



INTERNATIONAL SHOOTING SPORT FEDERATION
INTERNATIONALER SCHIESS-SPORTVERBAND E.V.
FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DE TIR SPORTIF
FEDERACION INTERNACIONAL DE TIRO DEPORTIVO

**Rifle Equipment Control Guide
Compulsory for all Olympic Games,
World Championships, World Cups and
Continental Championships**

Chapters

1. Organization of the Equipment Control Section.....	3
2. Testing Equipment	5
3. Control Procedures	6
4 ISSF Rules.....	9
Annexes.....	26

ORGANIZATION OF THE EQUIPMENT CONTROL SECTION

- 1.1** The Rifle Equipment Control Section should consist of at least five and preferably seven qualified judges. At least one member of the Equipment Control staff must be a woman. The work of the section must be organized on the principle of an assembly line. There should be five or more examiners in the section, although in smaller competitions this number may be reduced and two or more of the following functions combined.
- 1.2** The first member of the section enters all the necessary data on the athlete's Equipment Control Card.
- 1.3** The second member of the section checks the rifles (dimensions, butt plate, blinders, trigger, weight, sling etc.), marks the rifles and countersigns the Equipment Control Cards.
- 1.4** The third member of the section controls the shoes on the sole bending device (rifle and pistol shoes), because only one sole device (available) is placed behind the rifle scale, if possible he may also control other items, and countersigns the Equipment Control Cards. The fourth member of the section controls the thickness measurements of the athlete's shoes, gloves, belt, sling, jacket, trousers and underclothing on the thickness device, and controls sponsor markings on the athlete's clothing.
- 1.5** The fifth and sixth member of the section control the athlete's jacket, trousers on the stiffness device.
- 1.6** The last member in the section checks the overlap and elbow seams, marks the clothing and countersigns the control card, and if at an ISSF Championship, affixes the ISSF Equipment Control Seals.

Equipment Control Procedures:

The Equipment Control Section must ensure that all Rifle shooting jackets and shooting trousers are identified with a seal bearing a unique serial number that is registered to the athlete. The seal must be designed so that it cannot be removed without breaking the seal. Seals previously issued for one-time-only clothing inspections (2013 and prior) fulfil this requirement. Jackets and trousers with no seal must be checked for compliance with ISSF Rules and have seals affixed to them that are registered for the athlete. The Equipment Control and Rifle Juries will use the jacket and trouser seals to conduct random checks for compliance with ISSF Rule 7.5.1.2.

- 1.7** The Chairman of the Equipment Control Jury will produce the Equipment Control Certificates and maintain the register (ISSF Rule 6.7.6.2).
- 1.8** The work of the Equipment Control Section must be assisted and supervised by an Equipment Control Jury Member, as required by ISSF Rule 6.8.

NOTE: At least one (1) ISSF Master Equipment Control Panel member must be present).

- 1.9** Calibration of all tools with the special ISSF Equipment Control testing and Calibration kit, (see calibration Guidelines Equipment Control Instruments).

NOTE: ISSF Rule 6.7.6.2 b) The Equipment Control Section must be open to provide voluntary inspections for athletes' equipment, starting with the Official Training day and continuing through the last day of Rifle, Pistol, Moving Target competition.

Calibration: ISSF Rule 6.7.6.2 c)

ISSF calibration test equipment must be used to check testing instruments before each day of testing and when a disqualification is considered during post-competition testing. All instruments, devices must be tested and calibration checked before operating. A certificate will be supplied to the TD confirming that all testing items are approved for use.

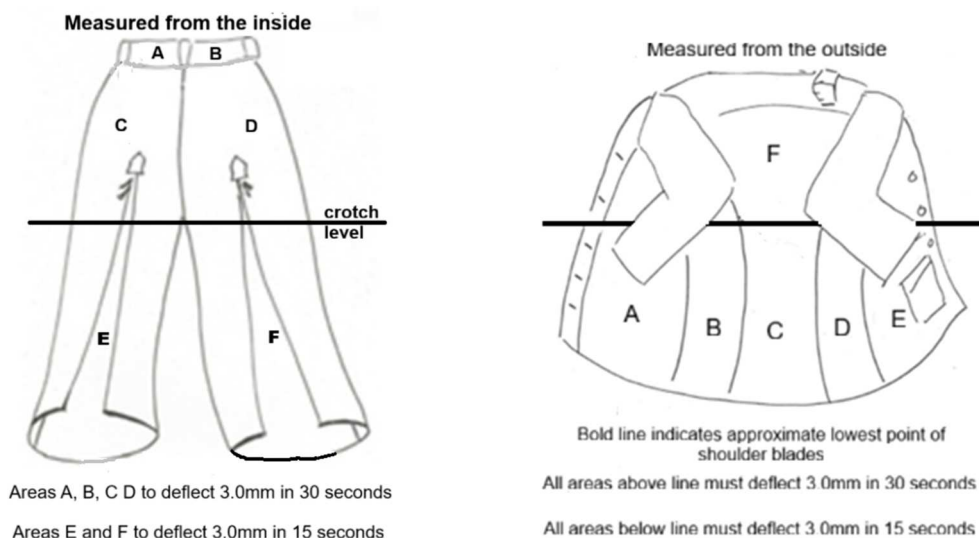
Testing Equipment

- 2.1 Weighting scale with a rated capacity of 10 kg, in 1g increments.
- 2.2 Weights for measuring trigger pull (1500 g) for testing of 300m Standard Rifle triggers (long shaft required).
- NOTE:** A weight with a metal or rubber knife-edge must be used. A roller on the trigger weight is not permitted.
- NOTE:** A dead weight must be used with no springs or other devices.
- 2.3 Template Board with all measurements for 300m Standard Rifles and Air Rifles as specified in ISSF Rule 7.4.4.2.
- 2.4 Rule or tape measure.
- 2.5 Measuring device to test clothing thickness as specified in ISSF Rule 6.5.1.
- 2.6 Measuring device to test clothing stiffness (flexibility) as specified in ISSF Rule 6.5.2.
- 2.7 80mm Overlap gauge as specified in ISSF Rule 7.5.4.2 (6 kg to 8 kg Pull).
- 2.8 Boot measuring gauge, to measure 5mm and the ratio.
- 2.9 ISSF approved shoe sole flexibility tester as specified in ISSF Rule 6.5.3 (see **Annex A** for operating instructions).
- 2.10 Kneeling roll measuring gauge, cylindrical tube for checking (must be 25 cm long, 18 cm in diameter), or a plate 25 cm x 25 cm with an 18 cm diameter hole cut in it, ISSF Rule 7.5.8.5.
- 2.11 Steel ruler 300 mm graduated in mm.
- 2.12 Various templates or gauges to check sling width, butt plate depth, etc. (These can be made of aluminum or Perspex).
- 2.13 Computer, printer and devices or means to mark the equipment, including a pen that makes indelible marks.
- 2.14 Equipment Control Cards (if possible already labeled with the athlete's name, ISSF ID Number, events entered and ISSF Seal Numbers), ISSF Certificates production capacity.
- 2.15 Rolls of masking tape, different colors are now needed to match the clothing.
- 2.16 Copies of the **ISSF General Technical Rules** and **Special Technical Rifles Rules** in English and in the host country's language (if available).
NOTE: Copies of any errata or relevant rule interpretations from the ISSF website must also be available.
- 2.17 A list with the names and ISSF ID Numbers of all athletes entered by country in the Rifle events.
- 2.18 Equipment Control Seals or Stickers (preferably serial numbered).
- 2.19 Re-inspection Notification Cards for clothing, trigger, shoes and taping.
- 2.20 Felt tip marking pens, for marking the position of the buttons.
- 2.21 A good wifi connection or access to an internet network point to enable access to the ISSF athlete equipment database.

1. CONTROL PROCEDURES

- 3.1 Athletes may present themselves in person at the Equipment Control centre with the rifles and all equipment they wish to use.
- 3.2 Inform the teams officials and athletes location and times when the Equipment Control Section will be operating (ISSF Rule 6.7.6.2 a).
- 3.3 Athletes are encouraged to bring any items of equipment for inspection (ISSF Rule 6.7.6.2 d).
- 3.4 Equipment Control must ensure that all Rifle shooting jackets and shooting trousers are uniquely identified with seals, (ISSF Rule 6.7.6.2
- 3.5 **Measuring Stiffness of Jackets and Trousers**
To ensure efficient and consistent results from the **Stiffness Measuring Device** used under ISSF Rule 6.5.2, the following procedures are to be used:
Install the machine on a table (approx. 1.2 m across x 0.85 m deep, table height at a comfortable working height) or other smooth work surface large enough to be capable of supporting the largest shooting jacket or pair of trousers. The measuring cylinder "A" must be level with the work surface, the table top can be of any material provided it does not impede with the movement of the fabric while measuring stiffness.
- 3.6 Measurements will be taken on a SINGLE thickness, (i.e. unfolded), panels of the garment. Place the clothing to be measured across the measuring cylinder with the inside of the jacket in contact with the work surfaces and measuring cylinder and the outside of the trousers, (owing to difficulty of measuring), in contact with the work surface and measuring cylinder. When measuring the waist band care must be taken that the result is correct, taking into account any seams and folding of the edges.
- 3.7 Ensure that the surface to be measured is free as possible from creases, pleats or wrinkles.
- 3.8 Jackets and trousers are permitted to have two distinct areas of different stiffness. (See Rules 7.5.4.10 for Jackets and 7.5.5.6 for Trousers). Identify which area you are measuring on each, then carefully lower the measuring plate onto the clothing and allow settling for a few seconds.
The maximum time limit for taking each measurement on the upper (stiffer) areas on each garment is thirty (30) seconds
The maximum time limit for for taking each measurement on the lower (less stiff) areas on each garment is fifteen (15) seconds
- 3.9 For the clothing to pass, a figure of 3.0mm must be indicated on the digital display, showing a depression of 3mm or more. Any lower figure indicates that the item of clothing has failed – there is no tolerance!
- 3.10 Rifle clothing re-checks will be conducted immediately after the athlete has finished. If any clothing item fails it will be tested again after the first check.
- 3.11 If one Panel tests 2.9 or lower, the machine will be recalibrated and the panel will be retested, if it fails again, and all other (4 or 5) panels pass, the clothing item will not be disqualified. If two or more panels fail, it will be disqualified.
- 3.12 If only one panel fails the stiffness test and other panels pass, a written warning must be given to the athlete and the seal must be cut off. The athlete can continue using the equipment for that day in that event only. The Jacket must be re-inspected for any future events, and a new seal number issued.

- 3.13** It is the responsibility of the athlete to start with clothing that has sufficient plus tolerance so that it will not fail. There is a high risk level of failure at a subsequent re-test if an athlete starts with clothing that tests 3.1 or 3.0.
- 3.14** Every part of the jacket or trousers must be capable of being measured by the stiffness testing machine which has a measuring cylinder diameter of 60mm. If a jacket panel is too narrow, testing must be done over the seams and any lettering or marking.
- 3.15** Jacket seams must be able to bend with their adjacent panels and not contain any additional materials intended to increase their stiffness. They must allow the jacket to collapse naturally when placed upright on a level surface and not act as a skeleton which holds the jacket rigid, as if being worn. (Rule 7.5.2.2.d)



- 3.16** Clothing should be measured in the General areas indicated in the diagrams by the letters A to F and not exactly in the places indicated by the letters. Trousers should be measured on at least three points in the area below the crotch level, two on the sides and one on the front panel. A deflection of 3.0mm must be achieved in the relevant times before those items may be passed for use in competition.
- 3.17** Measuring the Jacket must be done from the outside. The exact position of the line between the upper and lower parts of the jacket is not critical and an approximation may be made. If in any doubt or protest the athlete should be asked to wear the jacket and the lowest point of the shoulder blades can be marked as a reference. Tests could then be conducted at least 5cm above and below that reference point to ensure that the two areas are measured separately.
Measurements should also include both sides of the upper-front of the jacket.
All lining or padding must be measured as part of the clothing.
- 3.18** Measuring the Trousers must be done from the inside. Care must be taken when measuring the waist band to ensure that measurements are not taken on the seams or folds. The width of the belt loops must not exceed 20mm.
- 3.19** There can be a maximum of 7 belt loops with at least 80mm between each loop.
- 3.20** Use the stiffness testing machine to check in more than one place (as per the diagrams). Be sure trousers are spread out on the table that surrounds the testing device. If the athlete requests that the measurement be made at a specific location,

at least two or three other locations must also be tested. A pass must be indicated in all positions before that item of clothing may be passed for use in the competition.

4 **Measuring Jacket Overlap**

Use the **Overlap Testing Device** (6 kg to 8 kg pull) to check the jacket overlap. If the test gauge is not available a simple template may be used to indicate an overlap of 80mm. The examiners who do this test must be able to pull the outside edge of the buttonhole at least 80mm past the centre of the button without using excessive force. The athlete must stand upright with arms by the sides and not allowed to hunch the shoulders or hold a deep breath. The Overlap Testing Device must be 'cocked' by use of the side lever and the 'V' on the end engaged onto a button. The metal hook on the moveable piston must then be inserted into the respective buttonhole. The device must be held horizontally across the body of the athlete and not angled away from, nor wrapped around, the body. The trigger is pulled and the device held firmly to allow the spring to draw the button and the buttonhole together. The scale must indicate that the overlap is at least 80mm, anything less is a failure. There is no tolerance! Repeat the test on all buttons used to fasten the front of the jacket and ensure that an 80mm overlap is achieved on each. Buttons can be moved towards the edge of the jacket to achieve 80mm. If there is insufficient material to allow this it is permitted to extend each buttonhole by using strong cord or laces to form a loop into which the button can be fastened (7.5.4.2). In that case, the hook on the testing device is inserted into the loop and the test performed as above in the normal way. After completing this check, mark the position of the buttons with the marking pen or by other non-changeable means. The area surrounding the button hole is limited to a maximum width of 12 mm, and this area may exceed the permitted 2.5 mm thickness.

4.1 It is recommended that the testing 'pull' of 6kg is used in initial testing in Equipment Control and 8kg for any re-inspection.

5 **Measuring Thickness of Jackets and Trousers**

The **Thickness Measurement Device** will be used for testing. No measurement greater than the thickness measurement standards in the table may be approved. Jackets and trousers will normally be measured as a single thickness.

5.1 Double thickness measurements will only be taken if the measuring device cannot access specific areas, such as inside the jacket sleeves or trouser legs.

Clothing thickness standards table (7.5.2.1)

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			

6 PRE-COMPETITION TESTING

See Rule 6.7.6.2. for Equipment Control Procedures pre-competition.

Athletes are responsible for ensuring that they attend an ISSF-Supervised competition with clothing that complies with the Rules. If the equipment is new, it would be prudent for them to have their clothing tested at a National or Regional competition where ISSF-approved testing equipment is available before attending a World Cup, Continental Championship or similar level of competition where ISSF seals and certificates are issued. Athletes are discouraged from attending such a competition with untested equipment in the hope of repeatedly submitting clothing to Equipment Control until it passes the tests.

6.1 No item of clothing may be submitted to Equipment Control Officials more than three times. If an item does not pass on the third occasion it must not be used in competition and doing so will result in disqualification.

6.2 If the Equipment Control is not busy and an athlete has doubts or concerns about an item of equipment that previously been tested and passed but has been adjusted or tailored to fit or for other reasons, he/she should be allowed to use the machine personally and receive advice on the correct method of testing to ensure that it is done in accordance with the Rules. That test will not be classed as an official re-test and no fee will apply.

7 POST-QUALIFICATION TESTING

All athletes in Air Rifle and Three Position events who qualify for a Final will be fully tested for the stiffness of their Jackets and Trousers, their rifles and other accessories, to confirm that all equipment complies with the Rules. Any athlete whose equipment fails to pass the tests must be disqualified.

7.1 If there is only one Qualification relay it will be the responsibility of the Equipment Control Jury to identify likely Finalists by examination of the ranking scoreboard and selecting them for testing as soon as they have completed their Match shots. This is intended to avoid the eight highest-ranking athletes attending EC simultaneously at the conclusion of the relay. It is likely that more than eight athletes will be selected and tested but that will allow for any disqualifications to ensure that there are eight athletes in the Final. Those highest-ranking selections are in addition to the usual practice of randomly selecting athletes for post-competition testing.

7.2 If there is more than one Qualification relay the Equipment Control Jury must identify additional likely Finalists by examination of the final ranking scoreboard. Athletes from the first relay would have already been selected and tested, as per 7.1 above, so athletes on the second relay who are ranked higher than those previously tested will be selected. This will ensure that all eight Finalists will have been fully tested.

7.3 See the Pistol Equipment Control Guide for full trigger-testing guidelines.

8 PRE-FINALS TESTING

Finalists must report to the Reporting Area at least 30 minutes prior to the Start time of a Final in accordance with Rule 6.17.1.3. Athletes will be tested for jacket overlap, advertising logos and manufacturer's branding, rifles and accessories. If there are any irregularities, athletes are allowed to make adjustments without penalties.

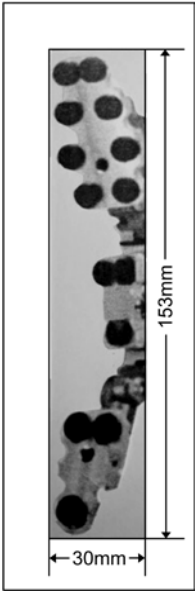
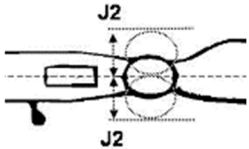
ISSF RULES

	ISSF Rule Number
Athletes are responsible for ensuring that all items of equipment and clothing used by them in ISSF Championships comply with ISSF Rules.	6.7.2
All Athletes' Rifle equipment is subject to checks by the Equipment Control Jury and Equipment Control Section established by the Organizing Committee as well as by the respective Competition Juries.	6.7.3
The Equipment Control Section must keep a register of the guns, shooting jacket and trousers that they check, with the name of the athlete, the make (manufacturer), serial number and calibre of each gun checked on an Equipment Control Card	6.7.6.2 f
The Equipment Control Section must ensure that all pistols have been registered on the ISSF database, and a card issued to the athlete. Pistols that have not yet been registered or recorded must be checked for compliance with ISSF Rules and be registered to the athlete	6.7.6.2.g
It is the athlete's responsibility that any air or CO2 cylinder is in the manufacturer's validity date (maximum 10 years). This may be checked by Equipment Control and advisory recommendations given. EC Officials must be aware of the relevant laws of the country in which they are operating. In some countries it is a Federal offence to use or allow the use of outdated compressed gas cylinders. Athletes and Coaches must be advised accordingly.	6.7.6.2.h
One copy of the Equipment Control Card is given to the athlete who must retain this card with his equipment at all times.	6.7.6.2 i

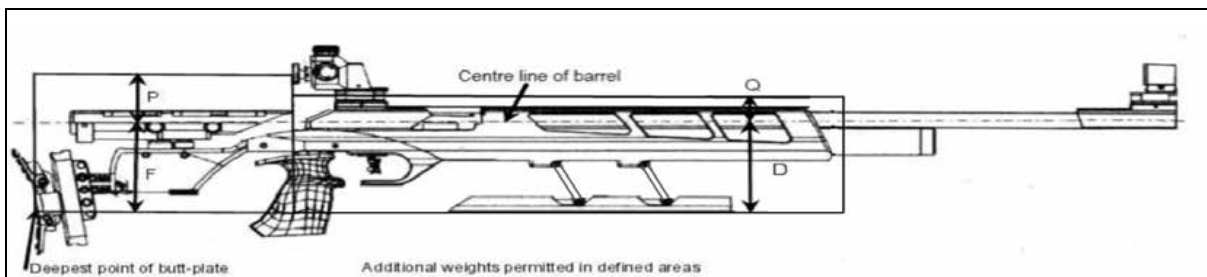
Standards for all Rifles		
Single Loader Rifles	Only single shot rifles that must be manually loaded before each shot may be used, except that in the 300m Standard Rifle event or a rifle that is legal for use in International Military Sport Council (CISM) 300m Rifle events a magazine may be used if it is checked by Equipment Control before the event.	7.4.1.1
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 ISSF Rule 6.13.3, if the Jury approves.	7.4.1.2
Oscillation Systems	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.	7.4.1.3
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 the left arm, or vice-versa.	7.4.1.4
Barrels	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 for rifling and chambering of 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.	7.4.1.5
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.	7.4.1.6
Light enhancing systems	No light enhancing system, optical sight, optical system or telescope may be attached to the rifle.	7.4.1.6 a
Corrective lens	A single corrective lens may be attached to the rear sight only, or the athlete may wear corrective or tinted lens.	7.4.1.6.b

Aiming devices	Any aiming device programmed to activate the firing mechanism is prohibited;	7.4.1.6.c
Blinder	A blinder may be attached to the rifle or to the rear sight. The blinder must not be more than 30 mm nor extend further than 100 mm from the center 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. 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.	7.4.1.6.d
Foresight Tunnel	On Air and Standard Rifles the foresight tunnel must be circular in profile when viewed through the rearsight 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,	7.4.1.6.e
Electronic triggers	Are allowed provided that all components are firmly attached to and contained within the action or stock of the rifle so that the battery and wires are not visible externally. All components are included when the rifle is submitted for inspection by Equipment Control. The rifle with all components installed complies with the rules governing dimensions and weight for that event.	7.4.1.7 a 7.4.1.7 c 7.4.1.7.d

Standards for 300m Standard Rifle and 10m Air Rifle		
Stock	The basic frame of the rifle to which the barrel and action, sights, <i>pistol grip</i> and <i>butt-stock</i> are attached. On a traditional wooden-stock rifle, the stock would be of one piece and incorporate the <i>fore-end</i> , <i>cheek-piece</i> , <i>pistol grip</i> and <i>butt-stock</i> .	7.4.2.1.a
Butt Stock	The lowest point of the butt-stock between the pistol grip and the butt-plate may not be more than 140 mm below the center-line of the bore. 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.	7.4.2.1.b

Fore end	The fore-end may have an adjustable or removable section to extend the depth, but it must provide a straight plane surface. It may be inclined, but the lowest point may not be more than 140 mm below the centerline of the bore, nor must the width exceed 60mm. It may be offset but the outer edge must not be more than 30mm from the centerline of the bore. Material that gives increased grip may not be added and it must not be anatomically formed.	7.4.2.1.e
Butt plate 	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 that 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, 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 function as a reference for the apparent centre-line.	7.4.2.1.c
Cheek Piece	The part of the rifle on which the athlete rests his head or cheek. It may be an attachment that is adjustable up and 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 may be applied to the cheek piece surface.	7.4.2.1.d
Pistol Grip	The 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. Material that gives increased grip may not be added and it must not be anatomically formed 	7.4.2.1.f

Thumb hole, thumb rest, palm rest, heel rest, spirit level.	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 front or side of the pistol grip designed to prevent the hand from slipping. A palm rest is only allowed on 50m rifles.	7.4.2.1.g
Barrel Weights	Barrel weights within a radius of 30mm from 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.	7.4.2.2.a
Weights on Butt-Stock	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 the centre-line of the buttstock, or downwards more than 140mm measured from the centreline of the bore.	7.4.2.2.a
Other Weights	Weights in addition to barrel weights attached to the rifle must be within the areas shown in the diagram below. Weights in or on the lower part of the fore-end may not extend horizontally, (laterally), further from the centre-line of the bore than the distance of the maximum extension of the cheekpiece from the centre-line of the bore. Weights in the butt-stock area must not extend further to the rear than a line that is perpendicular to the deepest point of the butt-plate.	7.4.2.2.b
Attachment of Weights	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, attached to the rifle within the permitted areas as shown on the diagram, are acceptable .	7.4.2.2.c
“Anatomically formed” interpretation: “The addition or removal of material to or from an original grip, fore-end or other part as supplied by a manufacturer, to fit the hand of an individual athlete”. The pistol-grip should be smooth-sided 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 personally moulded to fit an athlete’s hand.		



All Officials and 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 vehicle wheel-balance weights are allowed, but large clusters are unsightly and should be concealed or avoided if possible.

Standards for 300m Standard Rifle Only

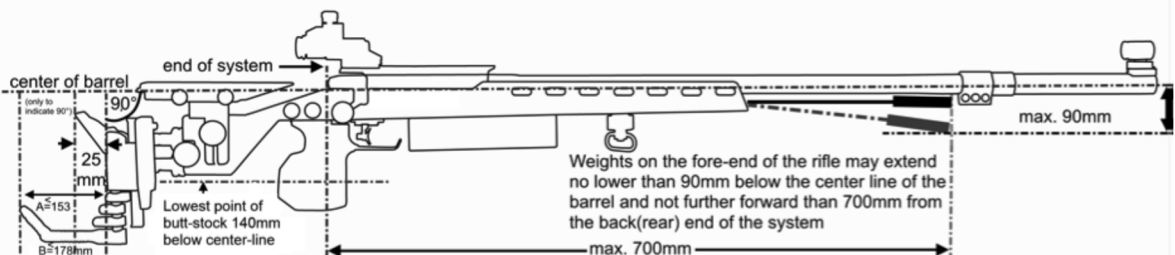
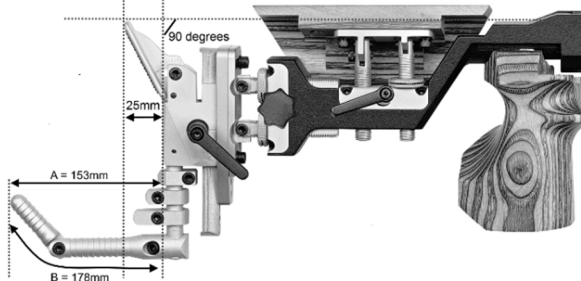
A 300m Standard Rifle must conform to the specifications shown in the **Rifle Measurement Table (7.4.4.2)** and with the following restrictions:

Triggerweight	The minimum trigger pull is 1500 grams.	7.4.3 a
Trigger weight control 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. To check the trigger pull, hold the rifle, with its trigger cocked, in a vertical position. Gently lift the rifle with the weight suspended from the center of the trigger. The trigger must lift the weight off its support surface so that it is suspended freely from the trigger. After lifting the trigger pull weight, release the trigger to be sure it was cocked.		
Same Rifle to be used.	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 is 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 fasteners are not permitted and must be removed from the rifle during all MATCH firing times.	7.4.3 b
Length of Barrel	The overall length of the barrel including any extension tube, measured from the breech face to the apparent muzzle, must not exceed 762mm.	7.4.3.c
Maximum Weight	Maximum weight with sights and hand stop is 5.5kg	7.4.4.2.M

Standards for 300m Rifles		
Standards for 300m rifles are the same as for 50m Rifles (men and Women). (See 7.7.5 Rifle Specification Table), with the following differences:		7.4.5.4
Mirage Band	Maximum width 60 mm	7.4.5.4
Calibre	Maximum 8mm	7.4.6

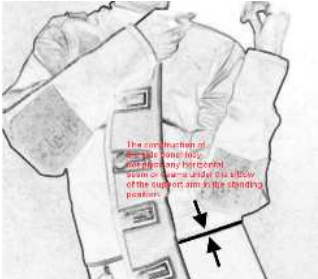
Standards for 10m Air Rifle Only		
Any type of compressed air or gas rifle that conforms to the specifications shown in the Rifle Measurements Table (7.4.4.2) and with the following restrictions:		
Total length	The total length of the Air Rifle system measured from the back end of the mechanism to the apparent muzzle must not exceed 850mm.	7.4.4 a 7.4.4.2.01
Front Sight	The front sight may not extend beyond the apparent muzzle.	7.4.4 b
Power rating	Any air rifle must not exceed 7.5 joule and must bear this mark: 	7.4.4.c
Measurements	Place the rifle on the template to check its measurements. (Must comply with specifications in Tables 7.4.4.1 and 7.4.4.2).	7.4.4.2
Maximum Weight	The rifle must be weighed with Sights and any additional weights that are to be used.	7.4.4.2.M
Length	The total length of the air rifle system is measured from the back end of the mechanism (system) to the apparent muzzle; this length may not exceed 850 mm.	7.4.4 a Diagram at 7.4.4.1
Fore-end Extension	A fore-end extension that provides a straight plane surface and is not deeper than 140mm. This must not be anatomically formed and is not regarded as a palm rest.	7.4.5.2
Calibre	4.5 mm (.177 ")	7.4.6

Standards for 50m Rifles		
General appearance.	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, butt-stock, palm-rest or extendable fore-end etc., may be fitted to a rifle at a time.	7.4.5
Overall Weight	The weight of the rifle for men and women may not exceed 8.0 kg, with all accessories used including palm rest or hand stop.	7.4.5.a
Weights extending horizontally	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	7.4.5.b
Weights extending to the rear	Weights cannot extend further to the rear than a line perpendicular to the deepest point of the butt plate.	7.4.5 c
Weights attached to butt-stock	Weights attached to the butt-stock must be rigidly attached and may not be fixed using adhesive tape or other temporary means.	7.4.5 d
Weights attached to fore-end	Weights attached to the rifle fore-end may extend no lower than 90 mm below the centre-line of the barrel and not further forward than 700 mm 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.	7.4.5 e
Extension tubes and Scatt fittings	Extension tubes, accessories and fittings intended to attach Scatt, or other devices for 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 transmitting devices, if attached in Finals, are to be disregarded if they cause the maximum permitted weight to be exceeded.	7.4.5.f

Lowest point of butt-stock	The lowest point on the butt-stock may not extend downwards more than 140 mm from the centerline of the bore. This limit does not apply to wooden stocked rifles.	7.4.5 g
		
Hook Butt Plate	The butt hook projecting rearward from the bottom of the butt plate must not extend more than 153 mm 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 178 mm. The top projection of the butt plate must not extend more than 25 mm to the rear of this perpendicular line; and Any devices or weights projecting forward or laterally from the lower portion of the butt plate are prohibited. 	7.4.5.1
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. A Palm rest may be used on 50m Rifles in the Standing position only.	7.4.5.2
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.	7.4.5.3

General Standards for Rifle Clothing		
Clothing General	- 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. Check the jacket lining to be sure it is not cross stitched, quilted, glued or fixed to the outer layer of jacket material at other than normal tailoring points	7.5.1.1

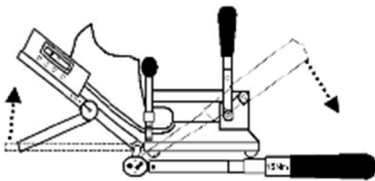
Shooting Jacket		
	Only one shooting jacket is permitted for all events in any ISSF Championship or competition.	7.5.1.2
Thickness of material	The body and sleeves of the jacket may consist of more than one layer of material, including a thin inner lining, provided that the maximum combined thickness of 2.5mm, (single) or 5mm (double) thickness is not exceeded.	7.5.4.1
Closure	Only by non-adjustable means such as buttons or zippers. No zipper or other closing or tightening device is permitted other than those specified. When the jacket is closed, it must not overlap more than 100mm. The jacket must hang loosely on the wearer. A maximum of five (5) buttons are allowed to fasten the front of the jacket.	7.5.4.2
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 around 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.	7.5.4.3

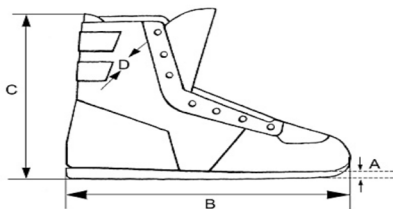
Back panel	The back panel must be constructed so that it does not stiffen or reduce the flexibility of the jacket. The back panel may be constructed of more than one piece of material but all parts must comply with the 2.5mm thickness and stiffness rules.	7.5.4.4
Side Panels	The construction of the side panels 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. 	7.5.4.5
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.	7.5.4.6
Velcro, Sticky substance 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.	7.5.4.7
Reinforcement	Shooting jackets may have reinforcement patches added only to their outside surfaces subject to the following limitations: Check the reinforcement thickness; it must not exceed 10 mm single thickness or 20mm double thickness.	7.5.4.8 7.5.4.8.a
Elbow and Arm Reinforcement	Reinforcements are permitted on both elbows. They may not be wider than half the circumference of the sleeve. The reinforcement on the sling arm may extend from the upper arm to a point 100mm from the end of the sleeve. The reinforcement on the opposite arm may be no longer than 300mm.	7.5.4.8 b

Sling Fastening	Only one hook, loop, button or similar device on the sling arm to prevent the sling from sliding. This device must be fastened to the outside of the sleeve or to the shoulder seam.	7.5.4.8 c
Shoulder Reinforcement	Reinforcement on the shoulder where the butt-plate rests must not be longer than 300mm in the longest dimension.	7.5.4.8 d
Pockets	All inside jacket pockets are prohibited. 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.	7.5.4.8.e 7.5.4.8 f
Length	The length of the jacket must extend no lower (longer) than the bottom of the balled fist.	7.5.4.9

Shooting Trousers		
Thickness	The trousers, including the lining, must not exceed 2.5mm in single thickness and 5mm in double thickness at any point where a flat surface may be measured The number of layers of material is irrelevant provided that the permitted thickness is not exceeded.	7.5.5.1
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.	7.5.5.1.a
Pockets	All pockets are prohibited.	7.5.5.1 b
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.	7.5.5.1 c
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.	7.5.5.1 d

Waist Band	May not be wider than 70mm. If the thickness of the waist band exceeds 2.5 mm a waist belt is not permitted. If a waist belt is not worn, the absolute maximum thickness of the waist band is 3.5 mm. Care must be taken to ensure that the true thickness of the waistband is measured and that seams and folds are not included.	7.5.5.1 e
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.	7.5.5.1 f
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.	7.5.5.1 g
Ordinary Trousers	May be worn instead of special shooting trousers provided that they give no artificial support to any part of the body.	7.5.5.1 h
Zippers, Buttons, Velcro	Zippers, Buttons, Velcro or similar non-adjustable fasteners or closures, may be used in the trousers only in the following places: 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; Any holes that cannot be closed are permitted. 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.	7.5.5.2 7.5.5.2 a 7.5.5.2.b 7.5.5.2.c
Reinforcement	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).	7.5.5.3

Shooting Shoes		
Material	The material of the upper part (above the line of the sole) must be of soft, flexible, pliable material, not thicker than 4 mm, including all linings, when measured on any flat surfaces such as point D in the drawing of the shoe. The shoe sole must be constructed of the same material and be flexible in the entire forward part of the foot. Athletes may use removable inner soles or inserts in their shoes, but any inserts must also be flexible in the forward part of the foot.	7.5.3.1 7.5.3.2
Inner Soles and Inserts for Boots	Athletes may use inner soles or inserts in the boots or shooting shoes, however, those inserts must be flexible. No inner soles or orthopedic inserts that are made of hard, inflexible plastic or similar materials or that are not flexible at the ball of the foot are permitted. In post-competition testing, athletes will be asked to remove their boots and inner soles will be checked.	7.5.3.2
Shoe Sole Flexibility	To demonstrate that soles are flexible, athletes must walk normally (heel-toe) at all times while on the FOP. A warning will be given for the first offence, a two-point penalty and/or disqualification will be given for subsequent Violations. Use the Shoe Sole Flexibility Tester (see operating instructions at Annex A) to check the flexibility of the sole of the shoes. 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. 	7.5.3.3
Matched pair	Only one pair of shooting shoes is permitted. They must be a matched pair externally.	7.5.3.5

Sole Extension	The shoe sole must follow the external curvature of the shoe and may not extend more than 5.0 mm beyond the external dimensions of the shoe at any point. Toes or heels may not be cut square or flat. Maximum height of shoe must not exceed two-thirds (2/3) the length of B. 	7.5.3.6.c
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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.	

Shooting Glove		
Material	The glove must be constructed of a flexible material that does not materially change its physical characteristics under commonly accepted shooting conditions	7.5.1.1
Thickness	The total thickness of the glove may not be more than 16mm, measuring the front and back materials together at any point other than on the seams and joints.	7.5.6.1
Length	The glove must not extend more than 50mm above the wrist; measure from the center of the wrist joint or knuckle.	7.5.6.2
Closure	Any strap or other closure device at the wrist is prohibited. However, a portion of the wrist closure may be made of an elastic or stretchable material. Test the wrist closure with your finger, it must not be tightly fitting.	7.5.6.2

Underclothing		
Under Shooting Clothing	Clothing worn under the shooting jacket or shooting trousers must not be thicker than 2.5mm single thickness or 5mm double thickness. Jeans or other ordinary trousers must not be worn under shooting trousers	7.5.7.2
Personal Undergarments	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. Spandex is allowed.	7.5.7.3
Kinesio Tape	Kinesio and medical taping are contrary to ISSF rules and are not permitted. Post competition testing will now require selected athletes to undress to confirm that they are not using banned taping.	6.7.4.2

Sling		
Sling Width	Width may not be wider than 40 mm.	7.5.8.2

Kneeling Roll		
Material Length Diameter Shape	Check the material; it must be soft and flexible. Maximum – 25 cm. Maximum – 18 cm. Cylindrical. No binding or other devices to shape the roll are permitted.	7.5.8.5

Kneeling Heel Pad		
Dimensions and Thickness	A separate piece of flexible, compressible material with maximum dimensions of 20cm x 20cm and not exceeding 20mm thickness when compressed with the thickness measuring device used to measure rifle clothing.	7.5.8.7

Controls		
Post-match Testing	Random post-competition checks must be conducted after Elimination and Qualification competitions. The Equipment Control Jury is responsible for supervising the conduct of all post-competition checks. Technical Officers assigned to Equipment Control of the same gender as the athletes must conduct clothing, underclothing and taping checks. Failure of a post-competition check must result in disqualification. If an athlete is selected more than one time for a post competition check in the same event then a coin will decide if the post competition check is going to be conducted or not. Rifle post-competition checks must include shooting clothing, underclothing, taping and rifles (trigger weighing if applicable). Post-competition testing will require escorts to ensure that selected athletes have no opportunity to change or remove clothing. Female Technical Officers must be available to do the post-competition checks on women athletes for taping and underclothing. If a Jury member see something contrary to the rules (Equipment, Clothes, etc.), which can be changed before start of the competition, he must advise the athlete to correct it before he enters the FOP.	6.7.9.1
Failure of a Post-match Check	If an athlete fails a post-competition check, the Chairman of the Equipment Control Jury or one Jury Member designated by the Chairman of the Equipment Control Jury must confirm that the test was performed correctly and that the athlete is disqualified. The confirmation procedure must include using ISSF calibration testing equipment to confirm that the testing instruments are measuring accurately	6.7.9.2
Appeals against a Post-match test	Appeals against disqualification following a post-competition test may be submitted to the Jury of Appeal. The Jury of Appeal must decide if the test was performed correctly, but it may not repeat the test. The Jury of Appeal can overturn a post- competition check disqualification only if it finds that the test was performed incorrectly	6.7.9.3

Pre-Finals Testing	During the reporting time all athletes must be tested for jacket overlapping and rifles must be checked in all dimensions, front, rear sight and weight. Other easy visual checks including sponsoring logos, front blinder, caps and electronic devices should be conducted. The Equipment Control Jury is responsible for supervising the conduct of all competition checks during the preparation time.	6.17.1 3
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Note: All stiffness measurements must be clearly indicated on the Equipment Control Card

Annexes

Annex A: Instructions for Conducting Shoe Sole Flexibility Tests for Rifle and Pistol Shoes.

Annex B: Equipment Control Measurements Form.