



## **6.4.21 Standards for Skeet Ranges**

### **6.4.21.1**

A skeet field consists of two houses (high house and low house) and eight (8) shooting stations. Stations 1 through 7 are arranged on a segment of a circle with a 19.20 m radius and a base chord of 36.80 m (with a tolerance of  $\pm 0.1$  m) which is 5.50 m from the center point of the circle which is marked by a stake.

- a) The center of the circle which is marked by a stake also marks the base of the target crossing point.
- b) Station 1 is located at the left end of the base chord and station 7 at the right end when standing anywhere on the segment of the circle and facing the center stake. Stations 2 through 6 are located on the segment of the circle at points equidistant from each other (the exact distance between the center of the front of the stations 1 and 2, 2 and 3, etc., is 8.13 m on chord). Station 8 is located at the center of the base chord (see Figure).
- c) Shooting stations 1 through 7 are 0.90 m  $\pm 0.05$  m x 0.90 m  $\pm 0.05$  m square, with two sides parallel to a radius of the circle drawn through the station marker (center of the station). Shooting station 8 is rectangular, 0.9 m  $\pm 0.05$  m wide by 1.85 m  $\pm 0.05$  m long, with its long sides parallel to the base chord. The location of each shooting station must be accurately indicated. The markers for shooting stations 1 through 7 are on the center of the side nearest the target crossing point. The marker for shooting station 8 is on the center point of the base chord. All eight (8) shooting stations must be on the same level, within  $\pm 0.05$  m difference in elevation.

### **6.4.21.2 Target Distances, Angles and Elevations**

- a) Each trap house must contain a trap (clay target throwing machine) in a fixed position.
- b) Targets thrown from the high house must emerge at a point 0.90 m  $\pm 0.05$  m behind the station marker 1 (measured along the extended base chord) and 3.05 m  $\pm 0.05$  m above the level of station 1. Targets thrown from the low house must emerge at a point 0.9 m  $\pm 0.05$  m behind station marker 7 (measured along the extended base chord) (moved 0.75 m  $\pm 0.05$  m to the exterior of the base chord) and 1.05 m  $\pm 0.05$  m above the level of station 7.
- c) Targets properly released must pass through a circle 0.90 m – 0.95 m in diameter, located 4.60 m  $\pm 0.05$  m above the center point.
- d) In calm weather conditions targets must carry a distance of 68.00 m  $\pm 1.00$  m as measured from the face of the house behind stations 1 and 7. If the correct distance cannot be verified by measurement, the Jury will decide the trajectory of the targets.

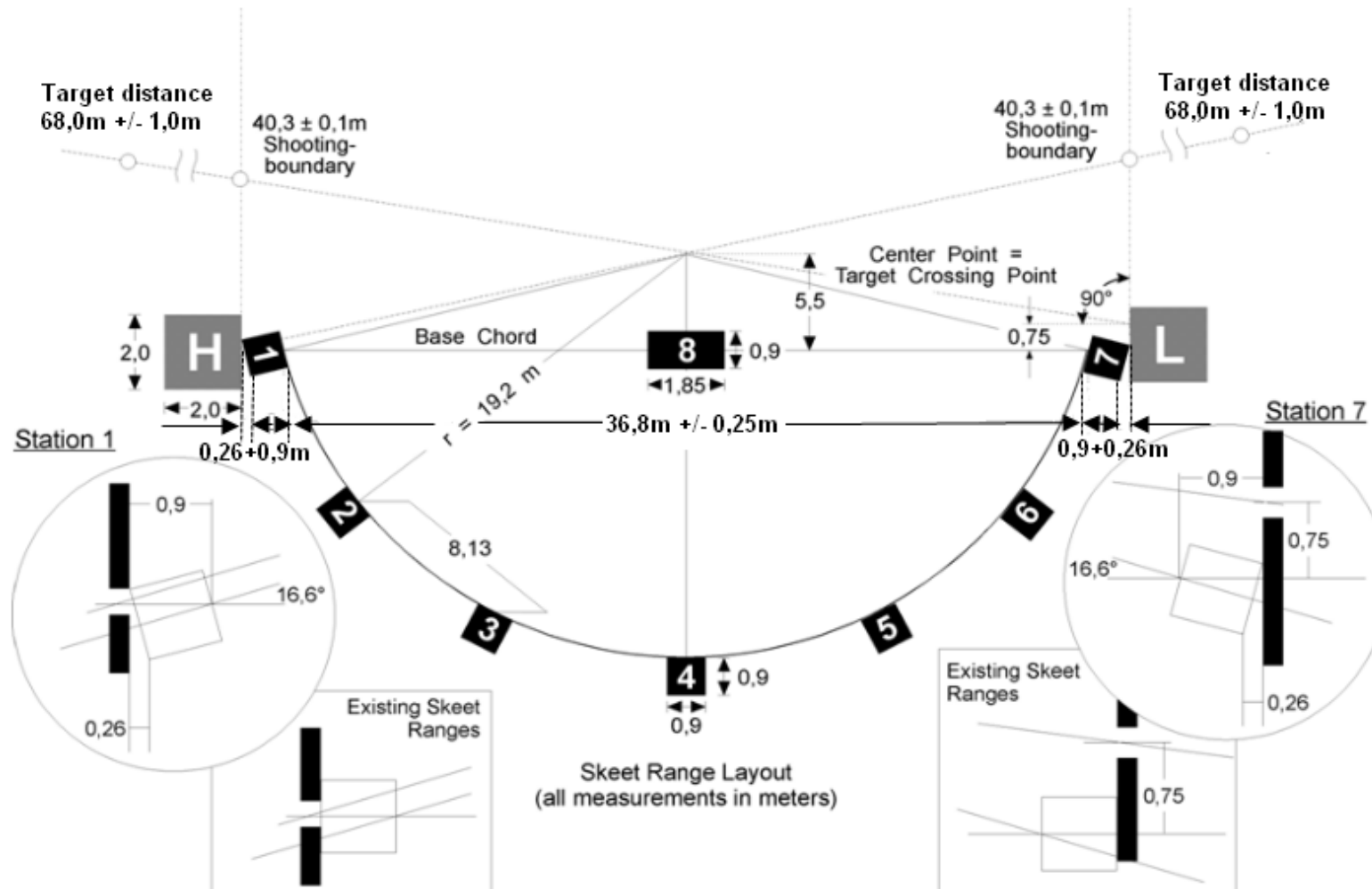


- e) The shooting boundaries of stations 1 to 7 are 40.30 m +/- 0.10 m from the face of each house. For station 8 the shooting boundary is determined by the crossing point between a straight line running from station 4 to station 8 and the target crossing point. Suitable markers must be placed on the target flight path, at points 40.30 m +/- 0.1 m from both the high house and the low house, to indicate the shooting boundaries. Similar markers must be placed at 67.00 m and 69.00 m to indicate the distance of a regular target.
- f) A safety shield must be installed at the opening of each trap house so that the trap operator is not visible to an athlete on any station. This precaution is mandatory as a safety measure to protect the operator from possible injury from direct or ricocheting shot, and the athletes from broken targets emerging from the opening of the trap-house. A wire, rope or other suitable barrier is to be erected 7.00 m to 10.00 m behind Station 4 and parallel to the base chord. No spectators are allowed within this barrier. The Referee and Jury Members are responsible for enforcing this Rule.
- g) The traps must be released by an electric-manual or electric-microphone system (see note below) with a timer device which must be installed so as to allow the operator to see and hear the athletes. For all ISSF Championships the use of a timer is mandatory. This must provide for the release of the targets within an indefinite period of time, varying from instant release up to a maximum of three (3) seconds after the athlete has called for his target. The release device must be designed so that only one (1) button (or switch) can be used to release double targets.
- h) Note: If an electro-microphone system is to be used, it must be so constructed as to randomly insert a delay varying from 0.2 to 3.0 seconds.
- i) A colored lamp must be fitted to the outside of both high and low houses. The lamps must light immediately on the athlete's call and extinguish when the target(s) are thrown. The lamps must be clearly visible to the referee. The lamp must be installed on the side of the skeet house which faces the spectator area at a height of 2.20 m – 2.80 m on the high house and 1.60 m – 2.00 m on the low house.



### 6.4.21.3 Skeet Range Layout

All new Skeet Ranges must comply with these specifications. Skeet Ranges constructed before 2013 with stations 1 and 7 facing the opposite target house will continue to be accepted for ISSF Championships.





### 6.4.21.4 Skeet Range View

