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1.1.3 Balance – Accuracy, Power and Speed are equivalent elements of IPSC shooting, and are expressed in the Latin words "Diligentia, Vis, Celeritas" ("DVC"). A properly balanced course of fire will depend largely upon the nature of the challenges presented therein. However, courses must be designed, and IPSC matches must be conducted in such a way, as to evaluate these elements equally.

1.1.5.2 Short Courses and Classifiers may include mandatory reloads and may dictate a shooting position, location and/or stance. When a mandatory reload is required, it must be completed after the competitor shoots at his first target, and before he shoots at his final target. Violations are subject to one procedural penalty.

1.2.1.4 The ~~recommended~~ approved balance for an IPSC sanctioned match is a ratio of 3 Short Courses to 2 Medium Courses to 1 Long Course (see Stage Ratio Chart in Appendix A4). ~~Significant variance from this ratio will not be approved by IPSC.~~

1.2.1.5 Empty chamber and/or empty magazine well/cylinder handgun ready conditions (see Chapter 8), should not be required for more than 25% of the courses of fire in a match.

1.2.2.2 Shoot-Off – An event conducted separately from a match. Two eligible competitors simultaneously engage two identical and adjacent target arrays in a process of one or more elimination bouts (see Appendix A3). Each target array must not exceed 12 rounds and each competitor must perform a mandatory reload ~~between shooting at his first and final targets~~ after shooting at his first target, and before he shoots at his final target. Violations are subject to automatic forfeiture of the bout.

1.3.2 Target arrays and presentations or props included in courses of fire submitted to IPSC, but deemed by IPSC to be illogical or impractical, will not be approved (see latest version of the separate Target Array Book).

1.3.3.5 If the provisions of Rule 6.5.1.1 have not been observed (also see Rule 4.3.1.1).

- 2.2.1 Fault Lines – Competitor movement should preferably be restricted through the use of physical barriers. However, the use of Fault Lines is permitted as follows:
- 2.2.4 Tunnels – A tunnel that a competitor is required to enter or pass through must be constructed of suitable material and to any length. However, sufficient ports must be provided to allow Match Officials to safely monitor competitor action. Tunnel mouth edges must be prepared to minimize the possibility of injury to competitors and Match Officials. Course designers must clearly designate the entrance and exit portions of the tunnel as well as the parameters for shooting at any targets from within the tunnel (e.g. Fault Lines). Also see Rule 10.5.4.
- 2.2.5 Cooper Tunnels – Are tunnels comprised of braced uprights supporting loose overhead materials (e.g. wooden slats), which may fall off when inadvertently dislodged by competitors (see Rule 10.2.5). These tunnels may be constructed to any height, but overhead materials must not be heavy enough to cause injury if they fall. Also see Rule 10.5.4.

### **3.1 General Regulations**

The competitor is always responsible to safely ~~fulfil~~ fulfill the requirements of a course of fire but can only reasonably be expected to do so after verbally or physically receiving the written stage briefing, which must adequately explain the requirements to the competitors. Course information can be broadly divided into the following types:

- 3.2.1 A written stage briefing consistent with these rules and approved by the Range Master must be posted at each course of fire prior to commencement of the match. This briefing will take precedence over any course of fire information published or otherwise communicated to competitors in advance of the match, and it must provide the following minimum information:
- Targets (type & number);
  - ~~Minimum~~ Number of rounds to be scored;

- The handgun ready condition;
- Start position;
- Time starts: audible or visual signal;
- Procedure.

4.1.3 No-shoots must be clearly marked with a conspicuous “X” or be of a single, unique color different from scoring targets throughout a match or tournament. Paper and metal no-shoots may be of different colors in a match or tournament provided that the chosen color is consistent for all no-shoots of the same material (i.e. if metal no-shoots are yellow, they must all be yellow in a match or tournament).

4.1.4.2 Cover provided merely to obscure targets is considered soft cover. Shots which have passed through soft cover and which strike a scoring target will score. Shots that have passed through soft cover before hitting a no-shoot will be penalized. All scoring zones on targets ~~hidden~~ obscured by soft cover must be left wholly intact. Targets obscured by soft cover must either be visible through the soft cover or at least a portion of the affected target(s) must be visible from around the soft cover.

4.1.5 Declaring a single, intact target to represent two or more targets by use of tape, paint or any other means and/or attaching a mini-target to a full size target is prohibited.

4.1.6 Only IPSC targets, and mechanically or electrically operated devices, can be used to activate moving targets.

4.2.1 There are two sizes of paper targets approved for use in IPSC Handgun matches (see Appendix B). The IPSC Mini Target is intended to simulate full size IPSC Targets placed at greater distances. The two sizes may be included together in the same ~~course of fire~~ target array provided that all Mini Targets are placed at least 2 ~~metres~~ meters further rearwards of the most distant full size Target in that ~~course of fire~~ target array (i.e. if the most distant full size Target is 15m downrange, the nearest Mini Target in the target array must be at least 17m downrange).

4.2.2 Paper targets must have scoring lines and 0.5 cm (mini targets 0.3 cm) non-scoring borders clearly marked on the front of the target. However, scoring lines and non-scoring borders should not be visible beyond a distance of 10 meters. The scoring zones reward power in IPSC matches.

4.2.2.1 The front of paper no-shoots must include a sufficiently distinguishable non-scoring border. In the absence of perforations or other suitable markings, the Range Master must ensure that all affected no-shoots have a replacement 0.5cm (mini targets 0.3 cm) non-scoring border drawn or fitted thereon.

4.2.3.2 By physically cutting targets from edge to edge to remove the portion deemed to be hidden by hard cover. Such targets must be fitted with a replacement 0.5 cm (mini targets 0.3 cm) non-scoring border, which must extend the full width of the edge of the cut scoring area (see Rule 4.2.2); or

4.2.3.3 By painting or taping with a sharply defined boundary the portion of the target deemed to be hidden by hard cover with a single and visibly contrasting color.

4.2.3.4 When paper targets are ~~actually~~ partially hidden, physically cut, painted and/or taped, at least a portion of all scoring zones must remain visible.

4.2.4 Hard cover (and overlapping no-shoots) must not completely hide the highest scoring A zone on a partially hidden paper target.

4.3.2.2 IPSC Mini Poppers are used to simulate IPSC Poppers placed at greater distances. The two sizes may be included together in the same ~~course of fire~~ target array provided that all Mini Poppers are placed at least 2 ~~metres~~ meters further rearwards of the most distant full size scoring Popper or no-shoot in that ~~course of fire~~ target array (i.e. if the most distant full size scoring Popper or no-shoot is 15m downrange, the nearest Mini Popper in the target array must be at least 17m downrange).

4.3.3.2 Metal plates do not recognize power and are not subject to calibration or calibration challenges. If a metal plate has been adequately and directly hit (i.e. with a full ~~diameter~~ bullet diameter) but it fails to fall or overturn, a Range Officer may declare range equipment failure and order the competitor to reshoot the course of fire, after the faulty plate has been rectified.

4.6.2.2 If a Range Master deems that one or more targets in a course of fire are faulty and/or have been presented in a manner significantly different to earlier presentations, he may offer a reshoot to the affected competitor(s).

5.1.9 A competitor must never use or wear on his person more than one firearm ~~or holster~~ during a course of fire (see Rule 10.5.7).

5.1.12 Handguns with more than one barrel are prohibited.

5.2.4.1 When a Competitor Ready Condition requires that magazines or speed loaders be placed on a table ~~For table starts~~ or similar, ~~after the Start Signal~~, the competitor may retrieve and carry those items anywhere on their person after the Start Signal, and this will not be treated as contravention of Divisional equipment placement rules.

5.2.4.2 Unless specified in the written stage briefing, or unless required by a Range Officer, the position of the holster and allied equipment must not be moved or changed by a competitor from stage to stage. If a retaining strap or flap is attached to a holster, it must be applied or closed prior to issuance of the "Standby" command (see Rule 8.3.3).

~~5.2.5.3 Unless specified in the written stage briefing, or unless required by a Range Officer, the position of the holster and allied equipment must not be moved or changed by a competitor from stage to stage. If a retaining strap or flap is attached to a holster, it must be applied or closed prior to issuance of the "Standby" command (see Rule 8.3.3).~~

5.2.6 IPSC Handgun matches ~~will~~ must not require the use of a particular type or brand of holster or allied equipment. However, the Range Master may

deem that a competitor's holster is unsafe and order that it ~~the item~~ be improved to his satisfaction, failing which it must be withdrawn from the match. If a retaining strap or flap is attached to a holster and/or allied equipment, it must be applied or closed prior to issuance of the "Standby" command (see Rule 8.3.3).

5.2.7 Competitors must not be permitted to commence a course of fire wearing more than one holster or:

5.2.7.1 A shoulder holster or "tie-down" rig (visible or otherwise), except as specified in Rule 5.2.8;

5.2.7.2 A holster with the heel of the butt of the handgun below the top of the belt (see Appendix E3b), except as specified in Rule 5.2.8;

5.2.8 Competitors deemed by the Match Director to be active law enforcement officers or military personnel may be entitled to use their duty holster and allied equipment. However, the Range Master will remain the final authority in respect of the safety and suitability of using such equipment at IPSC matches.

5.5.3 Spare magazines, speed loaders or ammunition dropped or discarded by a competitor after the Start Signal may be retrieved. However, their retrieval is, at all times, subject to all safety rules.

~~5.6.2.6 If bullet weighing is conducted in advance of a competitor's arrival, weighed bullets must be retained by the chronograph station with the competitor's remaining sample rounds, until the competitor or their delegate has attended the chronograph station and completed testing (see Rule 5.6.3). If a competitor challenges the weight of a bullet pre-weighed before his arrival, he is entitled to have the scales calibrated, and the test bullet reweighed, in his presence.~~

5.6.3.3 From the 8 sample rounds drawn by Match Officials, 1 bullet is removed and weighed to determine the actual bullet weight, and 3 bullets are fired over the chronograph. If a competitor has rounds of different bullet weights in his possession, 8 sample rounds of each may be drawn for testing. The lowest power factor achieved during testing will be applied to all his scores in the match. All digits

visible on the scales and chronograph displays must be used at face value (i.e. without rounding or truncation), for the calculation in the next rule. In the absence of a bullet puller and scales, the competitor's declared bullet weight will be used.

5.6.3.4 If bullet weighing is conducted in advance of a competitor's arrival, weighed bullets must be retained by the chronograph station with the competitor's remaining sample rounds, until the competitor or their delegate has attended the chronograph station and completed testing (see Rule 5.6.3). If a competitor challenges the weight of a bullet pre-weighed before his arrival, he is entitled to have the scales calibrated, and the test bullet reweighed, in his presence.

5.6.3.5 Power factor is calculated using the bullet weight and the average velocity of the 3 rounds fired, according to the following formula:

$$\text{Power Factor} = \frac{\text{bullet weight (grains)} \times \text{average velocity (feet per second)}}{1000}$$

The final result will ignore all decimal places (e.g. for IPSC purposes, a result of 124.9999 is not 125).

5.6.3.6 If the resultant power factor fails to meet the declared power factor floor, another 3 rounds will be fired over the chronograph. The power factor will be recalculated using the bullet weight and the average velocity of the 3 highest velocity rounds from the 6 rounds fired.

5.6.3.7 If the power factor is still insufficient, the competitor may elect to have his final bullet:

- (a) Weighed and, if heavier than the first bullet, the power factor calculation in Rule 5.6.3.5 will be recalculated using the heavier bullet weight; or
- (b) Fired over the chronograph and the power factor recalculated using the first bullet weight, and the average velocity of the 3 highest velocity rounds from the 7 rounds fired.

5.6.3.8 If the resultant power factor fails to meet the Major power factor floor of the relevant Division, the competitor's scores will be recalculated as Minor, if achieved.

5.6.3.9 If the resultant power factor fails to meet the minimum power factor floor for the relevant Division, the competitor may continue shooting the match, but his scores will not be entered into match results nor count for match recognition and awards.

5.6.3.10 If a competitor's ammunition is retested, or if any authorized replacement ammunition is used, and different power factors are recorded when tested according to these rules, the lower power factor must be applied to score all courses of fire, including those already completed by the competitor.

5.6.3.11 The scores of a competitor who, for any reason, fails to present his firearm for testing at the designated time and location and/or who fails to provide sample rounds for testing whenever requested by a Match Official, will be removed from the match results.

5.6.3.12 If the Range Master deems that a chronograph has become inoperative, and further testing of competitor's ammunition is not possible, the power factors of competitors which have been successfully tested will stand, and the "Major" or "Minor" power factors declared by all other competitors who have not been tested will be accepted without challenge, subject to any applicable Division requirements (see Appendix D).

5.7.3 In the event that a firearm malfunction cannot be corrected by the competitor within 2 minutes, or if the competitor self-stops for any other reason, he must point the firearm safely downrange and advise the Range Officer, who will terminate the course of fire in the normal manner. The course of fire will be scored as shot including all applicable misses and penalties.

5.8.1.4 Official match ammunition must be approved by the Regional Director of the Region in which the match is being held (and by the IPSC President in respect of Level IV or higher matches).



6.4.1.3 At Level IV or higher matches, all members of the same official Regional Team must compete together in the same squad in the main match.

6.4.2.1 The individual Division and/or Category assigned to a competitor determines his eligibility in respect of teams (e.g. a competitor individually in ~~Production~~ Standard Division cannot participate in an Open Division team). A female individually registered as "Lady" cannot participate in a team based on age, or vice versa. A competitor individually registered in a Category may be a member of an "overall" team in the same Division.

6.4.3 Teams ~~must~~ consist of a maximum of 4 members. However, only the final scores of the 3 highest scoring team members will be used to calculate team results.

6.4.4 If a member of a team retires from the match for any reason before completing all of the stages, scores attained by that competitor will continue to stand towards the team score. However, the affected team is not entitled to replace the retired team member.

6.5.1 All competitors and Match Officials must be individual members of the IPSC Region in which they normally reside. Residency is defined as the Region where the individual is ordinarily domiciled for a minimum of 183 days of the twelve months immediately preceding the month in which the match begins. Ordinarily domiciled condition is a physical presence test and does not relate to citizenship or to any address of convenience. The 183 days need not be consecutive or the most recent 183 days of the twelve month period.

6.5.1.1 In any case, match organizers must not accept any competitor or Match Official from a ~~foreign~~ another Region unless the Regional Director of that Region has confirmed the competitor's or Match Official's eligibility to participate in the subject match.

6.5.2.2 A competitor who falls under the conditions of Rule ~~6.5.1.1~~ 6.5.1.2 may represent the Region of which they are a member, subject to the prior written approval of the Regional Director.

6.5.3 At Regional and Continental Championships, only competitors who satisfy the residency requirements stated in Rule 6.5.1 are entitled to be recognized as the Regional or Continental Champion, by Division and/or by Division/Category, as the case may be. However, when determining Regional or Continental Champions, match results of competitors from outside the applicable Region or Continent must not be deleted from the match results, which must remain wholly intact. For example:

6.6.2 Only Match Officials (approved by the Range Master), match sponsors, IPSC Patrons and dignitaries (approved by the Match Director), who are members in good standing of their Region of residence, and IPSC Officers (as defined in Section 6.1 of the IPSC Constitution), may compete ~~for score~~ in a "~~pre-match~~" pre-match, ~~subject to the prior approval of the Match Director~~. Scores attained in the "~~pre-match~~" pre-match ~~may, at the discretion of the Match Director, will~~ be included in the overall match results provided dates of the "~~pre-match~~" pre-match are published in advance in the official match schedule. Competitors in the main match must not be restricted from viewing the pre-match.

~~6.6.2.1 At Level IV or higher matches, all members of the same official Regional Team must compete together in the same squad in the main match.~~

7.3.3 A person acting as a Match Official is prohibited from having a holstered firearm while directly accompanying and timing a competitor during his attempt at a COF. Violations are subject to Rule 7.2.2.

8.3.1 "Load And Make Ready" (or "Make Ready" for starts with an unloaded firearm). – This command signifies the start of "the Course of Fire". Under the direct supervision of the Range Officer the competitor must face ~~down range~~ downrange, or in a safe direction as specified by the Range Officer, fit eye and ear protection, and prepare the firearm in accordance with the written stage briefing. The competitor must then assume the required start position. At this point, the Range Officer will proceed.

8.3.1 "Load And Make Ready" (or "Make Ready" for starts with an unloaded firearm). – This command signifies the start of "the Course of Fire". Under the direct supervision of the Range Officer the competitor must face ~~down range~~ downrange, or in a safe direction as specified by the Range Officer,

fit eye and ear protection, and prepare the firearm in accordance with the written stage briefing. The competitor must then assume the required start position. At this point, the Range Officer will proceed.

8.3.4.2 A competitor who reacts to a Start Signal but, for any reason, does not continue their attempt at the course of fire and fails to have an official time recorded on the timing device operated by the Range Officer, will be given a zero time and zero score for that stage.

8.3.6 "If You Are Finished, Unload And Show Clear" – If the competitor has finished shooting, he must lower his handgun and present it for inspection by the Range Officer with the muzzle pointed ~~down-range~~ downrange, magazine removed, slide locked or held open, and chamber empty. Revolvers must be presented with the cylinder swung out and empty.

8.4.1 When loading, reloading or unloading during a course of fire, the competitor's fingers must be visibly outside the trigger guard except where specifically permitted (see Rules 8.1.2.5 and 8.3.7.1), and the firearm must be pointed safely ~~down-range~~ downrange or in another safe direction authorized by a Range Officer (see Rules 10.5.1 and 10.5.2).

8.6.1.1 Competitors confined to wheelchairs or similar devices may be given special dispensation by the Range Master in respect of mobility assistance. However, the provisions of Rule 10.2.10 may still apply, at the Range Master's discretion.

8.6.3 Any person verbally or otherwise interfering with a competitor during his attempt at a course of fire may be subject to Section 10.6. If the Range Officer believes that the interference significantly affected the competitor, he must report the incident to the Range Master, who may, at his discretion, offer the affected competitor a reshoot.

8.6.4 In the event that inadvertent contact with the Range Officer, or another external influence, has interfered with the competitor during a course of fire, the Range Officer may offer the competitor a reshoot of the course of fire. The competitor must accept or decline the offer prior to seeing either the time or the score from the initial attempt. However, if the competitor commits a safety infraction during any such interference, the provisions of Sections 10.4 and 10.5 may still apply.

8.7.1 Competitors are prohibited from taking a sight picture and/or dry firing prior to the Start Signal. Violation will result in a warning for the first occurrence and one procedural penalty for each subsequent occurrence in the same match. Competitors may, while pointing their firearm directly at the ground in front of them, adjust electronic sights.

9.1.4.2 A competitor who hesitates or self-stops during his attempt at a course of fire, due to a belief that one or more ~~paper~~ targets have not been restored or reset, is not entitled to a reshoot.

## **9.4 Target Scoring and Penalty Values**

9.9.1 Moving targets which present at least a portion of the ~~highest scoring area~~ A zone when at rest (either before or after initial activation), or which continuously appear and disappear for the duration of a competitor's attempt at a COF, are not disappearing and will always incur failure to engage and/or miss penalties.

9.9.2 Moving targets which do not comply with the above criteria are disappearing and will not incur failure to engage or miss penalties unless a competitor fails to activate the mechanism which initiates the target movement before or when firing ~~the~~ his last shot for that course of fire.

9.9.3 Stationary targets which present at least a portion of the ~~highest scoring area~~ A zone, either before or after activation of a moving and/or concealing no-shoot or vision barrier, are not disappearing and will incur failure to engage and/or miss penalties.

9.9.4 Targets which present at least a portion of the ~~highest scoring~~ A zone each time a competitor operates a mechanical activator (e.g. a rope, lever, pedal, flap, door etc.), are not subject to this section.

9.9.5 If a COF requires that a competitor be confined to an apparatus which travels from one location to another location during his attempt at a COF, any target which can only be engaged from the apparatus for part of its travel, and which cannot subsequently be reengaged, is deemed to be disappearing.

~~9.10.3 A competitor who reacts to a start signal but, for any reason, does not continue their attempt at the course of fire and fails to have an official time recorded on the timing device operated by the Range Officer, will be given a zero time and zero score for that stage.~~

~~9.11.1 The scoring programs approved by IPSC are the Match Scoring System (MSS) and Windows® Match Scoring System (WinMSS). No other scoring program must be used for any IPSC sanctioned match without the prior written approval of the Regional Director of the host Region. In the case of MSS and WinMSS the most recent versions of the scoring programs available from the IPSC website are to be used.~~

9.11.1 The official scoring program for all Level IV or higher matches is the latest version of the Windows® Match Scoring System (WinMSS), unless another scoring program is approved by the IPSC President. For other level matches, no other scoring program can be used without the approval of the Regional Director of the host Region.

10.2.1 A competitor who fires shots while any part of their body is touching the ground or any object beyond a Fault Line will receive 1 procedural penalty for each occurrence. No penalty is assessed if a competitor does not fire any shots while faulting except when Rule 2.2.1.5 applies.

10.2.1.1 However, if the competitor has gained a significant advantage on any target(s) while faulting, ~~the competitor~~ he may instead be assessed 1 procedural penalty for each shot fired at the subject target(s) while faulting. ~~No penalty is assessed if a competitor does not fire any shots while faulting a line except when Rule 2.2.1.5 applies.~~

10.2.2 A competitor who fails to comply with a procedure specified in the written stage briefing will incur 1 procedural penalty for each occurrence. However, if a competitor has gained a significant advantage during non-compliance, the competitor may be assessed 1 procedural penalty for each shot fired, instead of a single penalty (e.g. firing ~~multiple~~ one or more shots contrary to the required location, shooting position or stance).

10.2.11A competitor who fires shots over a barrier constructed to a height of at least 1.8 meters will incur 1 procedural penalty for each shot fired (also see Rule 2.2.3.1).

A competitor who commits a safety infraction or any other prohibited activity during an IPSC match will be disqualified, and will be prohibited from attempting any remaining courses of fire regardless of the schedule or physical layout of the match, pending the verdict of any appeal submitted in accordance with Chapter 11 of these rules.

10.3.5 Scores for a competitor who has completed a "~~pre-match~~" pre-match or main match without a disqualification will not be affected by a disqualification received while that competitor is participating in a Shoot-Off or other side match.

10.4.3.1 Exception – a detonation, which occurs while unloading a firearm, is not considered a shot or discharge subject to a disqualification. However, Rule 5.1.6 may apply.

10.5.14 Retrieving a dropped firearm. Dropped firearms must always be retrieved by a Range Officer who will, after checking and/or clearing the firearm, place it directly into the competitor's gun case, gun bag or holster. Dropping an unloaded firearm or causing it to fall outside of a course of fire is not an infraction. However, a competitor who retrieves a dropped firearm will receive a disqualification.

## 12.5 Glossary

Attempt at (COF) ..... The period from issuance of the Start Signal to when the competitor indicates that he has finished shooting, in response to Rule 8.3.6.

Loading..... The insertion of ammunition into a firearm in response to the "Load And Make Ready" command. Loading begins as soon as the competitor grips a round of ammunition, a magazine or speed loader, and ends when the firearm is securely holstered (or placed elsewhere in accordance with the

written stage briefing), and the competitor's hands are clear of the firearm. For an unloaded Handgun Ready Condition, loading ends when the magazine is fully seated (or when the cylinder is fully closed).

Reloading..... Replenishment Replacement of a magazine already inserted in a firearm with a different magazine, or the insertion of additional ammunition into a firearm while the competitor is actually making his attempt at a COF. Reloading commences when the magazine (or cylinder release) button is activated, and ends when the competitor's hand is clear of the newly inserted magazine (or when the cylinder is fully closed). Exception: safely firing the chambered round at a target before inserting a fresh magazine.

Target Array ..... A collection of approved targets that can only be seen from any single location or view.

Unloading..... Removal of ammunition from a firearm when the competitor has completed his attempt at a COF or when otherwise directed to unload by a Range Official. Unloading commences as soon as the magazine (or cylinder) release button is activated, and ends when the handgun is devoid of ammunition. Note that a competitor who, after activating the magazine or cylinder release button in response to the command given in Rule 8.3.6, safely fires the chambered round at a target and/or who reinserts ammunition, is deemed to have terminated the unloading process and resumed shooting.

### **3. Individual Categories:**

(b) Junior..... Competitors who are under the age of ~~21~~ 18 on the first day of the match.

### **4. Team Categories:**

(e) Regional teams by Division for Super Senior Category.

## APPENDIX C1: Calibration of IPSC Poppers

6. If, during a course of fire, a popper does not fall when hit, a competitor has three alternatives:
  - (d) If the popper falls for any ~~external~~ other reason (e.g. wind action), before it can be calibrated, a reshoot must be ordered.
9. ~~Pepper Poppers are being phased out and they will cease to be authorized targets after 31 December 2012.~~

## APPENDIX D1 : Open Division

10.	Max. distance of handgun and allied equipment from torso	50mm ( <u>see Rule 5.2.5</u> )
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## APPENDIX D2 : Standard Division

6.	Minimum trigger pull ( <u>see Appendix E4a</u> )
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10.	Max. distance of handgun and allied equipment from torso	50mm ( <u>see Rule 5.2.5</u> )
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15. The handgun is placed inside the box (and ultimately removed) by the competitor with the ~~barrel slide~~ (or revolver barrel) parallel to the longest side of the box. Rear adjustable sights may be slightly depressed but the slide must be fully forward, ~~but~~ and all other features of the handgun, (e.g. collapsible and/or folding sights, slide rackers, thumb rests, grips etc.), must be fully extended or deployed when the gun is seated inside the box. Additionally, telescoping magazines and/or magazines with ~~spring-loaded bases or~~ compressible base pads are expressly prohibited.
17. 357SIG is also an approved caliber for Major, subject to achieving the applicable minimum power factor. This concession has been extended until 31 December ~~2014~~ 2017.



## APPENDIX D3: Classic Division

6.	Minimum trigger pull (see Appendix E4a)	
10.	Max. distance of handgun and allied equipment from torso	50mm (see Rule 5.2.5)

15. The handgun is placed inside the box (and ultimately removed) by the competitor with the barrel slide parallel to the longest side of the box. Rear adjustable sights may be slightly depressed during insertion but the slide must be fully forward when the gun is seated inside the box.
16. Handguns must be based on and visibly resemble the profile and contours of the classic 1911-genre design. This means a single-stack, one piece metal frame, with slide stirrup cuts, and a dust cover (with or without an accessory rail) which has a maximum length of 75mm when measured from the leading edge of the dust cover to the rear of the slide stop pin. Magazine ~~well~~ openings wells cannot exceed a maximum outside width of 35mm. Compliance is checked by way of a 35mm wide, and at least 5mm deep, notch carved into the outside of the box, or by use of a ruler or caliper, as approved by the officiating Range Master.
17. Prohibited modifications / parts are slide lightening cuts, weak hand thumb rests and slide rackers.
18. Permitted modifications are shaped slides (flat-top, tri-top etc.), shaped trigger guards (squared, undercut etc.), bob-tail backstraps, bull or coned barrels, external extractors, finger-grooves (machined, add-on, wrap-around etc.), custom magazine release buttons, triggers, hammers, single/ambidextrous thumb safeties, any open sights (which may be embedded into the slide), and extended slide lock levers and thumb shields provided they do not act as a thumb rest).

Other modifications permitted include those of a cosmetic nature (e.g. custom grip panels, scrimshaw or similar surface engravings, checkering, serrations etc.

20. 357SIG is also an approved caliber for Major, subject to achieving the applicable minimum power factor. This concession expires 31 December 2014 2017.

~~21. This Division is under evaluation and, unless extended, it will expire on 31 December 2014.~~

## **APPENDIX D4 : Production Division**

6.	Minimum trigger pull (see Appendix <u>E4a</u> )
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10.	Max. distance of handgun and allied equipment from torso	50mm ( <u>see Rule 5.2.5</u> )
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14. Only handguns listed as approved on the IPSC website may be used in Production Division. Note that handguns deemed by IPSC to be single-action-only are expressly prohibited. The official IPSC protocol used to measure barrel length is described in Appendix E4b.

16.3 Sights may be trimmed, adjusted and/or have ~~sight black~~ colors applied. Sights may also be fitted with fiber optic or similar inserts.

17.3 Aftermarket grip panels which match the profile and contours of the OFM standard or optional grip panels for the approved handgun and/or the application of tape on grips (see Appendix E3a) are permitted. However, rubber sleeves are prohibited.

## **APPENDIX D5 : Revolver Division**

6.	Minimum trigger pull (see Appendix <u>E4a</u> )
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10.	Max. distance of handgun and allied equipment from torso	50mm ( <u>see Rule 5.2.5</u> )
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- ~~15. Any complete revolver (or a revolver assembled from components), produced by an OFM and available to the general public (except prototypes) is permitted.~~
- ~~16. Modifications such as weights or other devices to control and/or to reduce recoil are prohibited.~~
- ~~17. Modifications which are permitted are limited to:—~~
- ~~17.1 Replacement of, or modification to, sights, hammers and cylinder releases;~~
  - ~~17.2 Replacement barrels, provided the barrel length, weight and profile are the same as the OFM standard;~~
  - ~~17.3 Cosmetic enhancements (e.g. plating, checkering of frames, custom grips);~~
  - ~~17.4 Chamfering and/or modifications to the cylinder to accept “Moon Clips”;~~
  - ~~17.5 Replacement springs, trigger stops and other modifications to enhance the operation of the trigger.~~
15. "Self-loading" revolvers with retractable slides are prohibited in this Division.

## **APPENDIX E4 b: Barrel Length Measurement Protocol**

A fully assembled and unloaded handgun is pointed vertically skywards, then a dowel with a 127 mm marker is inserted into the muzzle end of the barrel until the dowel rests on the breech face. If the 127 mm marker is at or above the muzzle end of the barrel crown, the handgun is compliant.

For revolvers, measure from the muzzle end of the barrel to the face of the forcing cone where the barrel ends. If the length is 127 mm or less, the revolver is compliant.

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