

MARKSMANSHIP PRINCIPLES

1. The position and hold must be firm enough to support the weapon

A good relaxed grip of the weapon using the bodies natural support, firmly supported with angled elbows.

2. The weapon must be held upright and pointed naturally at the target without undue physical effort

The weapon should point at the target using the bodies bone structure and not held onto the target using arm muscles.

3. Sight alignment (aiming) must be correct



The foresight must be in the centre of rear sight aperture as above.

4. The shot must be released and followed through without disturbing the position.

Controlled breathing should be adopted, and the pressure on the trigger should be slowly increased to the extent where the weapon firing should come as a surprise. Although the weapons recoil will lift the point of aim momentarily, the weapon should return to point naturally at the target. Take a pause of around 1 second after the weapon fires with no movement before releasing the pressure from the trigger and cocking the weapon.

a. Only a wind blowing directly across the front at ranges greater than 100 metres will make the bullet veer enough so that account must be taken of it. To allow for this, aim off into the wind; the direction of the wind can be determined by its effect on the face, trees, dust and smoke and on large flags. The amount to aim off is determined by the strength of the wind; with the Cadet GP Rifle only two types of wind need be taken account of:

(1) **Fresh Wind.** A fresh wind has an appreciable effect on bushes and thin branches of trees, and can be distinctly felt on the side of the face. It would cause range flags to stand halfway out from the pole.

(2) **Strong Wind.** A strong wind has a noticeable effect on tree tops and lifts dust off dry ground. Range flags would tend to strain away from their poles.

b. In windy conditions, at ranges of greater than 100 metres, the following points of aim relative to the Fig 11 target should be used for Fresh Wind (10 km/h) and Strong Wind (20 km/h): (see Fig 92)

(1) *Fresh Wind 200 metres.* POA is halfway between the centre and edge of the figure target. This is the first POA (Fig 92).

(2) *Strong Wind 200 metres.* POA is the edge of the figure target. This is the second POA (Fig 92).

(3) *Fresh Wind 300 metres.* POA is the edge of the figure target. This is also the second POA (Fig 92).

(4) *Strong Wind 300 metres.* POA is one figure target's width from the centre line of the figure target. This is the third POA (Fig 92).