Pit personnel prepare to raise and disk a high power rifle target. Target frames are usually 6 ft. x 6 ft. portable wood frames covered with Osnaburg target cloth (similar to heavy cheesecloth). Targets are attached to the Osnaburg with paste.

**COMPETITIVE high power rifle shooting is a sport in which individuals fire center-fire rifles outdoors at bullseye targets.**

A typical high power rifle range is equipped with wood target frames on vertically sliding mechanisms set in pits at the various required distances. The sliding mechanisms allow the frames to be raised above the pit to firing position and lowered into the pit for spotting and changing. Frames measuring 6 ft. x 6 ft. may be used at ranges of 200 to 1000 yds., and are spaced 12 ft. apart, center-to-center. This provides a clearance of 6 ft. between target frames. Frames of 6 ft. x 10 ft. may be used at the 1000-yd. range. Spacing of 15 ft. center-to-center provides 5-ft. clearance between frames.

Two basic types of targets are used—military and NRA decimal. These types are different in the point values assigned to the various scoring rings and in the distances between the various scoring rings. The table on the facing page lists targets used at ranges from 1000" to 1000 yds.

At short ranges (1000" to 100 yds.) targets are usually pasted or stapled to material such as cardboard and attached to fixed target frames with clips.

Target pits are not generally used for this type of shooting.

At other distances (200 yds. to 1000 yds.) targets are attached to wood frames covered with Osnaburg cloth (similar to heavy cheesecloth). The targets are pasted on with wide wallpaper brushes, using a water and flour paste mixture. Pasting targets on helps to prevent wind damage.

A target is replaced by pasting a new one over the old one. The new target can be put on after each course of fire or after several courses of fire—depending upon the proper use of the target pasters.

The majority of shot holes will be in the center area of the target, causing this area to become tattered and saturated with target pasters. Then the surface should be cleared of loose pasters and re-covered with a new target.

For the larger-sized targets, target repair centers are available. These centers are smaller than the complete targets (generally including only the scoring circles of higher value) and easier to handle, and they cost less. Therefore, these targets may be repaired a number of times with repair centers before completely new targets are needed.

During competition it is the option of the shooter, or his team captain, to request a new target or repair center if it is believed that the target is unserviceable. This request for a fresh target or center has to be made during the preparation period prior to firing.

A range officer on the firing line has over-all command of the range. Directly behind each shooter a scorer records necessary match data and scores on a target marking board. In the pit, a pit officer controls the pit personnel, which includes one or more individuals handling each target.

In slow-fire competition a shooter fires one shot at the target, and the target is lowered into the pit where the bullet hole is marked with a target spotter. The target then is raised to its original position above the pit for the shooter to observe the location of the hit. The value of the hit is signaled to the firing line with a scoring disk.

In rapid-fire the target is not lowered into the pit until all required rounds are fired. Then the hits are spotted, the target is raised, and the hits are disked in the order of highest to lowest value.

Before the holes are marked with target spotters, any holes of doubtful value are plugged by a scoring gauge.

(Text continued on page 24)
High power rifle competitors on the firing line at Camp Perry, Ohio. Immediately in back of each shooter is a scorer and target marking board. Target pit personnel relay the score to the scorer by placing or waving colored disks on specific portions of the target. The scorer calls each score out to the firer and then writes it on the marking board with chalk. At the end of the match the score is transferred to an official score card which the competitor signs. This becomes the official score record.

### MILITARY TARGETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Target Designation</th>
<th>Over All Dimensions</th>
<th>High Value Ring &amp; Size</th>
<th>Low Value Ring &amp; Size</th>
<th>Tie-Breaking Ring &amp; Size</th>
<th>Black Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000&quot;</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>8½&quot;x11½&quot;</td>
<td>5—1½&quot;</td>
<td>2—9¼&quot;x6½&quot;</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-2000 yds.</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>48&quot;x73&quot;</td>
<td>5—12&quot;</td>
<td>3—36&quot;</td>
<td>V—4&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500-600 yds.</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>72&quot;x117&quot;</td>
<td>5—20&quot;</td>
<td>3—60&quot;</td>
<td>V—12&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 yds.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>73½&quot;x120&quot;</td>
<td>5—36&quot;</td>
<td>3—6 square ft.</td>
<td>V—20&quot;</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NRA DECIMAL TARGETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Target Designation</th>
<th>Over All Dimensions</th>
<th>High Value Ring &amp; Size</th>
<th>Low Value Ring &amp; Size</th>
<th>Tie-Breaking Ring &amp; Size</th>
<th>Black Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 yds.</td>
<td>A-14 Single Bullseye (Paper)</td>
<td>14&quot;x16&quot;</td>
<td>10—2&quot;</td>
<td>5—12&quot;</td>
<td>X—1&quot;</td>
<td>8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 yds.</td>
<td>A-21 Paper Target (P)</td>
<td>14&quot;x14&quot;</td>
<td>10—2&quot;</td>
<td>5—12&quot;</td>
<td>X—1&quot;</td>
<td>8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 yds.</td>
<td>C-2 Paper Target (P)</td>
<td>27½&quot;x27½&quot;</td>
<td>10—2,399&quot;</td>
<td>1—23,999&quot;</td>
<td>X—1,999&quot;</td>
<td>5,6,7,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 yds.</td>
<td>C-4 Paper Target</td>
<td>40&quot;x40&quot;</td>
<td>10—6&quot;</td>
<td>5—36&quot;</td>
<td>X—3&quot;</td>
<td>9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 yds.</td>
<td>C-6 Paper Target</td>
<td>23½&quot;x23½&quot;</td>
<td>10—3,599&quot;</td>
<td>1—35,999&quot;</td>
<td>X—1,999&quot;</td>
<td>5,6,7,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 yds.</td>
<td>C-8 Paper Target</td>
<td>36&quot;x48&quot;</td>
<td>10—3,937&quot;</td>
<td>1—39,370&quot;</td>
<td>X—1,968&quot;</td>
<td>5,6,7,8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* U.S. Air Force uses Rifle Target 50-Yd. SB-A.
* V-ring was 6" in diameter until 1958. Pre-1958 targets will continue to be used until supply is exhausted.
* A-14 target is not used often because most target frames are 6 ft. x 6 ft.
A scoring gauge is a spindle that has an exactly-measured flange. When it is inserted in the bullet hole, the highest ring touched by the flange counts.

The target spotter, a round piece of pasteboard on a wood spindle, is white on one side and black on the other. If the bullet hole is within the black area, the spotter is inserted so the white side is visible; if the bullet hole is outside the black area, the spotter is inserted so the black side is visible. After the second shot in slow-fire, the spotter is moved to the new bullet hole, and the first hole is covered by a \(\frac{1}{8}\)"-wide gummed and waterproofed target paster.

The scoring disk consists of 2 painted metal disks, one attached to each end of a wood staff. One disk is painted white on one side and red on the other. One disk is painted black on one side and white with a black cross on the other.

Regulations on targets and scoring, including ties and tie-breaking, are given in the NRA High Power Rifle Rule Book.

After the firer completes the match, the scorer copies the scores from the target marking board onto an official score card. The competitor checks these scores and signs the score card, which then becomes the official record. All score cards are totaled in the statistical office where the eventual winners of the match are determined.


NRA Headquarters will supply on request a list of targets and firms licensed to manufacture and sell NRA Official targets, and also a DCM Price List, which gives the stock number, description, price, and source of military targets.

Scoring military targets.

- **V**—the white disk is waved across the face of the bullseye.
- **5**—the white disk is placed over the bullseye.
- **4**—the red disk is placed in front of the upper right hand corner of the target.
- **3**—the red disk is placed in front of the upper left hand corner of the target.
- **Miss**—the red flag is waved across the face of the target.