

The Four Safety Rules

1. **Always Keep the Muzzle In A Safe Direction.**
2. **Do Not Load Until Given the "Load" Command.**
3. **Keep Your Finger Off the Trigger Until the Sights Are On the Target.**
4. **Make Sure Those Around You Follow the Safety Rules.**

Safe Rifle

1. **Magazine Out:** Remove ammo feeding source
2. **Bolt Back:** Lock the bolt open
3. **Safety On:** Apply the safety
4. **Chamber Flag In:** Insert chamber flag fully
5. **Rifle Grounded:** Muzzle over firing line; ejection port up
6. **No One Touching the Rifle:** for any reason



Natural Point of Aim (NPOA)

When a shooter is fully relaxed in a stable shooting position, with their rifle pointed at the target, the shooter does not have to fight muscle strain to make consistent, accurate shots. This is NPOA.

Find it:

1. Close your eyes, relax your body, take a relaxing breath in and out,
2. Open your eyes and check your Sight Picture,
3. Make slight position adjustments to re-establish your Sight Picture,
4. Repeat until you have your NPOA

Use it: Take a shot using your NPOA. You will be amazed at the results!

Trust it: Use Rifleman's cadence & NPOA to put rapid, accurate shots on target.

The 6 Steps of Firing the Shot

1. **Sight Alignment:** Line up the front and rear sights: Simply center the front sight in the rear sight
2. **Sight Picture:** Overlay sight alignment onto the target
3. **Respiratory Pause:** Use the natural breathing cycle and natural pause upon exhaling. Extend the pause to 4-5 seconds.
4. **Focus:**
 - A) **Your Eye on the Front Sight:** Your eye can only focus on one plane at once. Make sure your focus is on the front sight.
 - B) **Your Mind on Keeping the Front Sight on the Target:** It is critical that your mind is constantly verifying the correct sight picture. Wind may push you off target, distractions might intrude, impatience might set in, resist them all and keep the front sight on the target.
5. **Squeeeeeze the Trigger:** Take up the slack and Squeeze the trigger straight back with a C-shaped trigger finger, the middle of the first pad of the finger engaging with the trigger.
6. **Follow Through:**

Hold the Trigger Back: keep pressure on the trigger until after the recoil impulse. Slowly release trigger to sear reset.

Call your shot: Take a mental snapshot of the Sight Picture when the shot was fired. You should know what your target will look like before you check it.

Now you're ready for the next shot. Back to Step 1.

Prone Steady Hold Factors

- Index 30°
- Support Side
 - Open platform hand
 - Elbow under rifle
 - Sling snug
 - leg inline with spine
 - foot relaxed
- Trigger side
 - leg up, shin parallel to barrel
 - elbow planted
 - firm handshake grip
 - C-shaped trigger finger
 - Turkey neck & cheek weld

Standing SHF

- Index 90°
- Support Side
 - Open platform hand
 - Elbow under rifle
 - Sling snug
 - Feet should width apart
- Trigger side
 - Buttstock high in pocket
 - Elbow chicken wing
 - firm handshake grip
 - C-shaped trigger finger
 - Turkey neck & cheek weld

Seated SHF

- Index 45°
- Support Side
 - Open platform hand
 - Elbow under rifle
 - Elbows in front of knees
 - Sling snug
- Trigger side
 - Leg behind support leg
 - firm handshake grip
 - C-shaped trigger finger
 - Turkey neck & cheek weld

IMC- Inches, Minutes Clicks

Inches: Measure the error

Use a ruler or field expedient measuring device to measure windage and elevation error between PoA and PoI

Minutes: Calculate the angle

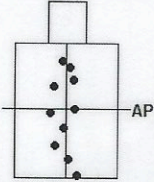
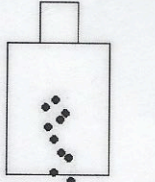
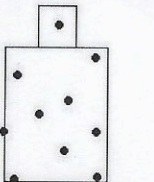
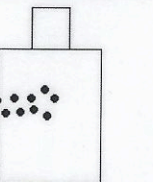
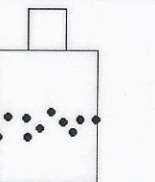
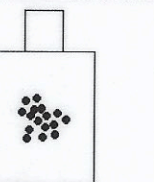
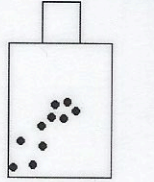
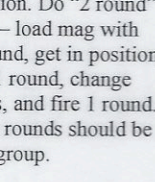

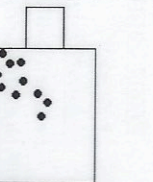
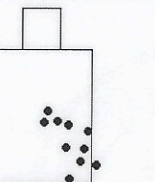
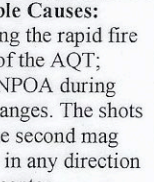
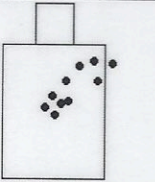
1MOA=1"/100yds: 1MOA = .25" @25yds, .5" @50yds, .75" @75yds, 1" @100yds, 2" @200yds

Clicks: Make the adjustment

Check your equipment for # of clicks/MOA and multiply that by the MOA calculation in the previous step. Apply this adjustment to windage/elevation as appropriate.



The most common errors in rifle shooting are caused by the shooter's failure to fire each shot "by the numbers". The aiming point on each target is the 'centers of mass. Shooter error is the focus, so weather effects are not considered. Likewise, rifle and ammo are assumed to be accurate, and the rifle zeroed. Where a right-handed shooter is assumed, a left handed shooter will experience the reverse effect.

					
Probable Causes: 1. Failure to hold breath or erratic breathing while squeezing the trigger (ie, filling the lungs to capacity for 1 shot, but breathing out or exhaling for the next shot). 2. Eye relief (spot weld) not held constant 3. Improper vertical alignment of sights Solution: Place cheek on the same on the stock for each shot, be consistent in holding breath, and keep your sights aligned.	Probable Causes: 1. Sling becoming looser with each shot. The sling keeper is slipping, or the arm loop is otherwise loose allowing the sling to slip down the arm. 2. Loose rear sight 3. Too low a position in rifle after reload 4. Change of position in rifle after reload Solution: Make sure the keeper and loop are tight, the sling is the same place on the arm, and sling tension is uniform from shot to shot. Check the rear sight tension and retighten. Check fundamental of the position. Do "2 round" drill – load mag with 1 round, get in position, fire 1 round, change mags, and fire 1 round. Both rounds should be in 1 group.	Probable Causes: 1. No definite group: focusing aiming eye on target 2. Loose position. 3. Flinching, bucking, and jerking (improper trigger control) every shot. 4. Failure to keep eyes open when rifle fires. 5. Sight Alignment/spot weld not consistent. Solution: Focus "Front Sight" not target. Review/practice position fundamentals; fire each shot by the numbers. Ball and Dummy drill is essential for detecting and correcting #3 and #4	Probable Causes: 1. Finger passed too far into the trigger guard. When the rifle fires, the trigger moves back rapidly against the right side of the stock, causing the rifle and front sight to move left. 2. Squeezing the trigger on an angle, not straight back. Solution: Place finger on the trigger so that daylight shows between finger and stock – usually, the first pad of the trigger finger will do it.	Probable Causes: 1. Canting the rifle 2. Front sight not in correct alignment with rear, but is displaced horizontally from shot to shot. 3. Loose front sights. 4. Muscling the rifle [incorrect NPOA]; loose position. Solution: Keep sights and rifle vertical always align sights correctly. Check/tighten front sight. Check NPOA.	Probable Causes: 1. The 2 shots out of the group are caused by firing the first shot out of each rapid fire mag at a slow fire cadence. Solution: Fire ALL shots, including the first shot from each magazine, at the same cadence.
					
Probable Causes: 1. "Bucking" – A slight push with the right shoulder on the butt in anticipation of the recoil will move the sights and the shot, in the 7:00-8:30 area. Effect is opposite for left handed shooters. Solution: Ball and Dummy drill to detect and correct. Feed the shooter dummy rounds or empty rifle until they quit flinching, bucking, or jerking the trigger – all revealed by muzzle motion when the hammer falls on a dummy or empty chamber. Once they settle down, feed them a couple of live rounds and then some more empties as a double check.		Probable Causes: Compact group out of AP. 1. Same error each time, a left handed shooter "heeling" each shot. 2. NPOA is not obtained, forcing the shooter to "muscle" the sights onto the target. Solution: Check NPOA: Line the sights up on the target, close eyes, relax the body, deep breathe in, let it out, and open eyes. If the sights are now off the target, shift your weight slightly around the elbow under the forearm (prone) to bring the sights back on the target. Repeat the processes until you open your eyes and the sights are on target. Then anchor the elbow.	Probable Causes: 1. Failure to "Follow Through"; the shooter failed to hold the trigger back an instant after the shot and started to relax too soon. Releasing the trigger too soon allows the hand to move, which moves the sights. Solution: Think the words "Follow Through" as you hold the trigger back an instant after the rifle discharges and you will solve the problem.	Probable Causes: 1. Jerking the trigger, not squeezing it, causing the front sight to dip to the right 2. "Flinching", shooter pulls right shoulder to rear in anticipation of the shot. 3. Left elbow not being under the rifle, right elbow slipping, loose sling (prone), or the left elbow is slipping (sitting). 4. Binding of the forearm with left hand. Solution: On 1) and 2) above. Ball and Dummy training.	Probable Causes: 1. During the rapid fire stages of the AQT; losing NPOA during mag changes. The shots from the second mag may be in any direction off the center. 2. Firing the first shot of each mag (assuming a mag change) at slow fire cadence, and balance at rapid clearance – 8 rounds will be at your rapid fire zero, and 2 rounds at your slow fire zero. Solution: Never move the elbow under the rifle while changing mags. Once you get the NPOA, KEEP IT! Fire each shot at your rapid fire cadence.