

100 yd Bench Rest Rimfire Rifle Competition

Watauga Gun Club

The Match.

- Course of Fire:
 - Target: NRA A-25 Small Bore 3-Bullseye Target
 - Time/Flight: 27 minutes total.
 - Unlimited sighters allowed on SS-Bull.
 - Record shots: 10 shots on Bull #1 and 10 shots on Bull #2
 - Possible Score: 200/200, 20Xs, 20 Center Shots (cs)
- Multiple flights and multiple rifles permitted.
 - Shoot several rim fire rifles with a variety of sighting equipment.
 - Some shooters participate in several classes, e.g., “heavy scope, light scope, heavy aperture, magnum rimfire (.17H2, .17HMR, .17WSM, .22WM).
 - One rifle/class
 - You may shoot a light-rifle in heavy-rifle class, but you may not shoot a heavy rifle in light rifle class. You may shoot an aperture sighted rifle in scope-class, but you may not shoot a scoped rifle in aperture class.
- Charge: \$5/gun/target

EQUIPMENT:

- Front and rear rifle support allowed.
- One piece sighting rests not allowed.
- Bolt action (single-shot or magazine fed), falling-block, semi-auto magazine fed rifles allowed.
- Rim Fire: .22 LR; .22WM; .17 Class (.17HMR, .17WSM, .17HM2).
- No trigger pull weight restrictions.
- **SAFETY:** Rifle must not slam-fire nor fire upon action closure.

CLASSES:

- Heavy Rifle – >8.5 lbs including sights
 - Heavy Rifle Scope Sight, no scope magnification restriction
 - Heavy Rifle Aperture Sight, front & rear adjustable iris allowed, diopter allowed, front or rear, but NOT diopter in both.
- Light Rifle - <8.5 lbs including sights

- Light Rifle Scope Sight
- Light Right Aperture Sight
- Magnum rimfire, any weight, any sights
- Open Sight Class, any weight rim fire rifle, no scope, no apertures.
- Competitors shall sign their target(s) and identify rifle class.

Tie Scores

Point Total Ties will be broken as follows:

1. Greatest X-count.
2. Most center-shot cs Xs (# of shots completely within the X ring, not touching the X ring line).
3. Smallest group size on either Bull #1 or on Bull #2. If the smallest groups are equal, then aggregate group size (sum of the sizes of groups on Bull #1 and Bull #2).

NRA Rule:

14.9 Visible Hits and Close Groups - As a general rule, only those hits which are visible will be scored. An exception will be made in the case where the grouping of 3 or more shots is so close that it is possible for a required shot or shots to have gone through the enlarged hole without leaving a mark and there has been no evidence that a shot or shots have gone elsewhere than through the assigned target. In such case, the shooters will be given the benefit of the doubt and scored hits for the non visible shots, on the assumption they passed through the enlarged hole. If such an assumption could place a non-visible hit in either of 2 scoring rings, it shall be scored in the higher-valued ring.

9.25 Cross-Fires and Excessive Hits- No competitor will deliberately fire on the wrong target nor fire more than the required number of shots, including hits on some other competitor's target card. See rule 18.15(h) Responsibility.

14.10 Hits on Wrong Target or Bullseye

Note: The term "Target Card" will be interpreted as applying to all record bullseyes framed at one time.

1. a) All cross- fires for metric and conventional smallbore competition, both external and internal cross- fires will be assessed one (1) penalty point.

Shots fired onto another competitor's sighter bull are not penalized under this rule (See Rule 9.25). Penalty points shall be deducted from the remaining hit or hits of highest value and the net value (actual value of hits less penalty) shall thereafter be scored as the actual value.

2. b) A 10X or a 10 so penalized becomes a 9. If the actual hit(s) to be transferred cannot be established clearly, the hit(s) with the lowest value must be transferred to the bull with insufficient hit(s) so the shooter will gain no advantage in a tie-breaking situation.
3. c) Hits on wrong targets where backing cards are not used except electronic scoring targets. The competitor receiving a shot(s) claimed not to be his own will accept the value of the shot(s). If the additional shot(s) caused excessive hits, then the competitor will be scored the low hits minus one (1) penalty point for each excessive hit.

See Rule 18.15(h) Responsibility.

18.15 Responsibility

(h) If the competitor knows that he or she has fired or received a cross-fire, he or she will notify the Range Officer and visibly mark the cross-fire(s) to facilitate scoring of the targets.

With recurring instances of crossfire, some simpler language was drafted to more easily facilitate an understanding of the problem and how to address it. And note – one of the fundamental and primary rules for firearms safety is “ **Always Be Sure of Your Target and What’s Beyond It.**”

CROSSFIRES

- **REMINDERS:**
 - **BE SURE OF YOUR TARGET BEFORE YOU PULL THE TRIGGER**
 - **EACH SHOOTER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS/HER BULLET STRIKES.**
 - **TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT CROSSFIRES. THEY ARE DISTRESSFULL – TO THE VICTIM, SOMETIMES TO THE OFFENDER, AND TO THE OFFICIAL SCORER.**

Problems of applying the reminders:

We shoot multiple shots on the A-25 scoring bulls, 10 shots each on Bulls #1 and #2, a shooter may not notice having cross-fired nor having been victimized.

If a shooter has >20 shots total on Bull #1 + #2, I tend to suspect a crossfire. But, it may not be true. The shooter may have overshoot.

Practical advice: if you're not sure if you've fired the sufficient number of shots, shoot extras. Undershoots will be scored as misses. If you've over shot, you'll get credit for the lowest 20.

If it's clear that there's been a crossfire, it's been "called" and brought to the RO's attention, the victim will be awarded the 20 highest scoring shots. Assuming s/he's known, the shooter who has cross-fired will have those shots scored as misses.