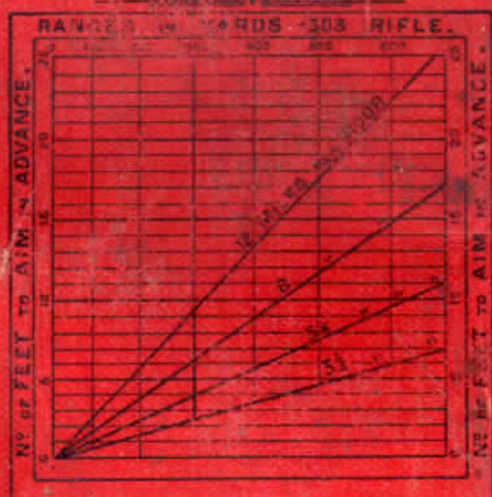


31 22 7

DIAGRAM FOR MOVING TARGETS
 showing by inspection
HOW MUCH TO AIM IN ADVANCE



SPEED TABLE.

		MILES	PER HOUR.
MAN	QUICKMARCH	5 1/2	
	DOUBLE	9 1/2	
HORSE	WALKS	5 1/2	
	TROTS	8	
	GALLOPS	12	

303 RIFLE - 303 Rifle, Maximal Velocity 2460 Ft. per Sec'd.

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"STANDARD"
RIFLE
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MARK VII. AMMUNITION
 With **DIAGRAMS, USEFUL NOTES,**
TABLES and MEMORANDA.

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verted "V," and the Blade or rectangular sights. The blade foresight of a medium width is the one most generally used.

Aim Spot. The majority of riflemen use what is known as the 6 o'clock aim—they place the tip of the foresight in line with the bottom edge of the bulls-eye. Others use the top or bottom of the target. To be able to change from one to the other with confidence may materially assist one to overcome bad sighting at one particular spot. For instance, if on a glarey day, the bulls-eye is hard to define, the bright target makes the top of the target an easy aim spot. Sufficient white should be seen over the top of the foresight to give a clear definition.

Always focus the tip of the foresight in the centre of the aperture.

Home Practice. First get the "pull" adjusted to about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; it should have a sharp release without any feeling of a drag—a drag is detrimental to a good let-off.

Place a small target where practicable and indulge in a few minutes aiming and trigger releasing each day for a week or two before an important competition. The trigger should be released by a squeeze of the hand and not by a pull; the latter is sure to cause the muzzle of the rifle to bob downwards.

Quick Shooting. A rifleman, when in competition, should always bear in mind that the wind is likely to change less in ten minutes than in twenty, hence the advisability of getting the shots away quickly. Do not waste time in loading or unloading, but never hurry the aim. Five or six seconds is ample time for aiming.

Moving Objects

To find the allowance to be made for aiming in advance of Moving Objects:—

Proceed as in the case of wind, only take the curve corresponding to the rate of movement, thus—

A man running across the Range at 700 yards range—in calm weather. The intersections of the corresponding

200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900
3	5	13	18	20	24	31	37
	6	16	20	24	31	37	
			21	26	32		
			19	28	28		37
			20		32		
	6	16	20	26	32		37

~~top of target~~

~~20~~

500	600	700
9	10	12

~~lead 20~~

~~Don't tag~~

500	12
800	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
900	35

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300 yds	20	15	18
500 yds	20	17	18
600 yds	20	17	18
700 yds	30	17	18
800 yds	30	17	18
900 yds	34	17	18

Moving Objects.—(Cont.)

curve with the range horizontal is near the vertical for 13 feet, and on the inclinal for 22 verniers.

Judge a point 13 feet ahead of the man, and aim there or set the vernier at 22 verniers (right or left, according as the man moves from left to right or *vice versa*) and aim at him.

For objects retiring, aim higher, and for objects advancing aim lower than in the case of movements directly across the line of fire.

In combining the effects of wind with the aim at moving objects, it will be seen from the foregoing explanation that when the object is moving with the wind, the allowance to be made on the back sight, is the difference between the required windage allowance, and the advance allowance for the moving object.

But, when the object is moving against the wind, the allowance on the back sight must be the sum of the allowance for wind, and the advance allowance for moving objects.

E.G. A man running across firing line at 600 yard distance, from left to right with breeze (18 m.p.h.) in 3 o'clock direction.

Referring to the diagram, it will be seen by inspection that the

Allowance for windage is 5 feet or 10 verniers right
" for running man is 10½ feet or 21 verniers right.

Therefore aim must be taken at a spot judged to be 15½ feet to the right of the man's body, over the centre of the back sight—or, set the back sight 31 verniers right, and aim at the man.

In the above case, suppose instead of 3 o'clock direction, the wind is at 9 o'clock.

The allowance for windage is then 5 feet or 10 verniers left.

" " for running man 10½ feet or 21 verniers right.

Taking the difference, it is seen that with sights adjusted at the centre, aim must be 5½ feet to the right of the man. Or set the back sight to 11 verniers right, and aim direct at the man.

POINTED PARS.

A good telescope should be included in every man's kit.

Mirage is a more reliable wind indicator than flags. Watch its movements closely through the telescope. The 'scope should be mounted on a stand in such a way that it is an easy matter to glance through it without getting out of the shooting position.

Cleaning. Never neglect your rifle. A good application of a reliable oil immediately after shooting will give the barrel longer life.

Remove all traces of nickel before oiling. A coating of nickel prevents the oil from penetrating the pores of the steel, and thus the acids from cordite act on the surface of the barrel and cause roughness.

A barrel gauge detects nickel on the outer surfaces of the lands. A barrel may have a deposit of nickel in the grooves, so it is advisable to give the barrel a good lapping-out with a reliable nickel-removing paste.

Light. A changeable light at the firing mound affects elevation. A bright light requires a higher elevation than a dull light. Light up, sight up. Light down, sight down.

Never lay the rifle down on the ground; a warped fore-end will make a true barrel throw erratic.

Cant Shots. Care should be taken to plumb the rifle before each shot. A slight cant will cause the shot to strike wide of the mark. Left cant, left shot; and vice versa.

Windage or Elevation Allowance

Each "minute" of angular measurement gives 1 inch deflection for every 100 yards in distance. Consequently, if in this case the Target was 600 yds. away, the 16 verniers left windage should cause the line of fire to be directed 6 x 16 inches=8 feet left of the point aimed at on the target.

Raining Conditions. The effect of a heavy shower of rain is to make the bullets go higher. It is partly caused by the introduction of the water into the barrel with the forward action of the bolt and by wet cartridges. It is therefore essential to keep the action of the rifle as dry as possible and the cartridges perfectly dry, otherwise Outs result at short ranges and Misses at 600 yards.

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MATCH *9-24-44*
 RANGE *300 yds*
 DATE *August 1944*

WIND INDICATOR

200 Yds *Service*

300 Yds *match*

400 Yds

500 Yds

600 Yds

TIME	WEATHER	LIGHT	WIND	ELEV	RANGE	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL
<i>Friday</i>					<i>300 yds</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>		<i>34</i>
					<i>500 yds</i>		<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>					<i>24</i>
																	<i>21</i>

68

700 Yds

800 Yds

900 Yds

1000 Yds

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 EACH TARGET DIMENSION

Bill edgar 68

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300 yards Tin Hat Bull's-eye,	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch	
400 " Bull's-eye	12 "	
500-600 yards Bull's-eye	15 "	
700 " "	20 "	
800-900 " "	30 "	

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TARGET PAPER

Grey and Ochre

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