

NSRA 3P Air Rifle & Sporter Air Rifle Rules 2013

(as ratified at PAC on 24th Nov. 2012)

The NSRA Rules and shooting conditions are based on the US National Standard Three-Position Air Rifle Rules, as published by the National Three-Position Air Rifle Council, and the NRA (of America) rules.

These NSRA Rules & Shooting Conditions are intended to comply with the spirit of the US Rules but differ, both in content and presentation, to reflect the different situation and requirements in the United Kingdom.

Whilst the US rules "booklet" contains a repetition of many ISSF rules these were removed in the NSRA version of 2013 on the basis they were best taken from source, i.e. the current ISSF rule book.

1 st Edition	Published 2005
2 nd Edition	Published 1 st May 2007
3 rd Edition	Published 27 th Oct. 2007
4 th Edition	Published 1 st Jan. 2013

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1. General Regulations

1.1 Introduction

Three-Position (3P) Rifle shooting is the most demanding and rewarding form of competitive rifle shooting for both men and women rifle shooters. It is argued that winning the Olympic Three Positions Rifle event represents the pinnacle of shooting achievement.

In the Olympic Games, 3P Rifle is shot at 50 metres, using .22" smallbore rifles.

3P Air Rifle is based on the Olympic and International 3P rifle events so it has broad appeal both to shooters who want an accessible recreational sport and to shooters who seek the supreme challenges of high-performance international competition.

Two different 3P Air Rifle equipment classes are available.

- Precision Air Rifle - modelled after Olympic-style shooting and allows the use of the specialized target air rifles and equipment, designed for use in Olympic and International Air Rifle Competition normally held under ISSF rules
- Sporter Air Rifle (SAR) - designed for new competitors and / or those who want to compete with a minimum of equipment and expense.

Shooters can make a start, and be competitive, in Sporter Class, with basic equipment, that is commonly available, at affordable costs to both individuals and youth organisations.

Shooters can choose to remain in Sporter Class or move onto Precision Class.

The differences between Sporter and Precision classes are the rifle specification and in the clothing permitted. Specialist, made to measure, shooting clothing is allowed in the Precision class, as per ISSF rules.

In both classes competitors fire at a distance of 10 meters, or 6 yards, at the standard ISSF Air Rifle target, in three different positions; kneeling, prone, standing. 3P Air Rifle provides young competitors with shooting opportunities that can be offered on a wide variety of easily accessible ranges. Safe and attractive, temporary or permanent, airgun ranges can be quickly and cheaply set up in almost any sports hall, community hall, Scout HQ, large classroom, barn or similar building.

3P Air Rifle competition is intended to foster good sportsmanship, the development of positive life skills and an enjoyable atmosphere for all participants. As a bonus, one or two may go on to achieve International or Olympic glory!

With several nations now promoting 3P Air Rifle, for young shooters, it was included for the first time in a Junior International match at Bisley, for both Precision and Sporter Class Air Rifles, along with standing SAR classes, in August 2006 and remains a key part of that annual meeting.

1.2 Purpose of Rules

The purpose of these rules is to establish a single national standard rulebook for 3P Air Rifle & SAR competition in the United Kingdom.

All competitors, team leaders and competition officials must be familiar with these rules and ensure that they are enforced.

These rules may be used to govern any 3P Air Rifle or SAR competition, whether it is a major national event or a smaller club level event.

1.3 Intent and Spirit of Rules

The rules are intended to ensure fair competition for all.

Anything that may give a competitor an advantage over others and which is not specifically authorized in these rules, or which is contrary to the intent and spirit of these rules, is prohibited.

Range Officers and Juries may decide cases not provided for in these rules, but any such decisions must be based on the intent and spirit of these rules.

No decision by a Range Officer or Jury may be made that is contrary to these rules.

1.4 Authority to Establish Rules

The National Small-bore Rifle Association (NSRA) is the National Governing Body for airgun shooting in the United Kingdom, with the power to make rules governing the conduct of airgun shooting.

These rules are made by the Pistol Airgun and Crossbow Committee of the NSRA, to govern the conduct of all 3P Air Rifle competitions run or approved by the Association.

1.5 Application of Rules

The NSRA agrees to use these rules in all 3P Air Rifle and SAR competitions that they organize or authorize.

All organizations that promote youth shooting competitions are encouraged to use these rules to govern 3P Air Rifle and SAR competitions that they conduct.

This ensures that all Three-Position Air Rifle competitors and coaches have the same rules governing all competitions in which they participate.

1.6 Amendments to Rules

The Pistol Airgun and Crossbow (PAC) Committee of the NSRA will meet at least annually to review the NSRA 3P Air Rifle and SAR rules and approve amendments for the next edition of the rules.

In making any amendments, the Committee shall consider the need for, and benefits of, international harmonization of the rules. The Committee will also consider the views of those participating, and interested youth organizations in the UK.

Anyone with recommendations for rule changes is urged to submit them to the PAC Committee at the NSRA, address as per website.

1.7 Sporter Air Rifle Manager & National Jury of Appeal

The PAC Committee of the NSRA may appoint a Sporter Air Rifle Manager(s) to advise competition sponsors, coaches and competitors, answer questions about the rules, and resolve protests and disputes.

Should any protest or dispute remain unresolved the PAC Committee of the NSRA may appoint a National Jury of Appeal consisting of three experienced competition officials or, if one is not appointed, refer the matter to the NSRA Referees Committee.

The National Jury may also issues rulings and interpretations regarding these rules.

Anyone needing additional information concerning the rules, requesting rule interpretation or wishing to resolve a protest or dispute should contact the PAC via the NSRA headquarters

1.8 Authorised Competitions

Any competition sponsor may use these rules to conduct a 3P Air Rifle or SAR competition, with or without official authorization from the NSRA.

The NSRA, nevertheless, encourages all competition organizers to seek authorization for their competitions so that they can be listed in a national register of coming events.

Any team, club or other organization may request authorization, regardless of whether they are formally affiliated to NSRA.

To request authorization application, with full match details, should be made to;

The Secretary,

NSRA

Lord Roberts Centre

Bisley Camp

Brookwood

Woking

Surrey GU24 0NP

2. Eligibility to Compete

2.1 Individual Competitors

2.1.1 Junior

Any person may compete in Junior 3P Air Rifle and SAR competitions until the 31st December of the year in which their 20th birthday occurs. There is no minimum age limit.

2.1.2 Special Age Groups

Junior competitors may be subdivided into the following age groups:

Under 19 (SAG 1): Competitors who reach their 17th or 18th birthday in the calendar year of the competition

Under 17 (SAG 2): Competitors who reach their 15 or 16 birthday in the calendar year of the competition.

Under 15 (SAG 3): Competitors who will not reach their 15th birthday in the calendar year of the competition.

2.1.3 Student

Any person who is eligible to compete in British Universities and Colleges Sport (BUCS) shooting competitions may compete in University 3P Air Rifle or SAR competitions organized in the United Kingdom, whether or not the University at which they are studying has a shooting club.

2.1.4 Open

Any person, regardless of age, may compete in Open 3P Air Rifle and SAR competitions.

2.1.5. Other restrictions on participation

Organizations that sponsor Open or Confined 3P Air Rifle and SAR competitions also may decide to adopt specific age group requirements or to limit participation to certain categories of competitors.

(For example, an authorized meeting might be restricted to Scouts, or to Cadets force members, and / or have special age groups, reflecting the structure of the organizing body.)

Any such requirements or limitations must be stated in the competition programme.

2.2 Teams

All teams consist of three competitors.

Each team member must meet the eligibility criteria for the club or organization that the team represents.

Except for Organization Teams (see Rule 2.2.5 below), all three team members must be named before the competition starts.

2.2.1 School Age Teams

School Age Teams must represent a club, school, cadet unit or other similar organization.

All team members must be members of or enrolled in the club, team, school or other organization.

All team members must reside in the geographic proximity of the city or town where the club, team, school or other organization is based and participate regularly in its activities.

Note: It is the intent of this rule to foster competitions between legitimate club and school teams and to preclude the entry of all-star teams where the best competitors from different clubs are assembled to enter a specific competition.

2.2.2 Membership of More than One Team

A person may belong to two or more clubs, schools and/or a cadet unit or other similar organization and may compete as a member of different teams in different competitions.

However, no one may compete as a member of more than one team in the same competition (i.e., a shooter cannot shoot in a school sporter team and a club precision team in the same competition).

2.3 Equipment Classes

3P Air Rifle competitions usually have two equipment classes, Sporter and Precision.

If a Sporter Air Rifle Class is offered, all rifles and equipment in that class must comply with the equipment rules for that class.

If a Precision Air Rifle Class is offered, all rifles and equipment in that class must comply with the equipment rules for that class.

(Note: It is possible for rifles and equipment, which qualify for Sporter Air Rifle Class, also to qualify for the Precision Air Rifle Class.)

If both Sporter and Precision Class events are offered in the same competition, individual competitors or teams may not enter in both the Sporter and Precision individual or team events in the same competition.

A club, school or other organization may, however, enter individuals and one or more teams in Sporter Class competition and different individuals and one or more teams of different shooters in Precision Class competition.

2.4 Special Categories and Classifications

Competition sponsors are not required to use special categories or classifications in 3P Air Rifle and SAR competitions. Competition sponsors may, however, at their option, use any of the special categories listed here to establish separate competitor ranking lists and offer awards based on those categories.

Categories that may be used include, but are not limited to:

2.4.1 Sex

Competitors may be divided into male and female categories.

2.4.2 Organizations

Competitors may be divided into groups of competitors who represent different types of organizations such as cadet units, scout groups, schools or other identifiable groups.

2.4.3 Skill-Level Classifications

Competitors may be divided into groups based on average scores in previous competitions.

Such classifications may also be based on levels of accomplishment such as qualification program levels earned or previous awards won.

2.4.4 New Shooters

Competitors who have limited experience in organized target shooting may be designated as “New Shooters” and special awards may be given to members of this category.

“New Shooters” must be defined by the match programme. New Shooters typically are competitors who began competition shooting within the past six, nine or 12 months or who have not previously competed in a particular competition.

New shooters may be required to be under a specified maximum age.

3. Air Rifles and Equipment

3.1 Equipment Classes

Competition sponsors may conduct competition events in any of the following equipment classes based on the type(s) or class(s) of equipment that competitors are permitted to use.

The Competition Programme must state which types of competition are offered.

If both Sporter and Precision Class events are offered in the same competition, the same individual competitors or teams may not enter in both the Sporter and Precision classes.

3.1.1 Sporter Class

In a Sporter Class event all rifles and equipment must comply with the Sporter Air Rifle equipment rules.

3.1.2 Pneumatic / Springer Sporter Sub-Class(s)

A competition sponsor may, as an option, offer special awards for Sporter Class competitors who use pneumatic or springer air rifles.

Competition sponsors may not exclude other legal sporter air rifles from the open Sporter Class in that competition if they offer special awards for pneumatic or springer air rifles.

3.1.3 Precision Class

In a Precision Class event, all rifles and equipment in that event must comply with the ISSF Precision Air Rifle Equipment Rules plus the supplementary 3P rules contained within these rules..

3.1.4. Open Class

In an Open Class event, all competitors compete in the same class or event and all rifles and equipment must comply with the Precision Class Rules.

3.1.5 Use of Special Equipment

Any rifles, devices, equipment, accessories or apparel that could give a competitor an advantage over others, that are not mentioned in these rules or that are contrary to the spirit of these rules are prohibited.

The use of any special devices, means or garments that immobilize, provide artificial support or unduly reduce the flexibility of the competitor's legs, body or arms is prohibited.

The competitor is responsible for submitting equipment to competition officials for inspection in cases where doubt exists.

Competition Officials have the right to examine the competitor's equipment at any time to be sure it complies with these Rules.

3.2 Sporter Air Rifle

The Sporter Air Rifle is intended to be a lower cost entry-level rifle without specialized modifications.

3.2.1 Sporter Air rifles must be .177 calibre (4.5 mm) pneumatic, spring air, compressed air or CO2 rifles that comply with the following requirements:

3.2.1.1 The rifle shall be 4.5mm (0.177") calibre, with a max. power of 16 Joules (12 ft lbs) and of a production type freely and readily available in Great Britain. It shall be used without modification except:

3.2.1.2 The addition of a fore-end accessory rail is permitted, if not supplied with the rifle, as original equipment;

3.2.1.3 Lengthening or shortening of the stock is permitted, to allow fitting of the rifle to the shooter and

3.2.1.4 The addition of a sight raising block(s) is permitted, to allow fitting of the rifle to the shooter.

3.2.1.5 Max weight: 3.5 kg

3.2.1.6 Min trigger pull: 500 grams

3.2.1.7 Sights must conform to rule 3.2.8

3.2.1.8 Butt plate may be adjustable in the vertical plane, for height only, 30mm up or down from the neutral position. The buttplate may be adjusted between positions in 3P events.

3.2.1.9 Max dimensions: As per ISSF Air Rifle rules

3.2.2 Weight of the Rifle

The total weight of the rifle with sights and attachments, including a handstop – if used - (sling not included) may not be more than 3.5 kg.

Weight may be added to the rifle internally or externally as long as the total weight of the rifle does not exceed 3.5 kg.

Barrel weights, if fitted, must be within a radius of 30mm (1.2 in.) from the centre of the barrel.

3.2.3 Trigger Weight

The minimum trigger pull weight for the Sporter air rifle is 500 grams.

The cocked trigger must be capable of lifting a weight of 500 grams.

Trigger pull weights must be checked with a fixed, hanging weight.

When trigger pull weights are tested, the test weight must be lifted so that its entire weight is clear of its support surface.

If a rifle does not lift the weight on the first attempt, a maximum of three total attempts may be made.

The weight must be lifted on at least one of the three attempts.

The competitor or competitor's coach may make one of the three attempts.

3.2.4 Stock

The stock may be adjustable in length and the cheek-piece may be adjustable in height.

The stock may have a vertically adjustable butt plate.

These adjustments (length of stock, vertical position of butt plate, height of cheek - piece) may be changed between positions within a competition provided that at all times the rifle remains within ISSF dimension rules.

The cheek-piece of a rifle that does not have an adjustable cheek-piece may be altered in height or thickness by the addition of wood, cardboard, tape or other material or the cheek-piece may be cut and a replacement cheek piece installed.

The cheek-piece surface may not be anatomically formed.

The butt of the stock may be rough, chequered or scored to provide a non-slip surface, or covered with a non-slip material such as rubber or similar material or a rubber slip-on recoil pad.

Wood, plastic wood or other material may be added to the lower, forward surface of the pistol grip, but this surface may not be built up to exceed the maximum permitted dimensions of that surface on a Sporter air rifle.

The stock may be refinished or painted.

No other external modifications to the stock are permitted.

3.2.5 Internal Modifications

The functioning of internal parts may be smoothed or improved, but only factory manufactured parts designed for that specific model rifle and functioning as they were originally intended to function may be used.

3.2.6 Other Prohibited Modifications

Any alteration or modification of the external or internal dimensions or factory-manufactured parts of approved Sporter air rifles, or the substitution of factory-manufactured parts from other air rifles, not specifically authorized by these rules is prohibited.

Except for the butt of the stock (see Rule 3.2.4), adhesive sprays or other non-slip material may not be used on the rifle or competitor's clothing.

3.2.7 Sling Swivel/Hand Stop

A sling swivel or hand stop that is attached to the fore-end may be used, and if so used becomes part of the total rifle weight – rule 3.2.2.

The sling swivel or hand stop may remain on the Sporter Rifle in the standing position, but it may not contact a hand or glove when it remains on the rifle in that position.

3.2.8 Sights

Any type or make of iron sights, open or aperture, are permitted providing;

Sights may have vertical and horizontal adjustments only.

Simple non-adjustable interchangeable front sight apertures or inserts may be used in Sporter Air Rifle front sights. These may be of any shape.

An adjustable iris or adjustable aperture may not be used in the front or rear sight.

Telescopic sight systems, sights with corrective lenses, spirit levels, lenses, light filters and other accessories fitted to sights are prohibited.

Corrective lenses may be worn by the competitor, but may not be placed in the sights.

No part of the front sight may extend beyond the apparent end of the barrel or barrel weight.

A longer barrel or barrel weight may not be used to extend the sight radius forward of the original sight radius of the rifle as provided by the manufacturer.

3.3 Sporter Clothing and Accessories

3.3.1 Clothing and equipment for Sporter Air Rifle

3.3.1.1 Shooting jackets and special shooting trousers are not permitted.

3.3.1.2 A maximum of one loose fitting jacket and one sweatshirt or one loose fitting pullover and one sweatshirt or two loose fitting shirts or sweatshirts may be worn

3.3.1.3 A light T-shirt or undershirt may be worn under the jacket, pullover and/or sweatshirts.

3.3.1.4 Jackets, pullovers, shirts or sweatshirts may not be twisted or rolled or otherwise configured to provide additional layers of clothing thickness or to provide additional support for a position.

3.3.1.5 Jackets, pullovers or sweatshirts may not be tucked into the trousers (does not apply to the Shirt, T-shirt or undershirt).

3.3.1.6 Hooded sweatshirts may be worn, but the hood must be down

3.3.1.7 A hook, loop, safety pin, button or similar device may be fastened to the outside of the sleeve or shoulder seam on the sling arm to prevent the sling from slipping down the arm. This rule should be interpreted to allow flexibility in the form of an addition to the outer garment to meet with the spirit of "to prevent the sling from sliding". Specifically a cloth loop, epaulette, or Cadet force brassard are acceptable.

3.3.1.8 Military issue or similar pullovers, with shoulder and elbow reinforcement are permitted.

3.3.1.9 Trousers must not fit so tightly as to provide additional support.

3.3.1.10 One pair of ordinary sport or casual trousers or jeans or shorts is allowed.

3.3.1.11 Shoes

3.3.1.11.1 Only normal low-cut, street-type or light athletic shoes are permitted.

3.3.1.11.2 Shoes may not extend above the ankle bone and must have a flexible sole.

3.3.1.11.3 Only one pair of shoes may be used and they must be a matched pair.

3.3.1.11.4 Shooters may elect not to wear shoes in one or more positions.

3.3.1.11.5 All types of high-top boots, including military issue or “combat” boots, commercial shooting boots or commercial low-cut shooting shoes are prohibited.

3.3.1.12 Shooting Mats / Elbow Pads

3.3.1.12.1 Shooters are encouraged to use a shooting mat in the prone and kneeling positions.

3.3.1.12.2 Where mats are provided by the event organizer then identical mats must be provided for all competitors and shooters may only use the mats provided

3.3.1.12.3 If no mats are provided by the event organizer, shooters may provide their own mats, which must comply with ISSF rules.

3.3.1.13 Sling

3.3.1.13.1 A shooting sling, which complies with, and is used in accordance with ISSF Rules, is allowed in Sporter Air Rifle events in the prone and kneeling positions.

3.3.1.13.2 The sling swivel may be adjusted between positions, but it may not be adjusted so that it contacts the hand or glove in the standing position.

3.3.1.14 Glove

3.3.1.14.1 Any glove, which is ISSF compliant, is permitted.

3.3.1.15 Kneeling Roll

3.3.1.15.1 One kneeling roll which complies with, and is used in accordance with, ISSF Rules is allowed in Sporter Air Rifle events in the kneeling position

3.3.1.16 Corrective Lenses and Eyeglasses

3.3.1.16.1 Corrective lenses may be worn by the competitor, but may not be placed in the sights.

3.3.1.16.2 Competitors may wear normal prescription eyeglasses or contact lenses.

3.3.1.16.3 Competitors may also wear normal protective eyewear.

3.3.1.16.4 Special shooting glasses made solely for use in target rifle or pistol shooting are not permitted in Sporter Air Rifle Class competition.

3.3.1.17 Grip Material

3.3.1.17.1 Adhesive sprays or other non-slip material may not be used on the rifle or competitor's clothing.

3.3.1.18 Special Devices

3.3.1.18.1 No pads or elastic bandages or other devices are allowed unless they are prescribed and authorized for medical reasons

3.3.1.18.2 All pads, elastic bandages and other devices worn for medical reasons must be declared by the shooter, and must be authorized by the organizer, before the start of any competition, or part of a competition in which they are used.

3.3.1.18.3 Competition organizers shall permit the use of any pads, bandages or other devices prescribed for medical reasons, provided they are satisfied the use of such devices does not confer any special advantage to the shooter.

3.4 Precision Air Rifle

Any type of 4.5mm (.177 calibre) air rifle that conforms to ISSF rules may be used.

3.4.1 Adjusting the Rifle

The butt plate and cheek-piece can be adjusted between positions as long as the rifle continues to comply with ISSF rules.

3.5 Precision Rifle Sights

Any sights that comply with ISSF rules may be used:

3.6 Precision Clothing, Footwear and Accessories

Clothing that complies with ISSF rules may be used:

3.7 General Equipment Rules for all Classes

The rules regarding general shooting equipment apply to all 3P Air Rifle competitors, whether they are competing in the Sporter Class, the Precision Class or in Open competition.

3.7.1 Pellets

Only .177 calibre (4.5mm), flat-headed pellets made of lead or other soft material are permitted.

3.7.2 Kneeling Roll

One ISSF rule compliant cylindrical roll, placed under the instep of the right foot (left foot for a left-handed competitor), in the kneeling position is allowed.

The use of a kneeling roll is optional.

3.7.3 Spotting Scope

The use of an individual spotting telescope, with stand, to visually observe shots on the target is permitted in both Sporter and Precision classes.

The telescope and stand must be placed so as not to interfere with other competitors.

3.7.4 Shooting Stand

A table, chair or stand may be used as a rifle rest between shots in the standing or kneeling positions.

The table or stand may not be of such size or construction or positioned as to interfere with other competitors.

When used as a rifle rest the table, chair or stand may be placed forward of the firing line to keep the muzzle of the rifle pointing down range and to facilitate safety.

When using a rifle stand, competitors must comply with ISSF rules taking special care to be sure the muzzle of the rifle, when resting on the stand, is not pointed towards or near another competitor.

When not used as a rifle rest the table or stand may not be placed forward of the firing line.

3.7.5 Shooting Mat

An ISSF compliant shooting mat may be used, as appropriate, in 3P Air Rifle.

3.7.6 Sound Producing and Communicating Systems

Prohibitions, as per ISSF rules, apply in all 3P Air Rifles and SAR matches.

3.7.7 Headgear and Blinders

It is permitted to wear a cap, hat or visor or to use blinders that comply with ISSF rules

3.7.10 Bipod or Rifle Rest

A bipod or rifle rest may not be attached to the rifle (Sporter or Precision class) while shooting, but a bipod may be attached to the rifle to support it between stages of firing.

3.7.11 Start Numbers

Competition sponsors may prepare and issue start numbers to competitors to make it easier for range officers, spectators and media to identify competitors.

Start numbers should comply with ISSF rules displaying the name of the competitor, the school or club the competitor represents and the competitor's number.

If a competition sponsor provides start numbers, all competitors must wear them during the competition.

4. Competition Conditions

4.1 Shooting Positions

Competitors in 3P air rifle events fire in three different shooting positions; kneeling, prone and standing. In each position, no part of the body may touch the firing line.

In the prone position, the left elbows must be behind the rear edge of the firing line.

In the standing and kneeling positions, the entirety of both feet must be behind the firing line.

The rifle and other parts of the body may extend beyond the firing line as long as no part of the body contacting the floor is on or in front of the firing line.

The precise rules appertaining to each position can be found in the ISSF rule book and all shooters and their coaches are strongly urged to read, and be familiar with, these rules.

4.1.1 Physical Disabilities, Substituting Positions

Every effort should be made to encourage and facilitate participation by physically disabled persons, whether the disability is temporary or permanent, as long as the disabled person is not given an unfair advantage over other competitors.

If a competitor has a physical disability, whether temporary or permanent, that prevents shooting in a position, they may substitute the next more difficult position. Kneeling may be substituted for prone, or standing may be substituted for kneeling.

Any substitute position must conform to the Rule for that position.

The Competition Director or Jury must approve the substitute position.

A competitor with a cast or other temporary medical appliance may shoot while wearing that appliance if, in the opinion of the Competition Director or Jury, it does not provide any special advantage.

4.2 Coaching

Coaching or assisting a competitor must only occur in strict compliance with ISSF rules.

4.3 Time Limits

4.3.1 Standing Sporter Air Rifle

The timings for a normal 40 shot standing match should be taken from the current ISSF rules with due account being taken for target system in use, i.e. "electronic" or manual changing.

4.3.2 3P Air Rifle, Precision and Sporter

In 3P Air Rifle events, each position must be timed separately. This assures that all competitors can compete under relatively equal conditions and that competitors who use their full time limits are not disturbed by competitors who finish early. It also facilitates a controlled transition period where safety has to be of paramount consideration.

Timings for 3P matches need to take due consideration of not only the target systems but also the transition needs of both shooters and range staff to make any necessary firing point modifications.

Timings should be published within match details when entries are being sought.

4.3.3 Finals

Major level standing matches should run finals in accordance with current ISSF rules.

Major level 3P matches should run finals, in either the standing or all 3 positions, as the Match Director sees appropriate and publishes in the match schedule at the time entries are taken, in accordance with current ISSF rules.

Match Directors of lower level competitions should give due consideration to the age, experience and needs of their competitors and may opt for a simplified style of final, should they wish to run one. Details of the finals to be run must be published with the match details prior to entries being taken.

4.4 Targets

Sighting and match targets should be issued, and labelled, in accordance with current ISSF rules.

4.4.1 Changing Targets

Every shooter who is able to do so must change their own targets but if any shooter is unable to change targets and/or operate a target changer, without disturbing their shooting position, that shooter may have an assistant, to change their targets.

Shooters are responsible for providing their own assistant.

Competition organizers must make reasonable provision for shooter's assistants, so that they can operate without disturbing other competitors;

Shooters assistants must be positioned to the rear of the shooter, when not actually changing targets; must not speak to or touch or assist the shooter in any way; and must not disturb other shooters.

In all cases, the competitor is responsible for ensuring that the correct targets are hung.

4.5 Range Specifications

4.5.1 Distance

Must be ISSF compliant

4.5.2 The Firing Line and Firing Point

Must be ISSF compliant

4.5.3 Target Location and Numbering

Must be ISSF compliant

4.5.4 Target Heights

Target holders on the range must facilitate the placement of the targets at the correct height which, when measured from the level of the firing point to the centre of the target, are:

Prone position 0.5 meters (19.7 in.) (\pm 10 cm. or 4 in.)

Standing position 1.4 meter (55 in.) (\pm 5 cm. or 2 in.)

Kneeling position 0.8 meters (31.5 in.) (\pm 10 cm. or 4 in.)

All targets on a range must be hung at the same height.

The tolerances allowed here are intended to accommodate variations from range to range; they do not permit target height variations for individual shooters on the same range.

4.5.5 Shooting Tables

On ranges with fixed target heights (with targets or target carriers mounted at standing position height), tables or platforms may be provided to raise the competitors in the prone and kneeling positions to the height of the targets.

Shooting tables and platforms must be of robust construction, safe to use, and must not flex or move under normal conditions of use.

The Competition Programme must inform competitors when shooting tables will be used.

If tables are used, competitors are not required to keep all parts of their bodies on top of the table in prone, but must have all parts of their bodies on top of the table or platform in kneeling.

Tables and platforms which are moveable, and which are smaller than the firing point, may be placed anywhere within the firing point but no part of any table or platform may be in front of the firing line or extend into any other firing point, whether that firing point is occupied or not.

The recommended minimum dimensions for tables, for prone shooting, are 0.9 metres wide by 1.8 metres long. The height of the table should be the same (plus or minus about 5 cm) as the fixed bench, supporting the target changers, usually about 0.9 metres.

The recommended minimum dimensions for kneeling platforms are 0.9 metres square by 0.6 metres (plus or minus about 5 cm) high.

5. National Records

The PAC appointed SAR Manager(s) shall be responsible to the PAC for maintaining a record of National Records.