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

Edition 2018

Effective 1 January 2018

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1. 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 The first member of the section enters all the necessary data on the athlete's Equipment Control Card.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 The fifth and sixth member of the section control the athlete's jacket, trousers on the stiffness device.

1.8 The last member in the section checks the overlap and elbow seams, marks the clothing and countersigns the control card, and if an ISSF Championship (ISSF Rule 6.7.6.2 / 6.7.6.2 e)), affixes the ISSF Equipment Control Seals.

ISSF Rule 6.7.6.2 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.

1.9 The Chairman of the Equipment Control Jury will produce the Equipment Control

Certificates and maintain the register (ISSF Rule 6.7.6.2).

1.10 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).

1.11 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-Running Target competition.

The Rifle Equipment Control Section must have the following equipment:

All instruments or 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.

1.12 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.

2. TESTING EQUIPMENT

2.1 Weighting scale with a rated capacity of 10 kg, in 1 g 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.

NOTE: A roller on the trigger weight is not permitted. 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 70 mm Overlap gauge as specified in ISSF Rule 7.5.4.2 (6 kg to 8 kg Pull).

2.8 Boot measuring gauge, to measure 5 mm 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 for measuring items.

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.

3. CONTROL PROCEDURES

3.1 Athletes may present themselves in person at the Equipment Control center with the rifles and all equipment they wish to use.

3.1.1 Inform the teams officials and athletes location and times when the Equipment Control Section will be operating (ISSF Rule 6.7.6.2 a)).

3.1.2 Athletes are encouraged to bring any items of equipment for inspection (ISSF Rule 6.7.6.2 d)).

3.1.3 Equipment Control must ensure that all Rifle shooting jackets and shooting trousers are uniquely identified with seals (ISSF Rule 6.7.6.2 e)).

3.2 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.

3.3 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.

3.4 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.

3.5 Ensure that the surface to be measured is as free as possible from creases, pleats or wrinkles.

3.6 Lower carefully the measuring plate onto the clothing and allow settling for a few seconds. **The maximum time limit for the measurement procedure is one (1) minute.**

3.7 For the clothing to pass, a figure of 3.0 mm must be indicated on the digital display, which shows a depression of 3 mm or more. Any lower figure indicates that the item of clothing has failed – there is no tolerance.

3.8 Rifle clothing checks will be conducted immediately after the athlete has finished. If any clothing item fails, it will be tested again after the first check.

3.9 If one Panel tests 2.9 or lower, Machine will be recalibrated and panel will be retested, if it fails again, and all other (4 or 5) panels pass, clothing item will not be disqualified. If two or more panels fail, it will be disqualified.

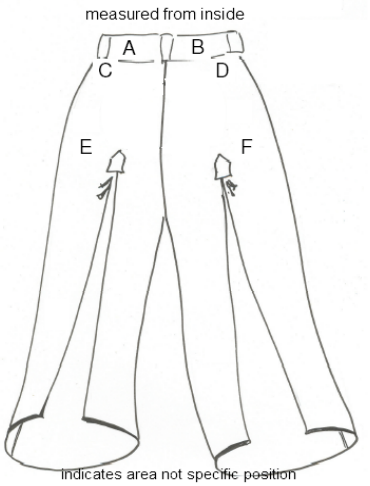
3.10 If only one panel fails the stiffness test and the other panels pass, the equipment must not be disqualified but a written warning must be given to the athlete and

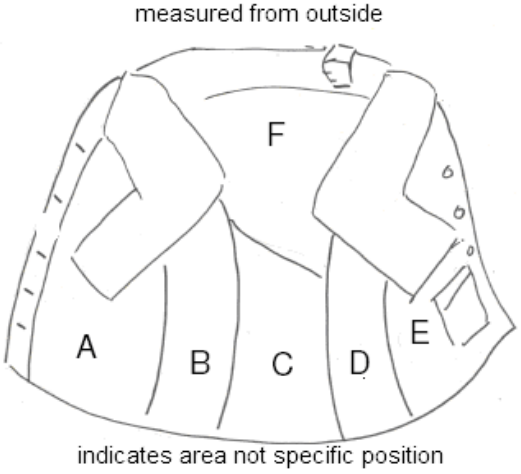
the seal must be cut off. The athlete can continue using the equipment for that day in that event only. The Jacket must be re-inspected for any future events, and a new seal number will be given.

3.11 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 if an athlete starts with clothing that tests 3.1 or 3.0.

3.12 Equipment Control stiffness testing: every part of the jacket or trousers must be capable of being measured (60 mm diameter) if a part is too small testing must be done over the seams. Stiffness testing can also be done over any letters on the jacket/trousers.

3.13 Take the measurement on the clothing in more than one place, or as indicated on the approved diagram and a pass must be indicated in all positions before that item of clothing may be passed for use in the competition.





3.14 If necessary measurements will be made across seams and any lettering or marking.

3.15 Device to measure jacket closure overlap (70 mm test gauge pulling 6 kg to 8 kg)

(ISSF Rule 7.5.4.2). Recommending 6 kg device in the Equipment Control and for the re-inspection 8 kg **ONLY.**

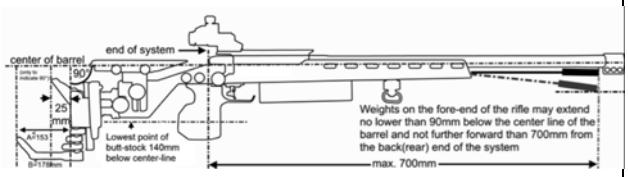
3.16 Gauges to check sling width, butt plate depth, etc. (these can be made of aluminum or Perspex).

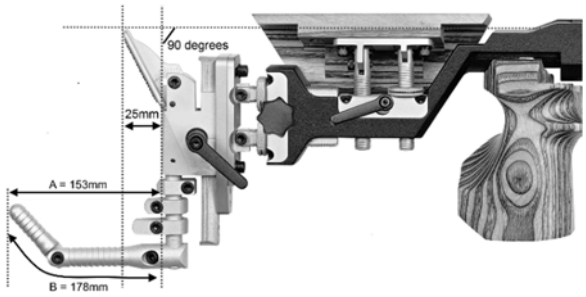
3.17 Felt tip marking pens, for marking the position of the buttons.

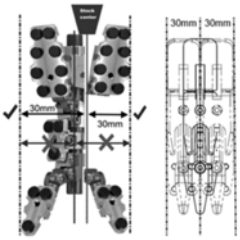
	ISSF Rule Number
Athletes are responsible for ensuring that all items of equipment and clothing used by them in ISSF Championships comply with ISSF Rules.	6.7.2
All Athletes' Rifle equipment is subject to checks by the Equipment Control Jury and Equipment Control Section established by the Organizing Committee as well as by the respective Competition Juries.	6.7.3 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. If an athlete loses his Equipment Control Card, there is a EUR 10.00 fee to replace it;	6.7.6.2 i)
If a rifle clothing item is resubmitted for a second or subsequent test during the same Championship, a re-inspection fee of EUR 20.00 will apply.	7.5.4.7
Before and during all tests the clothing must not be manipulated by heat or other means. Manipulation of the material after examination (spray, etc.) will be penalized according to the rules.	

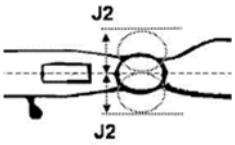
ITEMS TO CHECK	CONTROL PROCEDURES	ISSF RULE NUMBER
For all Rifles		
Number of Rifles	Single Shot Rifles. Only single shot rifles that must be manually loaded before each shot may be used, except that in the 300m Standard Rifle event or a rifle that is legal for use in International Military Sport Council (CISM) 300m Rifle events may be used if it is checked by Equipment Control before the event. 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.	7.4.1.1 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
Electronic triggers	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.	7.4.1.7 a)
Sights **Blinder**	The front or rear sights may have light or tinted lenses or a polarizing filter, but the sights may not have any system of lenses;	7.4.1.6 a)

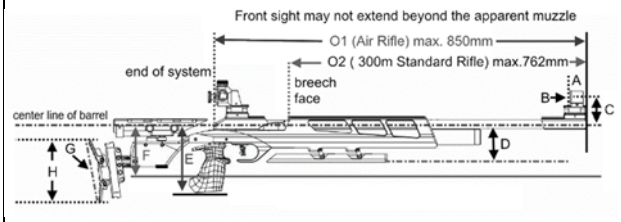
	No light enhancing system, optical sight, optical system or telescope may be attached to the rifle;	7.4.1.6 b)
	A single corrective lens may be attached to the rear sight only; or the athlete may wear corrective or tinted lenses;	7.4.1.6.c
	Any aiming device programmed to activate the firing mechanism is prohibited;	7.4.1.6.e
	A blinder may be attached to the rifle or to the rear sight. The blinder must not be more than 30 mm deep (A) nor extend further than 100 mm (B) 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; and a prism or mirror device may be used when shooting from the right shoulder while aiming with the left eye, providing it does not have a magnifying lens system. It must not be used when shooting from the right shoulder when using the right eye.	

ITEMS TO CHECK	CONTROL PROCEDURES	ISSF RULE NUMBER
50m Rifle		
Caliber	5.6 mm (.22″ cal.) Rim fire Long Rifle.	7.4.5
Weights and Butt Stock	a) The weight of the rifle may not exceed 8.0 kg for men/ women with all accessories used including palm rest or hand stop; b) Weights on or in the lower part of the stock or buttstock, may not extend horizontally (laterally) further from the centerline of the barrel than the distance of the maximum extension of the cheek-piece from the centerline of the barrel; c) Weights cannot extend further to the rear than a line perpendicular to the deepest point in the butt plate; d) Weights attached to the butt-stock must be rigidly attached and may not be taped to the butt-stock; e) Weights on the rifle fore-end may extend no lower than 90 mm below the centerline of the barrel and not further forward than 700 mm from the back (rear) end of the system; and f) The lowest point on the butt-stock may not extend down more than 140 mm from the centerline of the bore. This limit does not apply to wooden stocked rifles.  	7.4.5.a 7.4.5.b 7.4.5 c) 7.4.5 d) 7.4.5 e) 7.4.5 f) 7.4.5 g)
Barrel and extension tube	Barrels and extension tubes must not be perforated in any way. Compensators and muzzle brakes on rifles are prohibited. Any construction or device inside the barrel or	7.4.1.5

	tubes, other than rifling and chambering for the cartridge or pellet, is prohibited.	
Butt plate and Hook	The butt hook projecting rearward from the bottom of the butt plate must not extend more than 153 mm (A) past the rear of a line that is perpendicular to a line drawn through the axis of the bore of the rifle, and that is tangent to the deepest part of the butt plate depression that normally rests against the shoulder; The butt hook projecting from the bottom of the butt plate must have a total outside length around any curve or bend of not more than 178 mm (B) 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 b) 7.4.5.1 c) 7.4.5.1 d) 7.4.5.1 e)
Palm Rest	Must not extend more than 200 mm below the centerline of the barrel.	7.4.5.2

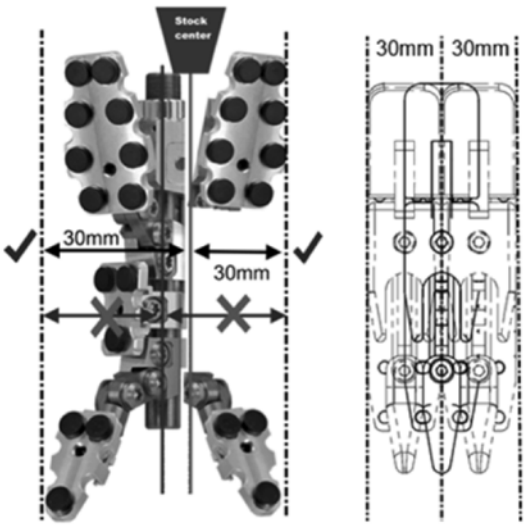
10m Rifle		
Caliber	4.5 mm (.177 ″)	7.4.6
Measurements	Place the rifle on the template to check its measurements. (Must comply with requirements in Tables 7.4.4 and 7.4.4.1).	7.4.4.2
Weight	Use the scale to check the weight; may not exceed 5.5 kg. It is the athlete's responsibility that any air or CO2 cylinder is within manufacturer's validity date (maximum of ten (10) years); this may be checked by Equipment Control and advisory recommendations may be given;	7.4.4.2 6.2.4.2
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 7.4.4.1
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 lowest point of the fore-end may not be more than 120 mm below the centerline of the bore. The butt-plate may be adjustable up or down. The butt-plate may be offset to the right or left of the butt-stock center and/or the butt-plate may be turned on its vertical axis. If a multi-part butt-plate is used, ALL parts of the butt-plate must be offset or turned in the same direction from the butt-stock center. No part of the butt-plate (outer edges) may extend more than 30	7.4.2.4 7.4.2.5 7.4.2.1

	mm from the butt stock center-line. The butt-stock center line is a vertical line that is perpendicular to the center-line of the bore.	
Pistol Grip  	The pistol grip must not extend more than 60 mm from a vertical plane that is perpendicular to the centerline of the barrel.	7.4.2.3 7.4.4.1 (J2)
Exterior Weights	a) Barrel weights within a radius of 30 mm from the center of the barrel are permitted. Barrel weights may be placed anywhere along the barrel; b) Any devices or weights projecting downward or outward (laterally) from the butt-stock are prohibited; c) Any devices or weights projecting forward or laterally from the lower part of the butt plate are prohibited; d) A weight may be attached to any part of the rifle, but the weight must be within the fundamental shape of the stock. Weights in the butt-stock area cannot extend further to the rear than a line that is perpendicular to the deepest point of the butt-plate. Weights cannot protrude out from the stock; and e) Taping of any kind may not be used to attach weights to the rifle.  	7.4.2.7 a) 7.4.2.7 b) 7.4.2.7 c) 7.4.2.7 d) 7.4.2.7 e)

		
Restrictions	A thumb hole, thumb rest, palm rest, heel rest and spirit level are prohibited. A heel rest is any protrusion or extension on the front or side of the pistol grip designed to prevent the hand from slipping. The pistol grip, cheek-piece or lower part of the stock may not be anatomically formed.	7.4.2.2
Increased Grip	Material that gives increased grip may not be added to the fore-end, pistol grip, or lower part of the stock.	7.4.2.6
Front Sight	The front sight may not extend beyond the apparent muzzle of the rifle.	7.4.4 b)
Barrel and Extension Tube	Barrels and extension tubes must not be perforated in any way. Compensators and muzzle brakes on rifles are prohibited. Any construction or device inside the barrel or tubes, other than rifling and chambering for the cartridge or pellet, is prohibited.	7.4.1.5

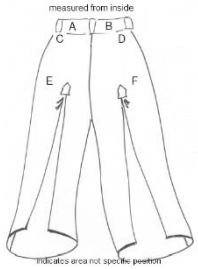
300m Rifle		
	Check the rifle in the same way as the 50m Rifle with the following differences: Weight for Men / Women 8 kg	7.4.5.4 7.7.5
Caliber	Maximum 8 mm	7.4.6
Mirage Band	Maximum width 60 mm	7.4.5.4

300m Standard Rifle		
	300m Standard Rifle Event a rifle that is legal for use in International Military Sport Council (CISM) 300m rifle events may be used if it is checked by Equipment Control before the event. 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; and	7.4.1.1 7.4.3 b)
Caliber	Maximum 8 mm.	7.4.6
Measurements	Place the rifle on the template to check its measurements. (Must comply with requirements in Tables 7.4.4.1).	7.4.4.1
Weight	Use the scale to check the weight; may not exceed 5.5 kg. The rifle must be weighed with any weights that are to be used.	7.4.4.2 m)
Barrel length	Must not exceed 762 mm from the breech face to the apparent muzzle, including any extension tube.	7.4.3 c) 7.4.4.2 (O2)
Mirage Band	Maximum width 60 mm.	7.4.5.4
Trigger	Minimum trigger pull 1.500 g. 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	7.4.3 a) 7.4.4.2 (L)

	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.	
Butt plate	The butt-plate may be adjustable up or down. The butt-plate may be offset to the right or left of the butt-stock center and/or the butt-plate may be turned on its vertical axis. If a multi-part butt-plate is used, ALL parts of the butt-plate must be offset or turned in the same direction from the butt-stock center. No part of the butt-plate (outer edges) may extend more than 30 mm from the butt stock center-line. The butt-stock center line is a vertical line that is perpendicular to the center-line of the bore.  	7.4.2.1
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.	7.4.2.4
Exterior Weights	Only barrel weights within a radius of 30 mm from center of barrel permitted. May be placed anywhere along the barrel.	7.4.2.7

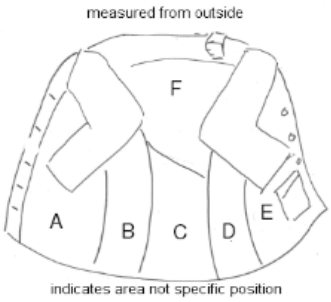
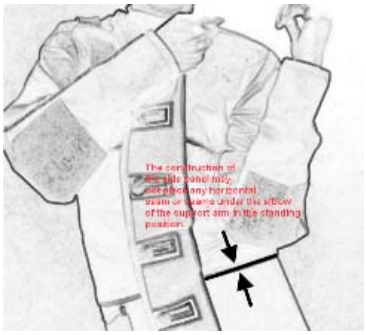
Restrictions	Bipods may be used to support the rifle before and after shooting or during position changes, but bipods, whether fixed or folding, must be removed from the rifle during all MATCH firing times. A bipod or attached rifle rest, thumbhole, thumb rest, palm rest or heel rest and spirit level are not permitted. The hand stop and sling swivel are not permitted on the rifle in the standing position.	7.5.8.6 7.4.2.2 7.6.1.3 h)
Increased Grip	Material that gives increased grip may not be added to the fore-end, pistol grip, or lower part of the stock.	7.4.2.6
Front sight	The front sight may not extend beyond the apparent muzzle of the rifle.	7.4.4.1 7.4.4.1 (N)
Barrel and Extension Tube	The barrel and any extension tubes must not be perforated in any way. Check the inside of the barrel or extension tube; they may not have any special construction or device inside the barrel or tube other than rifling and chambering.	7.4.1.5

Underclothing		
Under the Shooting Jacket	Measure all clothing worn under the jacket: Thickness – 2.5 mm single thickness; 5.0 mm doubled. No clothing that **stabilizes** is permitted**.**	7.5.7.1 7.5.7.2 7.5.2.1
Under the Trousers	Measure clothing worn under the trousers: Thickness – 2.5 mm single thickness; 5.0 mm doubled. Only normal personal undergarments or training clothing may be worn. Spandex is allowed.	7.5.2.1 7.5.7.1 7.5.7.2
Other Underclothing	Any other undergarments are prohibited. 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.	7.5.7.2 6.7.4.2

Shooting Trousers		
	Only one pair is permitted for all events	7.5.1.2
Trousers Material	Must be a flexible material that does not materially change its physical characteristics. The lining may not be cross– stitched, quilted, glued or fixed other than at normal tailoring points. Use the testing machine to check stiffness in **more than one place** (as per the diagram). Be sure the 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. All locations must be within the required standard, not just one location. Be sure the measurement is done from the inside. Care must be taken with the waist band (to ensure that the measurement if not taken on the seams or folds) and the measurement of the belt loops not to exceed 20 mm, there can be a maximum of 7 belt loops / at least 80 mm between belt loops). Stiffness measurements of less than 3.0 mm are not acceptable. There is no tolerance below 3.0 mm.	7.5.1.1 7.5.2.2 7.5.5.1
Thickness  	2.5 mm – single thickness; 5.0 mm doubled. **Check in more than one place**. (See the diagram). Use the thickness testing gauge to check trousers material thickness. Be sure to test thickness in more than one location. All locations must be within the required standard, not just one location. Thickness measurements above 2.5 mm are not acceptable. There is no tolerance above 2.5 mm.	7.5.5.1
Reinforcements	May be attached only on the outside surface. Thickness: 10 mm – single; 20 mm – double. Measure with thickness gauge – reinforcement thickness can be measured over a single thickness or doubled.	7.5.5.3

Knee Patch	Maximum length 300 mm, not wider than half the circumference of the trouser leg.	7.5.5.3
Pockets	No pockets are permitted.	7.5.5.1
Fly	Only one type of trouser closure in the front to open and close the fly is permitted. A Velcro closure combined with any other closure is prohibited. The fly must not be lower than the level of the crotch. Any holes or openings in the trousers that cannot be closed are permitted.	7.5.5.2
Waist Band	May not be wider than 70 mm. If the thickness of the waist band exceeds 2.5 mm (Care must be taken to ensure that the true thickness of the waistband is tested, and that seams and folds are not measured.) 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. The waist band may be closed by one hook and up to five eyes **or** up to five adjustable snap fasteners **or** similar closure **or** Velcro which must not be multi-layered. Only one type of closure is permitted. This closure must not be so placed as to form a platform for the elbow that is supporting the rifle. Each belt loop (keeper) must not exceed 20 mm width, spaced at 80 mm.	7.5.5.1 7.5.5.2
Fasteners in Trouser legs	Each trouser leg may have only one fastener. Any leg opening must not start higher than 70 mm from the top edge of the trousers. Two opening or closing devices are permitted on each zipper (ISSF interpretation). One fastener is permitted either in the front of the upper leg or in the back, but not in both places on one leg. The trousers must be loose around the legs.	7.5.5.2

Waistline	The top of the trousers must not be higher on the body than 50 mm above the crest of the hipbone.	7.5.5.1 / 7.5.5.5
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

Shooting Jacket		
	Only one jacket is permitted for all events in a single championship or competition.	7.5.1.2
Jacket Material  	The jacket material must be flexible and not materially change its physical characteristics (become harder, stiffer or thicker) under normal shooting conditions. Use the stiffness testing machine to check jacket material stiffness in **more than one place** (as per the diagram). If the athlete requests that stiffness be tested in a specific location, be sure to test stiffness in two or three other locations. Stiffness measurements of less than 3.0 mm are not acceptable. There is no tolerance below 3.0 mm.	7.5.1.1
Construction 	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. The construction of the side panel may not place any horizontal seam or seams under the elbow of the support arm in the standing position. Seams must not be placed less than 70 mm above or less than 20 mm below the point of the elbow. The test has to be done by checking the point of the elbow in the jacket with the rifle in the shooting position.	7.5.4.5
Thickness	2.5 mm – single; 5.0 mm – double. Use the thickness testing gauge to check the jacket in more than one location.	7.5.2.1 7.5.4.1

	Thickness measurements above 2.5 mm are not acceptable. There is no tolerance above 2.5 mm.	
Reinforcement	All reinforcements (shoulder and elbow pads) must be attached only on the outside. Check the reinforcement thickness; it must not exceed 10 mm single thickness or 20 mm doubled. The area surrounding the button hole may be reinforced by not more than 12 mm, and this area may exceed the thickness of 2.5 mm.	7.5.4.8 7.5.4.2
Elbow and Arm Reinforcements	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 100 mm from the end of the sleeve. The reinforcement on the opposite arm may be no longer than 300 mm.	7.5.4.8
Shoulder Reinforcement	The shoulder reinforcement (where the butt plate rests) may be no longer than 300 mm in longest dimension. This shoulder may have one zipper **or** not more than two straps to take up loose material in the area of the shoulder.	7.5.4.8 7.5.4.3
Sling Device	The jacket may have only one hook, loop, button or similar device on the sling arm to aid in keeping the sling in place. This device must be fastened to the outside of the sleeve or to the shoulder seam.	7.5.4.8 c)
Pockets	All inside jacket pockets are prohibited. Only one external pocket is permitted on the jacket. The pocket must be located on the right front side of the jacket for right-handed athletes (left	7.5.4.8 e) / 7.5.4.8 f)

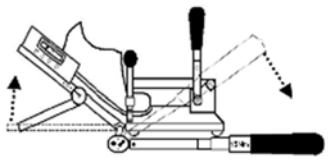
	for left-handed athletes). The external pocket may be not higher than 250 mm and no wider than 200 mm.	
Back panel	The back panel must be constructed so that it does not stiffen or reduce the flexibility of the jacket. The back panel may be constructed of more than one piece of material, including a band or strip, but all parts of the back panel must comply with the 2.5 mm thickness and stiffness rules.	7.5.4.4
Length	The length of the jacket must extend no lower (longer) than the bottom of the balled fist.	7.5.4.1
Sleeves	In the prone and kneeling positions the sleeve of the jacket must not extend beyond the wrist of the arm on which the sling is attached. To confirm that the sleeve is flexible and does not bind either arm in a flexed (bent) position, the competitor must be able to fully extend or straighten both arms while wearing the jacket. If either arm cannot be extended straight (straightened), the jacket cannot be approved.	7.5.4.6
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 100 mm. The jacket must hang loosely. Use the 70 mm jacket closure test gauge (6 kg to 8 kg pull) to check the jacket overlap. The examiners who do this test must be able to pull the outside edge of the buttonhole at least 70 mm past the center of the button whilst using normal force to close the jacket. **This measurement must be taken with arms at the sides; the athlete must stand normally**	7.5.4.2

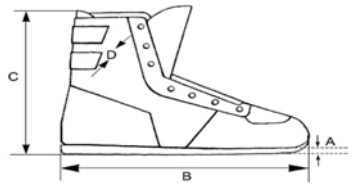
	and not be allowed to pull the shoulders forward or together, **and with shooting trousers on, if used**. After completing this check, mark the position of the buttons with the marking pen or by other non-changeable means. The area surrounding the button hole is limited to a maximum thickness of 12 mm, and this area may exceed the permitted 2.5 mm thickness.	
Kinesio or medical taping	Kinesio or medical taping can provide artificial support and is contrary to ISSF Rules. Post competition testing that requires athletes to undress in the presence of an official of the same sex may be done to confirm that banned taping is not being used.	6.7.4.2

Glove		
Material	The glove must be constructed of a flexible material that does not materially change its physical characteristics.	7.5.1.1
Thickness	The total thickness of the glove may not be more than 12 mm, measuring the front and back materials together at any point other than on the seams and joints.	7.5.6.1
Length	Must not extend more than 50 mm 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 tight.	7.5.6.2

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

Kneeling Roll (only one kneeling roll is permitted)		
Material	Check the material; it must be soft and flexible.	7.5.8.5
Length	Maximum – 25 cm.	7.5.8.5
Diameter	Maximum – 18 cm.	7.5.8.5
Shape	Cylindrical. No binding or other devices to shape the roll are permitted.	7.5.8.5
Kneeling Heel Pad	A separate piece of flexible, compressible material with maximum dimensions of 20 cm x 20 cm. Thickness no thicker than 10mm when compressed with the measuring device used to measure rifle clothing thickness.	7.5.8.7

Shooting Shoes		
	Only one pair of shooting shoes is permitted. They must be a matched pair external. (see the Table, 7.5.3.6)	7.5.3.5
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
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 offense, 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 7.5.2.3
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	7.5.3.2

	remove their boots and inner soles will be checked.	
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.	7.5.3.6
Height	Maximum height of shoe: Not to exceed two-thirds (2/3) length of B.	7.5.3.6

Controls		
Follow up Controls	Post-competition checks must be conducted after Elimination and Qualification Round competitions and during the reporting time before Finals. Post-competition checks for 10m and 50m rifle events must check six (6) athletes, per event (relay, elimination, and qualification) plus one (1) for taping. 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. During the final three (3) athletes must be tested.	6.7.9
	The Equipment Control Jury is responsible for supervising the conduct of all post-competition checks, Rifle post-competition checks must include shooting clothing, underclothing, taping and rifles (trigger weighing when applicable). Post-competition testing will require escorts to ensure that selected athletes have no opportunity to change or remove clothing. Judges who are women will be available to do the post-competition checks on women athletes for taping and underclothing. 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-competition test disqualification 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.	6.7.9.3

	Target Testing (selection of athletes on a non-random basis) may be done when a Jury has credible evidence that an athlete has altered or attempted to alter his gun, clothing or equipment. In any case if a Jury member see something out of the rules (Equipment, Clothes, etc.), and which can be changed before start of the competition he must advice the athlete to change it before he goes on.	6.7.9.4 6.8
Follow up Controls For Finals	Finals Post Competition test: During the reporting time all athletes must be tested for overlapping. All rifles must be checked in all dimensions, front, rear sight and weight. Other easy visual checks, sponsoring, front blinder, caps and electronic devices also. The Equipment Control Jury is responsible for supervising the conduct of all competition checks during the preparation time.	6.7.9.2

Note: All stiffness measurements must be clearly indicated on the Equipment Control Card (See Annex B).

ANNEXES

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

Annex B: Equipment Control Measurements Form.