

RIFLE

MARKSMANSHIP

Lenson Plan
Marksmanship M-2

Sighting and Aiming

Name
Time
Date

Area

Materials

Sighting devices
Rifles M-1903
Chart NRA Sight picture
Matches and brush

1. Introduction

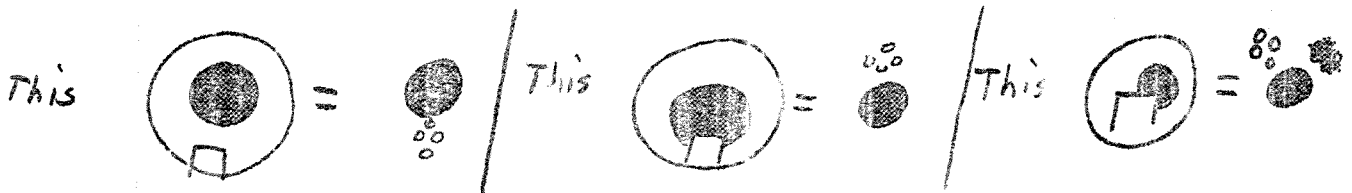
The firer must be able to see the target in order to hit. He then must lay the sights on the target exactly the same way each time. The slightest error in sight picture will throw the target off several inches on the target at a range of 50 feet.

2. Blacken sights. Sights must be cleaned and black so that they will not be fuzzy or ~~black~~ shiny. Clean a sight and blacken it. Have students repeat the operation.

3. Show the correct sight picture on the chart. Keep hidden until used. Show sight picture for other types of sights so that they may use it in hunting. Peep sight is the best. Less chance for error. Explain picture in detail.

4. Sight picture exercises. Use Army sight device. Show how to use. Pair off students. Check each picture only after the student and his coach has checked it swear that it is correct. Point out that the peep on the M-1903 is poor and that on the target rifle is located closer to the eye. Stress spot weld. Repeat exercises for the bulk of the period. Stress accuracy.

5. Show on your board with diagrams how improper sight picture give poor ~~shot~~ shot groups.



6. Exam. Each student will be required to make a perfect shot group prior to going on the range. Test to be given on the day prior to going to the range.

References ROTC Manual Marksmanship Ch I Page
491 Par 4-8, 17, 18.

LESSON PLAN Marksmanship M-1
10th Bn CCC

Sight Adjustment

Instructor _____

Date _____

Hour _____

Area _____

Materials

.22 Cal Target Rifles

Chart NRA Sight Adj.

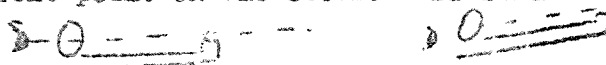
Board and Calk

5 Min

I. Introduction

Need for sight Adj

- a. Shooters eye is at different point on the stock. Illustrate



- b. Different ~~weather~~ weather conditions

Hot weather bullets go high, cold weather bullets go low

Dark days bullets go high since the shooters usually goes into black with his post sight

- c. Cleaning or disassembling a weapon may change its zero.

15 min

II. How to zero the weapon

1. Get a good position, get a good sight picture, squeeze the trigger and call you shot (explain calling a shot.)

2. After you fire three good shots look on the target for a shot group
Draw taget on the board. show shot group. show some bad shpts or groups.

3. Move your sights to center the shot group on the ten ring.

Rules.

- a. To move the shot group to the right move the rear sight to the right.
b. To move the shot to the left move the sight to the left.
c. To move the shot up move the sight up.
d. To move the shot down move sight down.
e. Move a sight three clicks to move a shot one ring.
Show clink action in the sight
f. Never move the sight untill you get a good group.

25 min

- III. Pactical problems. Run a serries of problems for the rest of the period.
Draw a target show a shot group. Ask student what sight corrections if any are needed. Make him explain his action. Require each student to make the proper correction on the rifle in his hands. Start with simple problems at 6, 9, 12, or 3 O'clock and then work to the more difficult. Use at least 10 prepared problems. Check each man personally. Failure to know how to correctly set sights was our main problem last year.

2 min

- IV. Exam Each man will be examined prior to going on the range. He will be required to work a sight adj problem. If he fails he will not fire, but will repeat your class.

2 min

- V. If a man does everything right in riflemarksanship except set his sights correctly he will never qualify. Many a man on the range has moved his sights the wrong way and failed to qualify.

IF YOUR STUDENT HAS NOT LEARNED YOU HAVE FAILED TO TEACH.

10th Bn CCC
Roseville U H S
Roseville Calif

Instructor's Guide Sheet
Rifle Marksmanship. PRI

FIRST HOUR

References; Yearly safety memo's on range safety. NRA booklet
"Hunter Safety"

Content

1. Range safety
2. Practical examples with blank ammunition.
3. Hunter safety

SECOND HOUR TO SEVENTH HOUR

These six hours of instruction are taught in the "county fair" method of instruction. That is the class is divided into six equal parts and rotated through a series of six stations each staffed by an instructor. There are here six stations and each cadet spends one hour at each. Thus each instructor has a group of very small size. In addition preparation is reduced to a low level as each instructor repeats his single hour of instruction over six times.

Station #1	Sight Picture	ROTC Manual, Sec 2, Chp I Par 4-8 Lesson Plan #1 PRI
Station #2	Prone Position	ROTC Manual, Sec 2, Chp I, Par 7-10, 15.
Station #3	Sitting Position	ROTC Manual, Sec 2, Chp I, Par 7-9, 11, 15.
Station #4	Kneeling Position	ROTC Manual, Sec 2, Chp 1, Par 7-9, 13.
Station #5	Standing Position	ROTC Manual, Sec 2, Chp 1, Par 8, 9, 14, 15.
Station #6	Sight Adjustment	ROTC Manual has no information on .22 cal. sight adj. See Lesson Plan #2 PRI.

EIGHT HOUR

Each instructor prepares a practical performance test on his area. The student rotate through the stations again during the hour. The station for sight adjustment and sight picture are combined. At this station a written quiz is issued covering the work of the two stations and also range safety.

Cadets who fail the examination are not allowed to fire until their errors are corrected. The unit commander surveys the results of the tests and established as many stations as necessary behind the firing line at the range to qualify the who failed.

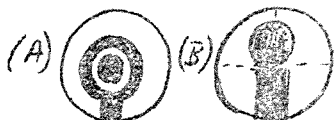
Six Steps to Good Marksmanship

√1. Correct Positions: (Bone support not muscle)

- a) Prone
- b) Sitting
- c) Kneeling
- d) Standing

√2. Sighting and Aiming:

- a) Proper sight picture-



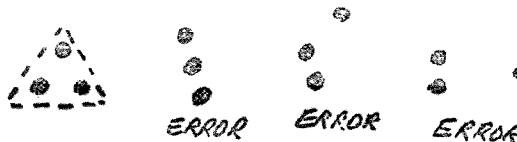
(A) APERTURE SIGHT

(B) BLADE SIGHT

- b) Continuous aiming, steadiness, etc.

√3. Shot Group Exercises:

- a) Triangulation



- b) Sight Changes - .22 cal Target Rifle

4. Use of Sling:

- a) Loop sling
- b) Hasty sling

√5. Trigger Squeeze:

- a) Taking up slack
- b) Squeezing off shot
- c) Malfunctions - shot does not go off.

√6. Holding Breath (Breath control)

Added points of good marksmanship

- a. Calling shot
- b. Bolt operation
- c. Effect of light and wind
- d. ability to coach
- e. attention of range orders
- f. Safety

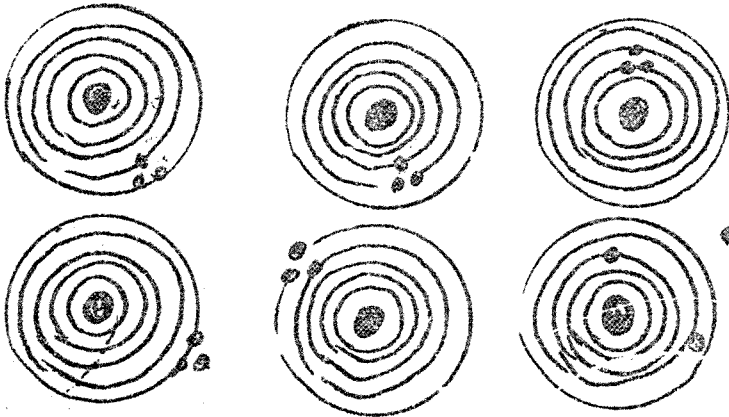
A cadet must fire the following scores to earn the indicated Rifle Marksmanship Awards:

170 Expert
 150 Sharpshooter
 120 Marksman
 110 Pro-Marksman

Aggregate score figured on four positions - possible ~~50~~ pts for each position.

PRI

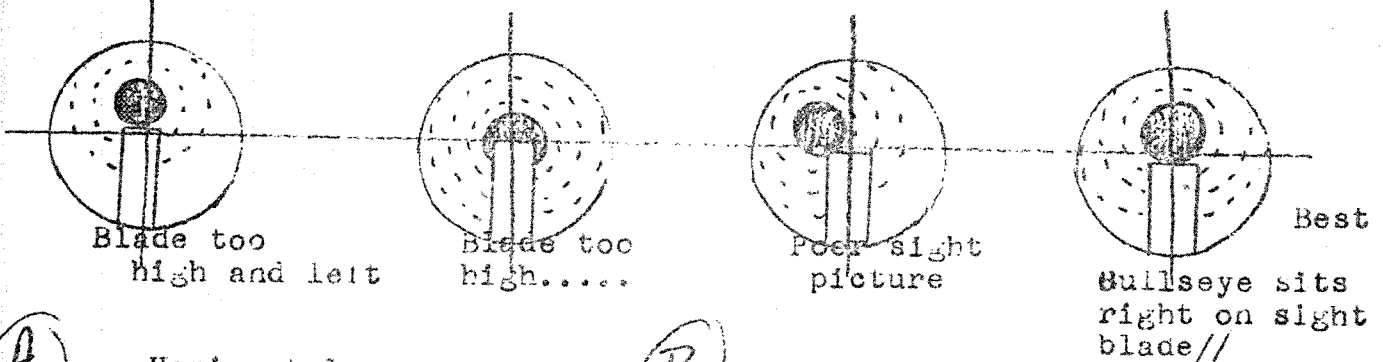
In using the sights on your .22 cal rifle you must remember there are three clicks of adjustment to each ring on the target. Example: Three clicks of adjustment moves the sight one ring left, right; up or down...



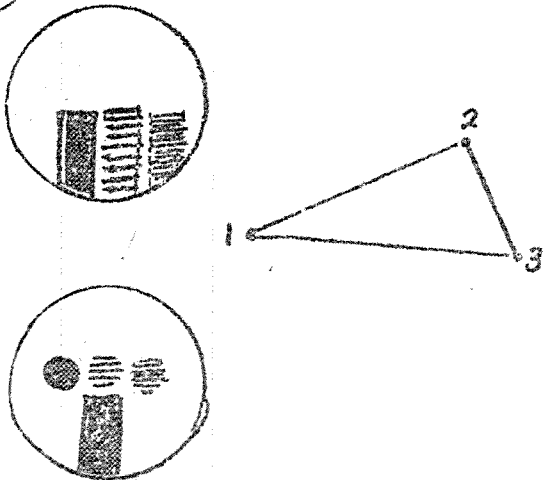
These six drawing illustrate changes in adjustment - Lets figure out what adjustments are needed.

- (a) 6-7 up 8 Left
- (b) 1-2 up 3-4 left
- (c) _____ down _____
- (d) _____ up _____ left
- (e) _____ down _____ right
- (f) ?

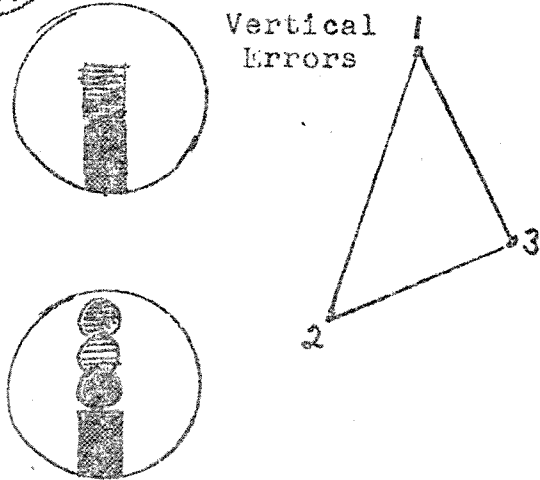
SIGHT PICTURE:



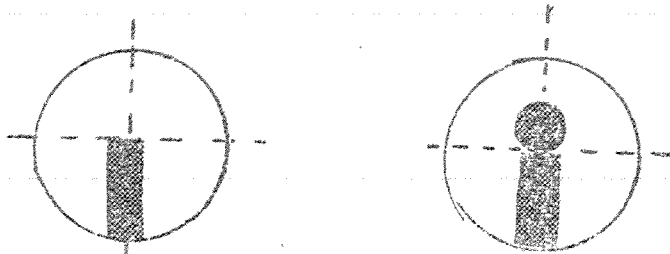
A. Horizontal errors:



B. Vertical Errors



C. Proper sight picture and Triangulation



RANGE PROCEDURE

1. All weapons will have their bolts open at all times except when actually firing.
2. Keep the muzzle of any weapon you handle on the Range pointed down Range.
3. Handle your weapon as if it were loaded at all times.
4. Unload and open the action as soon as you are finished firing and before moving from the firing line.
5. No one is to fire at anything except the target.
6. Do not move any portion of the body in advance of the firing pt;
7. The Range Officer and his Asst.s are in control of the Range at all times, pay attention to their commands and follow them exactly.
8. Rifles are to be loaded one shell at a time.
9. No Rifles will be loaded until the command load is given, and no shots fired until the command Commence Firing is given.
10. All Rifles will be immediately unloaded and the bolts left open upon the command "Cease Firing".
11. No one is to move away from the firing line until the Range Officer or one of his Asst.s checks the weapon and OKs the firers withdrawal.
12. All unfired shells found in the policing after firing will be immediately turned in to the Range Officer or one of his Asst.s, these unfired rounds are not to be kept.
13. If a shell refuses to load or eject properly do not force it, or if the shell refuses to fire do not open the bolt.
14. The Ready Line is to wait directly in front of the Range House in a sitting or kneeling position.
15. No one will move away from the firing line until the Range Officer directs.
16. All weapons will be inspected upon leaving the Range area.
17. Firing Points will be kept clean of Brass by each firer.
18. Firing Teams will go onto the firing line upon the command "Group Number ? on the Firing Line".
19. Upon checking to see that the range is clear the Range Officer will ask "Ready on the Right - Ready on the Left"; If anyone is not ready this should be brought to the Range Officer's attention immediately.

Range Procedure Continued:

20. Don't load until given the command "Load, which will follow the Ready command. Then the command "Ready on the Firing Line?" If all is in readiness the command "Commence Firing" will be given.

At the command Commence Firing the Range Officer will note the time and in the proper interval will give the command "EASE FIRING BOLTS OPEN"

All weapons will be unloaded and the firers will leave the line with the bolts open.