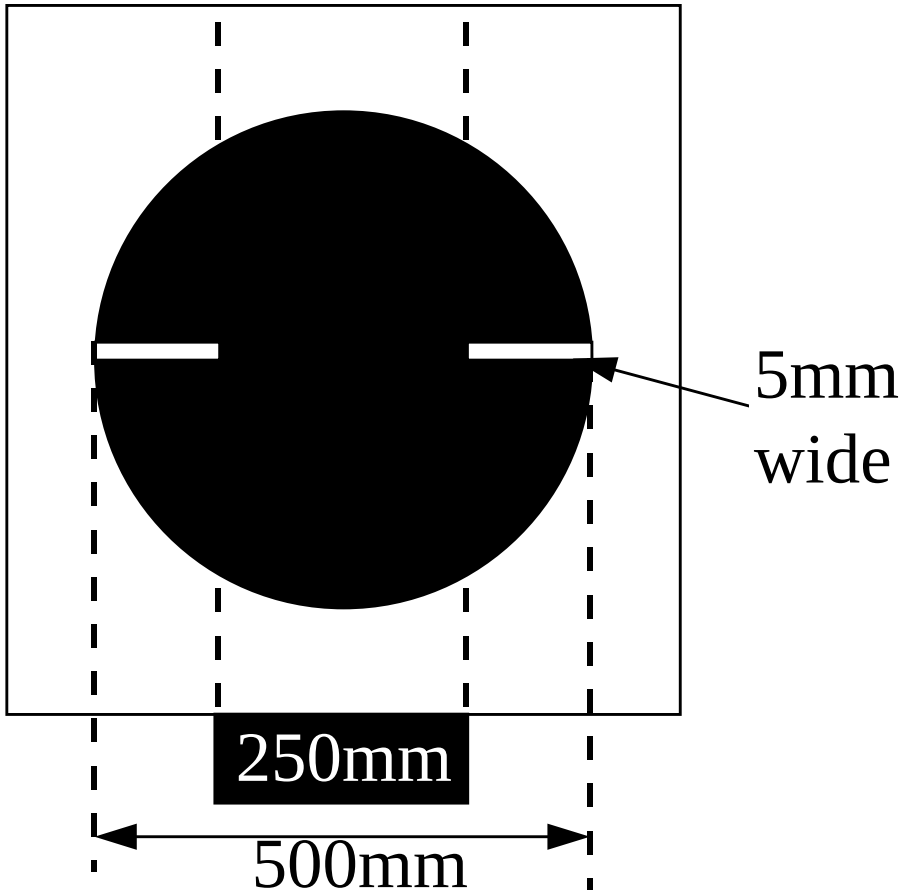


Figure 23: 25 m Electronic Rapid Fire Target

6.3.23.4.2.1 For the 25 m Rapid Fire Event, 5 adjacent targets are connected together; the individual firing point monitors show the individual target, but the score is combined on one of the monitors, in the central computer, and is shown on the remote score board.

6.3.23.4.2.2 In all systems the shots which are scored by the electronic scoring target system are also printed out on remote printers (one for each target) situated behind the shooter. This gives a permanent record of the hits on each target. When gun malfunctions occur, the remote score board may not show the correct series score and total until it has been adjusted, under the supervision of the Jury. The printer record and the main computer will contain the correct information to ensure the correct score is attributed to the shooter.

6.3.23.5 10 m Electronic Scoring Running Target

The 10 m Electronic Running Target is similar to the 10 m electronic target described in 6.3.23.1 except that the white target card is representing the ISSF 10 m Running Target for electronic systems:

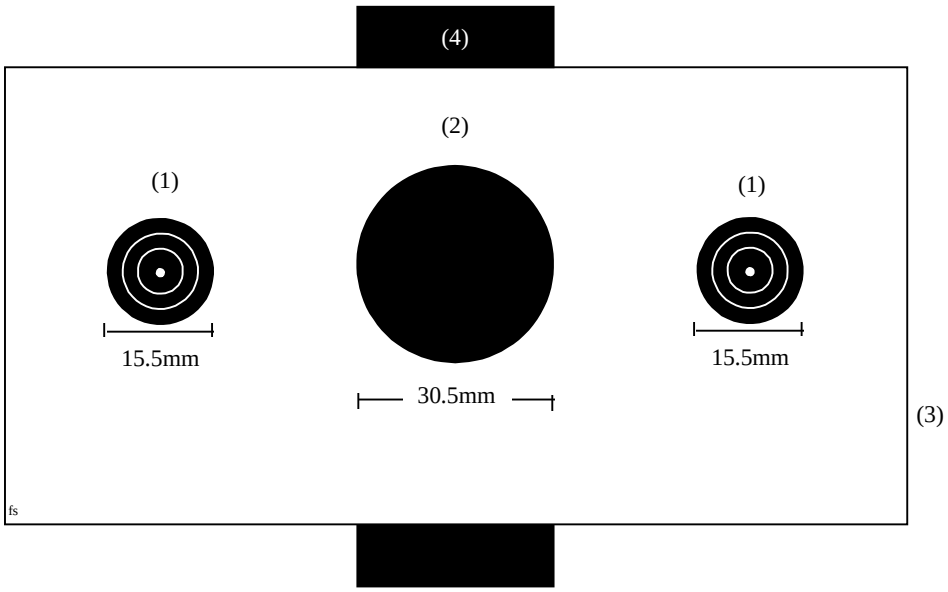


Figure 24**: 10 m Electronic Running Target**

(1) aiming marks with rings (see dimensions in 6.3.2.7.2)
(2) electronic scoring zone without rings (black paper band only)
(3) white target card
(4) black paper strip behind white target card
(5) Fast run and Slow run can be selected on a control unit which also displays the exact time for a run. If no hit is registered during a run, a zero is shown on the shooters monitor and printed by the printer.

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.

6.4.1.1 The Range Officers and the Jury conduct the competition in close cooperation with each other. The Range Officers are responsible for the actual conduct of the competition while the Jury acts in an advisory and supervisory capacity. 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.

6.4.1.3 At ISSF Championships, the Jury will be composed in accordance with ISSF General Regulations Article 3.4.7.

6.4.1.4 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.

6.4.1.5 All cases in dispute must be decided by a majority of the Jury. When a team official or shooter does not agree with 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 value or 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.

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

6.4.2.3 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.

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

6.4.2.5 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 it shall rule on the protest(s).

6.4.2.6 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.

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.

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.

6.5.0 PRE-MATCH ADMINISTRATION

(Firing Point Allocation and Elimination Matches)

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 two (2) days before the start of the event (see ISSF General Regulations Article 3.7.6).

6.5.2 Shooters and Team Officials must be informed of the exact shooting time schedules and allocated firing points no later than 12:00 hours on the day preceding the competition. This rule also applies for official practice.

6.5.3 If it should become necessary to change the shooting schedule, the shooters must be informed no later than 17:00 hours on the day preceding the competition or the official practice. This rule also applies in case of eliminations.

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 shall also apply 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.

6.5.5.2 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).

6.5.7 Practice Shooting

In addition to the practice shooting or training periods 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.

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).

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

6.6.0 EQUIPMENT CONTROL

See also Guidelines for Uniform Equipment Control for Rifle.

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

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.

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.

6.6.6 All approved equipment must be marked with a seal or sticker and the approval must also be recorded on the control card.

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 or completion of each event.

6.7.2 These lists must contain the full family name, full first name (without abbreviations), start numbers and the Nation of each shooter.

6.7.3 One (1) copy of the official result lists of each event must be sent to the ISSF Secretariat via Telefax immediately after it has been verified, but not later than the end of the competition day.

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.

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 the Chairman 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 conduct an 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).
6.7.3.2	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.

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.
6.711.2	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 Independent of the results determination, the Classification Jury must examine the 10 best individual and the 3 best team results prior to the publication of the final results list.

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.
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.
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.
6.7.14.5	The plug gauge may be inserted only once in any bullet hole. For this reason the use of a gauge must be marked on the target by the scoring officials, together with their initials (see Rule 6.7.8).
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:

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

6.7.15.1 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 Big Bore 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" cal):

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 5.6mm ammunition

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 0.02mm (4.48mm)
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.

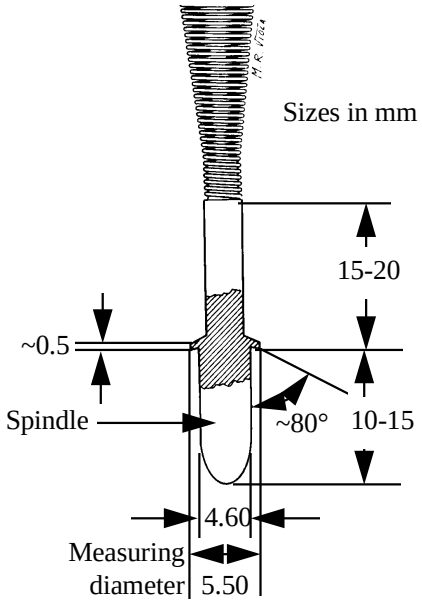


Figure 25: Air Rifle OUTWARD scoring gauge

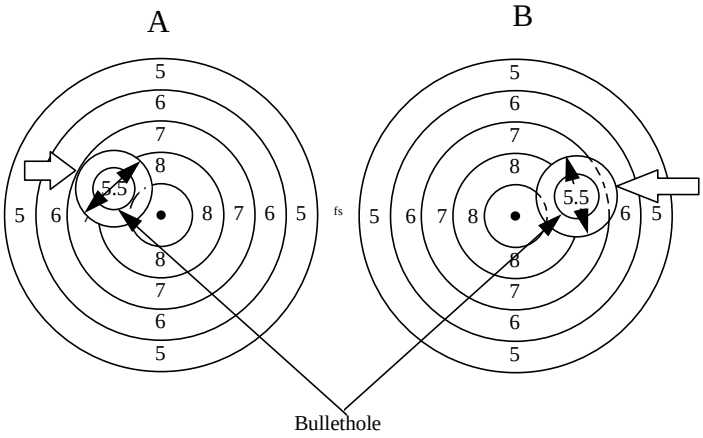


Figure 26: Use of the Air Rifle OUTWARD scoring gauge

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 7 ring and into the 6 zone, therefore the shot is an 8.

6.7.15.6 4.5mm OUTWARD Gauge for 10 m Air Pistol:

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

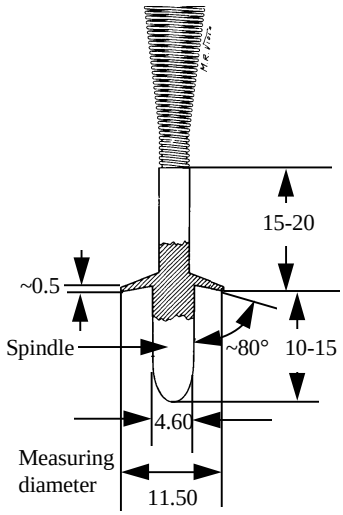


Figure 27: Air Pistol OUTWARD scoring gauge

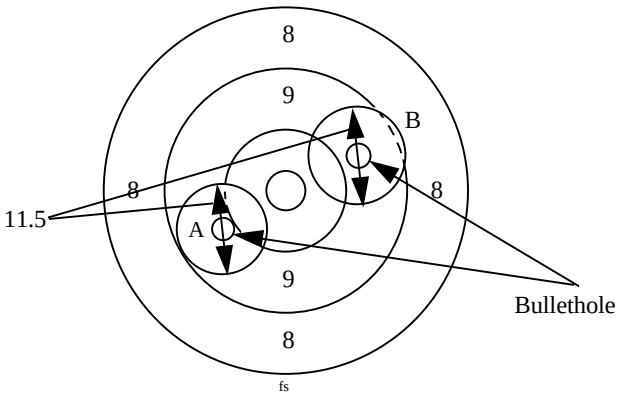


Figure 28: Use of the Air Pistol OUTWARD scoring gauge

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

6.7.15.7.2 For Small Bore Competitions (5.6mm) the lines are 7.00mm (+0.05mm - 0.00mm) apart measured between the inside edges. (To be used for 25 m 5.6mm 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, country, 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 eliminations as well as in qualifying and final 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.

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 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 I0C 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 cooperation 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 6.7.0.1). These results must be made available to the news media.

6.9.3 All shooters must be provided with an identification or start (Bib) number for use on the back of the outer garment above the waistline during the full time of the competition. It is desirable that this includes the shooter’s name and the IOC country abbreviation.

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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