International Shooting Sport Federation

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GUIDELINES FOR

UNIFORM EQUIPMENT CONTROL (Rifle)

Compulsory for all World Cups,
Continental and World Championships,
and Olympic Games

Edition No. 3; February 2011

1. Equipment Control Staff

1.1. The Equipment Control Section for Rifle should consist of at least 5 qualified examiners (at least 2 examiners must have an ISSF A or B Judges license).

1.2. At least one member of the Equipment Control staff must be a woman.

1.3. The work of the Equipment Control Section must be assisted and supervised by a Jury member as required by ISSF Rule 6.4.4

2. Equipment Control Organization

2.1. The work of the section must be organised on the principle of a conveyor 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.

2.2. The shooters must present themselves with all the equipment they will use.

2.3. The first member of the section enters all the necessary data in the shooter's control card.

2.4. The next member controls the rifles

2.5. The next member controls shoes, gloves, slings, kneeling rolls and rifle blinder.

2.6. The next member controls the shooter's jacket, trousers and underclothing.

2.7. The last member in the line marks rifles and clothing and countersigns the control card, and if an approved competition, affixes the ISSF Equipment Control Seals and produce the Equipment Control Certificates.

3. Testing Equipment - the Equipment Control Section for Rifle must have the following testing equipment

3.1. Template Board with all measurements for 300 m Standard Rifles and Air Rifles as specified in 7.4.2.6 and 7.4.2.7.

3.2. Scales with a rated capacity of 10 kg. The scale must be certified for accuracy.

3.3. 1,500 gram weight for testing of 300 m Standard Rifle triggers.

3.4. Rule or tape measure.

3.5. Measuring device to test clothing thickness as specified in ISSF Rule 7.4.6.4.1 etc.

3.6. Measuring device to test clothing stiffness (flexibility) as specified in ISSF Rule 7.4.6.4.2.1

3.7. 70mm Overlap gauge (6 to 8 kg Pull).

3.8. Boot measuring gauge

3.9. Kneeling roll measuring gauge

3.10. Steel ruler 300m

3.11. Various templates for measuring items

3.12. Computer, Printer and Laminator.

3.13. Devices or means to mark the equipment, including a pen that makes indelible marks.

3.14. Cylindrical tube for checking kneeling rolls (must be 25 cm long, 18 cm in diameter) or a plate 25 cm x 25 cm with a 18 cm diameter hole cut in it.

3.15. Equipment Control cards (if possible already labelled with the shooters Name, ISSF Number, events entered and ISSF Seal Numbers), ISSF Certificates production capacity

3.16. Rolls of masking tape, different colours are now needed to match the clothing.

3.17. ISSF Rifle Rules in English and the host country's language (if available).

3.18. Copies of any rifle rules errata, updates and interpretations from the ISSF News.

3.19. One list of competitors – the list should give the name and ISSF Bib (Start) Numbers of all shooters by country, and one list by event.

3.20. A list of existing ISSF Seal Number from prior Equipment Controls.

To ensure efficient and consistent results from the stiffness measuring machine used under ISSF Rule 7.4.6.4.2 the following procedures are to be used:

1. Inlet the machine into a table (approx. 1.2 m across x 0.85 m deep, table height at a comfortable working height) or other smooth work surface sufficiently 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.
2. Place the clothing to be measured across the measuring cylinder with the inside of the shooting 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. Ensure that the surface to be measured is as free as possible from creases, pleats or wrinkles.
4. Lower carefully the measuring plate onto the clothing and allow to settle for a few seconds. The time limit for the measurement procedure must be a maximum of one (1) minute.

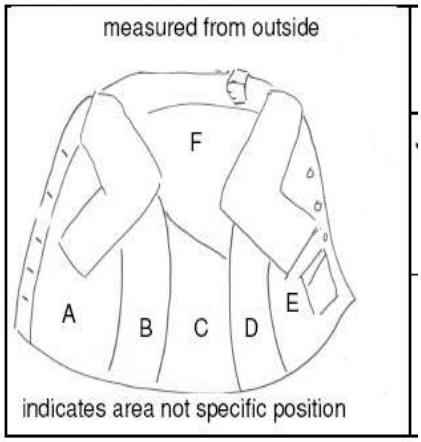
   For the clothing to pass, a figure of 30 must be indicated on the digital display, which shows a depression of 3 mm or more. Any lower figure indicates that the item of clothing has failed - no tolerance.

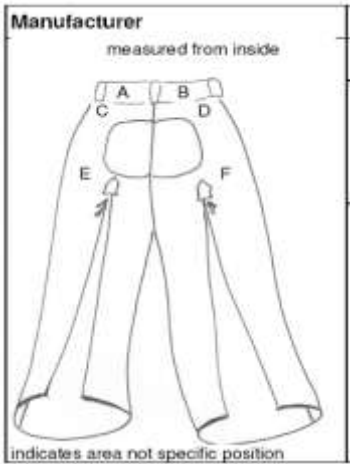
   It is the responsibility of the shooter to start with clothing that has sufficient plus tolerance so that it will not fail—there is a high risk if a shooter starts with clothing that tests 3.1 or 3.0.

Equipment Control stiffness testing: every part of the jacket or trousers must be capable of being measured (60mm 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.

4. 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.

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





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

4.2. Gauges to check sling width, butt plate depth, etc. (these can be made of aluminium or perspex).

4.3. Felt tip marking pens.

IMPORTANT RULE CHANGE—EFFECTIVE JANUARY 2009 AND ERRATA DECEMBER 2010:	**RULE NUMBER**
Any item of clothing which fails to pass at Equipment Control must be retested without removing the item of clothing from the Equipment Control room, unless permanent alterations are made. A third test may be conducted after the second test without the item of clothing being removed from the Equipment Control room. If the item of clothing fails to pass the equipment control on the third test, it may not be resubmitted and must be indelibly marked.	**7.4.6.2.1**
Only one substitute shooting jacket and only one substitute shooting trousers may be submitted. Should a substitute item fail the test, no special clothing for that item may be worn.	**7.4.6.2.1.1**
Before and during all tests the clothing must not be manipulated by heat or other means.	**7.4.6.2.1.2**
Manipulation of the material after examination (spray, etc) will be penalized according to the rules.	**7.4.6.2.1.3**

ITEM TO CHECK	CONTROL PROCEDURES:	RULE NUMBER
Rifle		
50m Rifle		
Number of Rifles	More than one rifle or parts of a rifle are permitted. All rifles must be checked	7.4.3.4
Calibre	5,6 mm (.22″ cal.) Rim fire Long Rifle.	7.4.3 7.4.5
Weight	Check with scale—may not weigh more than 8 kg for men or 6,5 kg for women. Rifles must be weighed with all accessories used including palm rest and hand stop.	7.4.3.1
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.	7.4.1.2
Butt plate and Hook	The hook length may not extend more than 153 mm (A) past the rear of a line, perpendicular to a line drawn through the axis of the bore of the rifle tangent to the deepest part of the butt plate that normally rests against the shoulder. The outside length of the butt hook measured around any curve or bend may not exceed 178 mm (B).	7.4.3.2
Sights/Blinder	Correcting lenses and telescopes must not be attached to the sights or rifle. A blinder may be attached to the rifle and /or to the rear sight. Blinders must not be more than 30 mm deep (A) and not extend further than 100 mm from the centre (B) of the rear sight aperture. A blinder must not be used on the side of aiming eye.	7.4.1.3.1 7.4.1.3.4 7.4.1.3.4.1
Palm Rest	Must not extend more than 200 mm below the centreline of the barrel.	7.4.3.3
Air Rifle		
Calibre	4,5 mm (.177 ″)	7.4.5
Measurements	Place the rifle on the template to check its measurements (Must comply with requirements in Tables 7.4.2.6 and 7.4.2.7).	7.4.2.6 7.4.2.7
Weight	Use the scale to check the weight; may not exceed 5,5 kg	7.4.2.7
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.	7.4.2.5.2 7.4.2.7 7.9.0
Trigger	A set trigger is prohibited.	7.4.2.7 (L) 7.9.0

Butt plate	May be adjustable up or down; the lowest point of the toe of the butt plate in its maximum downward position may not be lower than 220 mm from the centre line of the barrel. May be offset parallel to the centre line of the normal end of the butt plate left or right a maximum of 15 mm or the complete butt plate (not part) may be turned on its vertical axis. Turning the butt plate on the horizontal axis is not permitted (see the drawing in 7.4.2.1.1).	7.4.2.1 7.4.2.1.1 7.4.2.7 (F)
Pistol Grip	Must not be constructed in such a way that it can rest on the left arm. The pistol grip may not be anatomically formed. There may not be a heel rest or protrusion from the side or front of the pistol grip.	7.4.1.1 7.4.2.2 7.4.2.2.2
Exterior Weights	Only barrel weights within a radius of 30 mm from centre of barrel permitted. May be moved along the barrel.	 7.4.2.3.1
Restrictions	A thumbhole, thumb rest, palm rest, heel rest, spirit level, hand stop/sling swivel and bipod are not permitted.	7.4.2.2 7.9.0
Increased Grip	Material that gives increased grip may not be added to the forend, pistol grip, or lower part of the stock.	7.4.2.2.1
Sights/Blinder	Correcting lenses and telescopes must not be attached to the sights or rifle. A blinder may be attached to the rifle and /or to the rear sight. Blinders must not be more than 30 mm deep (A) and not extend further than 100 mm from the centre (B) of the rear sight aperture. A blinder must not be used on the side of aiming eye.	7.4.1.3.1 7.4.1.3.4 7.4.1.3.4.1
Front sight	The front sight may not extend beyond the apparent muzzle of the rifle.	7.4.2.6 7.4.2.7 (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.	7.4.1.2
300m Rifle		
300m Rifle	Check the rifle in the same way as the 50 m Rifle with the following differences:-	7.4.4 7.4.5 7.9.0
Calibre	Maximum 8 mm	7.4.5 7.9.0
Mirage band	Maximum width = 60 mm	7.9.0
300m Standard Rifle		
300m Standard Rifle	The same rifle must be used in all positions without change; however, adjustments of the butt plate and hand stop, changing front sight inserts and adjustment of the rear sight or eyepiece are permitted. A removable cheek piece may be removed and refitted for the purpose of cleaning or removal of the bolt.	7.4.2.4.3
Calibre	Maximum 8 mm	7.4.5, 7.9.0

Measurements Weight	Place the rifle on the template to check its measurements (Must comply with requirements in Tables 7.4.2.6 and 7.4.2.7). 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.	7.4.2.6 7.4.2.7
Barrel length	Must not exceed 762 mm from the breech face to the apparent muzzle, including any extension tube.	7.4.2.4.4 7.4.2.6 7.4.2.7 (O)
Mirage Band	Maximum width 60 mm	7.9.0
Trigger	Minimum trigger pull 1,500 grams. A set trigger is prohibited. 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 centre 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.	7.4.2.4.1 7.4.2.7 (L) 7.9.0
Butt plate	May be adjustable up or down; the lowest point of the toe of the butt plate in its maximum downward position may not be lower than 220 mm from the centre line of the barrel. May be offset parallel to the centre line of the normal end of the butt plate left or right a maximum of 15 mm or the complete butt plate (not part) may be turned on its vertical axis. Turning the butt plate on the horizontal axis is not permitted (see the drawing in 7.4.2.1.1.)	7.4.2.1 7.4.2.7 (F)
Pistol Grip	Must not be constructed in such a way that it can rest on the sling or the left arm. The pistol grip may not be anatomically formed. There may not be a heel rest or protrusion from the side or front of the pistol grip.	7.4.1.1 7.4.2.2
Exterior Weights	Only barrel weights within a radius of 30 mm from centre of barrel permitted. May be moved along barrel.	7.4.2.3.1
Restrictions	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.	7.4.2.2 7.4.2.2.2 7.9.0
Increased grip	Material that gives increased grip may not be added to the fore-end, pistol grip, or lower part of the stock.	7.4.2.2.1
Sights/Blinder	Correcting lenses and telescopes must not be attached to the sights or rifle. A blinder may be attached to the rifle and /or to the rear sight. Blinders must not be more than 30 mm deep (A) and not extend further than 100 mm from the centre (B) of the rear sight aperture. A blinder must not be used on the side of aiming eye.	7.4.1.3.1 7.4.1.3.4 7.4.1.3.4.1

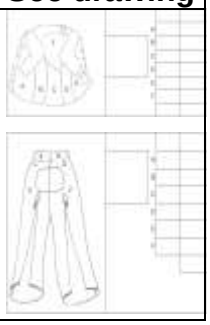
Front sight	The front sight may not extend beyond the apparent muzzle of the rifle.	7.4.2.6 7.4.2.7 (N)
Barrel and Extension Tube	The barrel and any extension tubes must not be perforated in any way. Check the inside of the barrel or extension tube; they may not have any special construction or device inside the barrel or tube other than rifling and chambering.	7.4.1.2
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 **stabilises** is permitted**.**	 7.4.7.10.1 7.4.6.4.1.1
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.	7.4.7.10.1 7.4.6.4.1.1 7.4.7.10.2
Other Underclothing	Any other undergarments are prohibited. Kinesio and medical taping are contrary to ISSF rules (Rule 6.4.2.1.1) and are not permitted. Post competition testing will now require selected shooters to undress to confirm that they are not using banned taping.	7.4.7.10.2 ISSF Statement, Feb 2011
Shooting Trousers		
Shooting Trousers	Only one pair is permitted for all events	7.4.6.2.1
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 shooter 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 80mm between belt loops). Stiffness measurements of less than 3,0mm are not acceptable. There is no tolerance below 3,0mm.	7.4.6.2 ISSF Statement, Feb 2011
Thickness	2,5 mm – single thickness; 5,0 mm doubled. **Check in more than one place**. (as per 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 2,5mm are not acceptable. There is no tolerance above 2,5mm.	7.4.6.4.1.1 ISSF Statement, Feb 2011

Reinforce-ments	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.	7.4.6.4.1.1
Seat Patch	Must not be longer in the vertical measurement than to cover the normal wear points on the seat of the wearer and must not exceed the width of the hips. Starting in 2011, ISSF Equipment Control Juries will interpret this rule to mean that "normal wear points" are determined when shooting trousers are fully closed and the shooter is sitting. This means that any pad or reinforcement placed directly below the waistband is illegal and must be removed. Top of the seat pad must be at least 150 mm below the top of the waistband/trousers. Stiffness may be measured over the seat pad if necessary.	7.4.7.8.2.3 ISSF Statement, Feb 2011
Knee patch	Maximum length 300 mm, not wider than half the circumference of the trouser leg.	7.4.7.8.2.3
Pockets	No pockets are permitted.	7.4.7.8.2.3
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.	7.4.7.8.2.2
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.	7.4.7.8.1 7.4.7.8.2.1
Fasteners in Trouser legs	Each trouser leg may have only one fastener. Any leg opening must start not higher than 70 mm from the top edge of the trousers. Two openers or closure 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.	7.4.7.8.2.2
Waistline	The top of the trousers must not be higher on the body than 50 mm above the crest of the hipbone.	7.4.7.8.1
Ordinary Trousers	May be worn instead of special shooting trousers provided that they give no artificial support to any part of the body.	7.4.7.8.1

Shooting Jacket		
Jacket	Only one jacket is permitted for all events in a single championship or competition.	7.4.6.2.1
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 shooter 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. 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.	7.4.6.2 ISSF Statement, Feb 2011
Thickness	2,5 mm – single; 5,0 mm – double. Use the thickness testing gauge to check the jacket in more than one location. Thickness measurements above 2,5mm are not acceptable. There is no tolerance above 2,5mm.	7.4.6.4.1.1 ISSF Statement, Feb 2011
Reinforce-ments	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.	7.4.6.4.1.1 7.4.7.2
Elbow and Arm Reinforce-ments	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.	7.4.7.7.2
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 **<u>or</u>** not more than two straps to take up loose material in the area of the shoulder.	7.4.7.7.4 7.4.7.3
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.	7.4.7.7.3
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 shooters (left for left-handed shooters). The external pocket may be not higher than 250 mm and no wider than 200 mm.	7.4.7.7.5 7.4.7.7.6

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.	7.4.7.4
Length	The length of the jacket must extend no lower (longer) than the bottom of the balled fist.	7.4.7.7.7
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.	7.4.7.5 ISSF Statement, Feb 2011
Closure	Only by non- adjustable means such as buttons or zippers. No zipper of other closing device 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 8kg 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 centre of the button whilst using normal force to close the jacket. **This measurement must be taken with arms at the sides; the shooter must stand normally 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. Reinforcing of the button hole in its immediate area is permitted.	7.4.7.2
To Prevent Slipping	No Velcro, sticky substance, liquid or spray to prevent slipping is permitted, including on the floor, however, roughing, is permitted.	7.4.7.6
Kinesio or Medical Taping	Kinesio or medical taping can provide artificial support and is contrary to ISSF Rules. Post competition testing that requires shooters to undress in the presence of an official of the same sex may be done to confirm that banned taping is not being used.	ISSF Statement, Feb 2011

Follow up Controls	Follow-up controls after the competition (eliminations and qualification) will be conducted by the drawing of lots approximately 1 per 8 on the start list, by the Equipment Control Jury, the random selection list shall be distributed as follows: T.D., CRO, Range Jury Chairman and Equipment Control Chairman, from the leading shooters, ensuring that as many finalists as possible are checked, together with a few random selections. If possible, the same shooter should not be selected more than one time for follow-up control. The check will be conducted immediately after the shooter has finished. If the clothing fails, it will be tested again after the first check. If any item of clothing fails a second time, the shooter must be disqualified. Before and during all follow up controls the clothing must not be manipulated by heat or other temporary or permanent means. Shooters' underclothing will also be checked for compliance with the 2.5mm thickness restriction as part of the post-competition testing. Post-competition testing will require escorts to ensure that selected shooters 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.	7.4.6.4.2.4 7.4.6.4.2.6 ISSF Statement, Feb 2011
Glove		
Material	The glove must be constructed of a flexible material that does not materially change its physical characteristics.	7.4.6.2
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.	7.4.6.4.1.1
Length	Must not extend more than 50 mm above the wrist; measure from the centre of the wrist joint or knuckle.	7.4.7.9.2
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.	7.4.7.9.2
Sling		
Sling Width	Width may not be wider than 40 mm.	7.4.1.4.5
Kneeling Roll (Only one kneeling roll is permitted)		
Material	Check the material; it must be soft and flexible	7.4.7.11.4
Length	Maximum – 25 cm	7.4.7.11.4
Diameter	Maximum – 18 cm	7.4.7.11.4
Shape	Cylindrical. No binding or other devices to shape the roll are permitted.	7.4.7.11.4

Shooting Shoes		
Shoes	Only one pair of shooting shoes are permitted. They must be a matched pair externally, except that the toe extensions of each boot may be cut at different angles (see the Table, 7.4.6.3.4.1 (E)).	7.4.6.2.1 7.4.6.3
Material	The upper part of the shoe must be soft, flexible and pliable. The maximum thickness of this part of the shoe may not be thicker than 4 mm, measured on any flat surface. There is a concern that rifle shooting boots are becoming stiffer and less flexible. As one way to check shooting boot flexibility, shooters may be asked by Equipment Control or Rifle Juries to walk normally with their jackets, trousers and boots on and fully closed or laced to demonstrate that their boots are flexible. "Walk normally" means the knees must bend, the heels must strike the floor first and then visibly rise from the floor before the toes are lifted, anywhere on the range. WARNING – 2 POINT PENALTY – DISQUALIFICATION.	7.4.6.3.1 ISSF Statement Feb 2011
Sole	**Shoe soles must be flexible at the ball of the foot (to be rigorously enforced).** The equipment control examiners should be able to bend the sole by holding the boot with both hands and applying normal pressure. Check sole thickness at the toe. It must be no more than 10 mm thick.	7.4.6.3.2 7.4.6.3.4.1 (A)
Inner Soles and Inserts for Boots	**Inner Soles and Inserts for Boots**. Shooters 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, shooters will be asked to remove their boots and inner soles will be checked.	7.4.6.3.2 ISSF Statement Feb 2011
Sole Extension	May extend no more than 10 mm at the front of the boot (toe extensions may be cut at an angle either on one or both soles). No other extension of the sole in length or width is permitted.	7.4.6.3.4.1 (E)
Height	Boot height may be a maximum of 2/3 of the length. Include the 10 mm toe extension in determining boot length (Dimension B + 10 mm).	7.4.6.3.4.1 (C)
Closure	Two closures are permitted, one in front and one in the back of the boot.	7.4.6.3.4.1 **See drawing**
NOTICE: Clarification ISSF Statement	**All stiffness measurements must be clearly indicated on the equipment control card.** **Rule 6.6.3 gives ISSF Equipment Control Juries full authority to apply the flexibility standards of Rule 6.4.2.1.1 (must not immobilize or unduly reduce the movement of the shooter's legs, body or arms) to determine whether all rifle clothing complies with the "spirit and intent" of that rule.**	

Equipment Control Measurements Form

Measurements

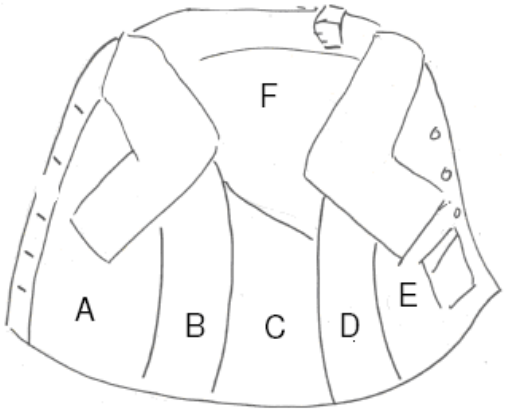
Shooter

Bib Number **IOC Code**

ISSF ID

Manufacturer **Colour(s)**

measured from outside



indicates area not specific position

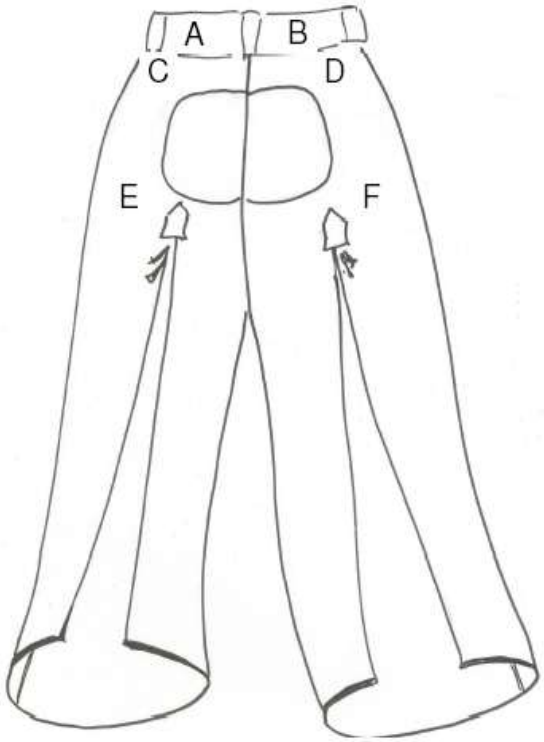
Jacket Seal No.

Button hole line

	Stiffness	Thickness
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		

Manufacturer **Colour(s)**

measured from inside



indicates area not specific position

Trousers Seal No.

	Stiffness	Thickness
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		
Belt mm		

The area in front of the trousers should be tested respective to positions C & D.