

New IPSC Rifle Division

Proposal

That a new Manual Action Bolt Standard Division is added to the IPSC Rifle Competition Rules

Reason

There seems to be an option missing for the use of a lot of traditional rifles, particularly manual action or bolt action rifles, for IPSC Practical Rifle disciplines due to the lack of an original or iron sight class. This will require a slight alteration to the wording for the clarification of the Semi Auto Standard class as well as the Semi Auto Open class.

Added is Manual Action Bolt Standard (MABS) to appendix D. The requirements are aligned with Semi Auto Standard (SAS) but restricts the use to a bolt gun. This opens up the use of historic guns in a bolt division without the disadvantage of not having an optical sight available for the particular rifle proposed for use. Special conditions 9, 10 & 11 of appendix D would remain the same.

APPENDIX D: Rifle Divisions

		Semi Auto Open SAO	Semi Auto Standard SAS	Manual Action Contemporary MAC	Manual Action Bolt MAB	<u>Manual Action Bolt Standard MABS</u>
1.	Minimum Power Factor for Major	320				
2.	Minimum Power Factor for Minor	150				
3.	Maximum ammunition capacity (maximum to be loaded)	Not applicable				
4.	Restriction on action type	Semi Auto	Semi Auto	Manual	Bolt	<u>Bolt</u>
5.	Optical/electronic sights permitted	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<u>No</u>
6.	Compensators, ports, sound and/or flash suppressors permitted	Yes	Maximum 30 x 90 mm	Yes	Yes	<u>Maximum 30 x 90 mm</u>
7.	The use of one bipod and barricade stops permitted	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	<u>No</u>
8.	Vertical front grip permitted	Yes	Maximum length 152 mm (6 inches) from the centerline of the barrel	Yes	Yes	<u>Yes</u>

Special conditions:

- Manual Action is defined as a firearm that can discharge a single round each time the trigger is pulled, but after discharging a round requires the competitor's physical action to manually prepare the firearm for a new discharge by extracting and ejecting the empty cartridge case, recocking the action and chambering a new round. If any of these steps are performed other than by the competitor's physical action, the firearm does not qualify as Manual Action. Firearms that do not qualify as Manual Action may be used in the Semi Auto Divisions subject to them complying with any applicable Division requirements.

Spring assisted chambering operations in Manual Action Contemporary Division is permitted, provided the energy conversion to the spring has been made by the competitor's physical action after the Start Signal.

Bolt Action is defined as a firearm in which the opening and closing of the breech is performed via the manual operation of the bolt by the competitor, using a handle directly attached to it.

- Measuring the length of the compensator/flash suppressor is done from the end of the rifling to the tip of the device.

11. Only one bipod is permitted per course of fire, provided that the maximum extended leg length does not exceed 90 cm (35.5 inches) and it does not raise the centerline of the barrel more than 90 cm (35.5 inches) above the surface on which the bipod stands with both legs fully extended. Bipods may be removed during a course of fire and changed between courses of fire. In addition, they may also be lengthened and/or shortened during a course of fire, provided that:
 - (a) The maximum height/length is not exceeded; and
 - (b) Parts are not added to, or removed from, the bipod.

Calibration of IPSC Action Air Falling Plates

Proposal

That the IPSC Action Air Handgun Competition Rules be amended by adding a new Appendix relating to the Calibration of IPSC Action Air Falling Plates, as shown below.

Reason

To alleviate potential problems with falling plates.

APPENDIX C4: Calibration of IPSC Action Air Falling Plates

1. The Range Master must designate a specific supply of 0.2 gram projectiles and one or more firearms to be used as official calibration tools by officials authorized by him to serve as calibration officers.
2. Prior to commencement of a match, the power factor of the calibration projectiles must be measured and, when tested through each designated firearm, must achieve a power factor of 0.8 Joules (variance +/- 0.1 Joules) to qualify.
3. Once the designated projectiles and firearms have been approved by the Range Master, they are not subject to challenge by competitors.
4. The Range Master must arrange for each falling plate to be calibrated prior to commencement of a match, and whenever required during a match.
5. For initial calibration, each falling plate must be set to fall when hit with a single shot fired from a designated firearm using the calibration projectiles. The shot must be fired from the shooting location in the course of fire furthest from where at least part of the falling plate being calibrated is visible to competitors.
6. If, during a course of fire, a falling plate does not fall when hit, a competitor has three alternatives:
 - (a) The falling plate is shot again until it falls. In this case, no further action is required and the course of fire is scored "as shot".
 - (b) The falling plate is left standing but the competitor does not challenge the calibration. In this case, no further action is required and the course of fire is scored "as shot", with the subject falling plate scored as a miss.
 - (c) The falling plate is left standing and the competitor challenges the calibration. In this case, the falling plate and the surrounding area on which it stands must not be touched or interfered with by any person. If a Match Official violates this rule, the competitor must reshoot the course of fire. If the competitor or any other person violates this rule, the falling plate will be scored as a miss and the rest of the course of fire will be scored "as shot".
 - (d) If the falling plate falls for any other reason (e.g. wind action), before it can be calibrated, a reshoot must be ordered.
7. In the absence of any interference, a calibration officer must conduct a calibration test of the subject falling plate (when required under 6(c) above), from as near as possible to the point from where the competitor shot the falling plate, when the following will apply:
 - (a) If the first shot fired by the calibration officer hits the falling plate and it falls, the falling plate is deemed to be properly calibrated, and it will be scored as a miss.
 - (b) If the first shot fired by the calibration officer hits the falling plate and it does not fall, the falling plate is deemed to have failed and the competitor must be ordered to reshoot the course of fire, once the falling plate has been recalibrated.
 - (c) If the first shot fired by the calibration officer misses the falling plate altogether, another shot must be fired until one of 7(a) or 7(b) occurs.

For information purposes, the minimum energy/velocity required to make an Action Air falling plate fall, or to penetrate an Action Air paper/cardboard target, at 15 meters distance is 0.8 Joule/293 feet per second (as tested using the above equipment). The maximum power factor of projectiles in all Divisions is 2 Joules. With green gas and 0.2 gram projectiles, a typical Action Air handgun produces 0.9 Joule at 310-315 feet per second. 0.2 gram projectiles are the lightest that would reasonably be used.

4.3.3 IPSC Action Air Plates

Falling Plates

- 4.3.3.4 Falling plates, not less than 10 centimeters square or in diameter, may be used (see Appendix C3).
- 4.3.3.5 Falling plates do not recognize power ~~and are not subject to calibration or calibration challenges.~~
- 4.3.3.6 Falling plates must not be used exclusively in a course of fire. At least one authorized scoring paper target or scoring popper (in addition to any paper or rigid no-shoots), must be included in each course of fire.