ALL YOU NEED FOR IPSC

Information on IPSC shooting

geco-ammunition.com
Editorial

Friedrich Gepperth – IPSC Regional Director Germany since 1990

Nowadays, every sport association has difficulty recruiting a large number of new members. A nearly inexhaustible number of other recreational opportunities – including in particular those that use digital displays and which do not require users to leave home – represent an extremely attractive alternative form of leisure-time activity. Traditional shooting, with its mostly static disciplines, practiced with devices that are hardly recognizable as firearms, faces considerable obstacles around the world in trying to attract active participation. This is especially so where air-rifle marksmanship is not promoted in public schools, for example, as is the case in Asian countries. In free societies such as here in Europe, sports shooting can only survive on a broad basis if it can be made more attractive. Along with more appealing sporting equipment, i.e. firearms, the shooting process itself, in other words the discipline of shooting, also has to be made more interesting, so that it becomes attractive enough to be worth the cost and effort involved.

That’s what makes IPSC-shooting, which has grassroots support and is continuing to spread explosively to a large and growing number of new adherents, so appealing to many now. The single factor which prevents the sport from spreading even more in most countries, and especially in Germany, is the lack of suitable shooting ranges. This is where we need to focus our efforts in order to create more opportunities for people to take part in IPSC shooting.

It is not enough if the sport is practiced by a small number of specialists and top marksmen. Without a broad base of support, the sport has no future. That’s why it’s no exaggeration to say that: sport shooting needs to be made more attractive to a larger audience – or it will cease to exist.

Friedrich Gepperth  
President  
Bund Deutscher Sportschützen 1975 e.V.

4-Letter Words for Action-Adventure

The traditional German ammunition brand GECO and the comparatively young “International Practical Shooting Confederation” (IPSC) make a good match – and not just because each uses a 4 letter abbreviation.

The innovative ammunition manufacturer RUAG Ammocet offers a wide range of GECO products with cartridges for both large and small caliber handguns, rifles and shotguns, which are configured to the special requirements of dynamic IPSC sport shooting.

Find out more about this fascinating, exciting world of intense competition for percentage points and hundredths of seconds!

Early pioneers of this type of shooting, in particular those like the US Marine Lt. Colonel John Dean “Jeff” Cooper (1920-05-10-2006-09-25) and his team – Jack Weaver, Ray Chapman, Thell Reed, Eldon Carl, John Plahn and Bruce Nelson – would never have dreamed that their kind of “practical shooting,” developed and promoted by a small, dedicated group in North America, would end up conquering the whole world, so that today it is practiced by more than 200,000 active marksmen from 96 nations, reaching from Andorra to Zimbabwe. But, first things first: After tours of duty in World War II and Korea, Lieutenant Colonel Jeff Cooper, together with his friend, Marine Corps Officer Howie Taft, took the first steps in Quantico, Virginia, in the development of practical pistol shooting.

Following his military career, Cooper studied and taught military history in Bear Valley, California, and it was there in 1957 that he organized the first matches – marking the birth of IPSC sport shooting.

Participants in these first matches mainly used the 1873 Colt single Action Army revolver in classic man-vs-man, quick-draw competitions involving instinctive from-the-hip firing. These pioneers also included a young Los Angeles County Deputy Sheriff by the name of Jack Weaver, who was taken aback by the high rate of misses associated with the large caliber handguns used in single-handed shooting at relatively short distances.

INFORMATION MATERIAL ON IPSC SHOOTING
INFORMATIONAL MATERIAL ON IPSC SHOOTING

He went looking for a solution that could quickly increase accuracy at greater distances while maintaining maximum control of recoil and muzzle flip. The result of his efforts was the “Weaver Stance,” an equilateral, two-handed shooting position at eye level with the arm of the shooting hand outstretched and a bent support arm, which was to go down in history as the so-called “Weaver Stance.” This position has long since been rendered obsolete by more advanced approaches and most top IPSC shooters now use the “Isosceles Stance,” an equilateral, two-handed shooting position in either pure or modified form. In 1961, several clubs in southern California founded the “Southwest Combat Pistol League” (SCPL) in order to hold regular matches, which makes it the oldest organized association in the world for practical shooting.

40 Years And still going strong!

The world confederation was started by 40 founding members from all over the world, including Ken Hackathorn, Ray Chapman, Dick Thomas and Raul Walters, at the “International Combat Pistol Conference” in May 1976 in Columbia, Missouri. This means the “International Practical Shooting Confederation” (IPSC) will celebrate its 40th anniversary this year. But in the years just after its founding, the federation and its protagonists eventually split into two camps.

While most of the shooters focused on competition, rankings, trophies and prizes, Jeff Cooper set his sights on other goals. He analyzed the constantly changing shooting techniques, course statistics and equipment in order to screen them for their suitability for realistic combat shooting. Ray Chapman, World Champion at the first IPSC-World Championship in 1975 in Switzerland, was mentor to IPSC sport shooting and its devotees/ adherents from the “Ray Chapman Academy of Practical Shooting” in Columbia, Missouri, were therefore dubbed “Gamers.” Hardliner Jeff Cooper and his followers from the “Gunsite” shooting school in Paulden, Arizona, on the other hand, came to be known as “martial artists.” The Gunsite Ranch primarily taught combat tactics to the military, police, security professionals and civilians interested in self-defense.

In the years that followed, “gamers” like US legends Rob Leatham and Brian Enos emerged triumphant as a result of the enormous effort that went into training and the meticulous technical advances in weapons and competition equipment. But alongside their participation in competitions, they also took over the IPSC association structure and organization on behalf of sport shooting.

The proponents of realistic “combat shooting” increasingly lost their former dominance, which eventually led, for example, to the founding of the “International Defensive Pistol Association” (IDPA) in 1996. To (often amazingly ignorant) critics among politicians and the media, the founding of this association was assumed to be proof that IPSC shooting today is a purely technical high-performance sport that has nothing to do with “anti-terror training” or “urban warfare.” So let’s take a closer look at the main features of the advanced, vibrant sport of IPSC shooting as it originated in the USA and which has been officially represented and organized in Germany since 1990 through the Bund Deutscher Sportschützen (BDS). The Latin motto “Diligenta, Vis, Celeritas” (Accuracy, Power, Speed) reflects the high standards expected of IPSC shooters. Along with the other “action” types of shooting sports, such as the “Bianchi Cup,” “Steel Challenge” and “Cowboy Action Shooting” (as well as in the modified form practiced at the PPC/1500), IPSC is the only shooting sport where a fire-ready gun is drawn from the holster at a signal. Safety is the top priority because the shooter is moving through the course against the clock with a loaded, fire-ready gun. In Germany this means that those who want to participate have to pass a Safety and Rules test (SuRT) before they are allowed to actively take part in the sport. In addition, every competitor is accompanied during the match by a range officer (R.O.) who gives the start signal, ensures safe weapons handling and monitors rule violations. Together with other officials, he is also responsible for recording hits.

The range officers have also organized their own association, the International Range Officers Association, or IRoaD, in order to provide education and training, while German range officers work with the German Range Officer Institute (GROI).

But now to the core question: What is IPSC shooting? Basically, it is quite simple. Once a start signal sounds – which is an acoustical peep tone generated by a timer used to measure both time and the number of shots – the shooter must complete a predetermined course. The goal is to shoot at multiple targets in the shortest possible time while scoring the highest number of points. For ranking purposes, clean hits are more important than speed, which will automatically improve with continuous training and increasing competition experience. Though high-speed-shooting may look spectacular, if it doesn’t produce a hit, the shooter scores no points. The score is determined by the number of hits divided by the time between the start signal and the last shot.

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Hits divided by time = Hit Factor

The result of the division of number of hits by time is the so-called “hit factor,” which is also the shooter’s score for the respective course (COF; course of fire, stage or course). The higher the hit factor, the better the score. The shooter with the highest hit factor is awarded 100% of the possible points for the course. All other shooters receive a percentage of their hit factor relative to the best shooter. The primary target media used is the “IPSC target,” a cardboard target in standard and mini sizes. The targets are divided into “A” (Alpha), “C” (Charlie) and “D” (Delta) zones and these yield various point-values depending on the capabilities of the caliber the shooter uses.

An “A” or center hit scores a full 5 points, while hits in the periphery “C” and “D” zones are weighted by the capability of the ammunition, with a “major Factor” or “minor Factor,” scoring 4/3 points and 2 points/1 point, respectively. The “major” or “minor” factor applied as the basis of the score is calculated from the bullet weight and bullet velocity of the ammunition used and is determined by the following formula:

\[
\text{Bullet weight (in grains) multiplied by the bullet velocity (in feet per second) divided by 1,000 = Factor}
\]

For the sake of clarity, since American units of measurement are used here: One grain (gr) = 0.0648 gram, or one gram = 15.432 grains. One foot per second (fps) = 0.3048 meter per second (m/s) or one m/s = 3.281 fps. During the competition, the competition officials take eight cartridges of match ammunition from each participant. One cartridge is then disassembled at an assigned shooting station and the bullet is weighed on a scale and three other cartridges are tested with a chronograph to determine whether the ammunition is to be assigned to the “minor” or “major” ammunition performance category. We discuss the minor/major factors of the various weapon-divisions below.

Major competitions consist of an equal balance of “short courses” with a maximum of 12 shots, “medium courses” with a maximum of 24 shots and “long courses” with a maximum of 32 shots. In addition to the standard IPSC cardboard targets in standard and mini sizes, which may be cropped or cut in half and used in static and moving stage configurations as pendulum or running targets, there are also steel popper targets in different sizes (“IPSC Classic Popper” 85 cm height and the “IPSC Mini Popper” with a height of 56 cm) as well as circular steel plates (20 cm or 30 cm in diameter) or angular steel plates (15x15 cm). Generally, cardboard targets are fired at twice while a single shot is usually enough to knock over steel plates, though a shooter can always take a second shot if he thinks he missed or failed to make a solid hit. The fascinating thing about IPSC shooting is that matches are continuously furnishing new, varied and challenging courses. No two courses are ever the same at the various competitions, so competition never gets routine or boring. And what counts most in IPSC shooting is the concept of “free styling,” meaning there are often a number of different ways a participant may apply his particular abilities in coping with a specific course. By being clever and carefully planning out how to handle the course, a participant can climb up the rankings, which goes to show just how much of a vigorous mental exercise the IPSC is. Experienced top shooters can “read” and perfectly analyze a course in a few seconds during the dry walk-through with the squad before the round begins. They know exactly which shooting stance to use at any given moment and how they should orient their body to the target, when to magazine-change and which targets are especially difficult, all of which requires the highest degree of concentration for sighting and clean release.

Here’s an example that shows laymen what makes a good IPSC shooter: In the IPSC standard course, “El Presidente,” three targets hang at the same height next to each other and the shooter has to hit each target twice, change the magazine, and then hit each target another two times. That makes a total of 12 shots along with a change of magazines for a maximum possible score of 60 points. Currently, the best IPSC shooter on the planet, six-time World Champion Eric Graufelf from France, completed this course at a distance of 10 meters with his Open Division pistol in 3.48 seconds, scoring the maximum number of points!
A special GECO cartridge series that satisfies every need was developed specifically with dynamic shooting in mind, where hundredths of a second can prove crucial. The muzzle velocities required were determined using guns actually used in matches, and adapted so that the gun can be fired safely while keeping muzzle flip and recoil as low as possible. This ensures a valuable time advantage during competition shooting.

Lead pollution in the immediate vicinity of the shooter and range supervisors can pose health hazards. Thanks to the lead-free SuperCleanignition technology used in NATO-certified ammunition for years now, no lead is released into the air near the shooter. In addition, the encapsulated rear of the bullet helps prevent the release of lead particles during firing.

**Full Metal Jacket**

Due to its technically simple design, a full metal jacket round is inexpensive to produce, which makes it especially attractive to shooters who train intensively. Its ogive form means it feeds in securely, thereby ensuring that the weapon operates reliably.

**Encapsulated Full Metal Jacket**

The encapsulated version is a refinement of the conventional full metal jacket round and demonstrates its advantages in terms of reduced fume and pollutant emissions most clearly when used in above-average training sequences.

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<th>Item No.</th>
<th>Calibre</th>
<th>Bullet</th>
<th>Bullet weight</th>
<th>Primer</th>
<th>Barrel length (mm)</th>
<th>Velocity (m/sec)</th>
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<td>150</td>
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Choosing a Gun

The following case of handguns are currently allowed in IPSC sport shooting

**Open Division Pistole**
These are the quite expensive, extremely well-crafted competition pistols in the “Formula 1” Division, with single action triggers, extended 170 mm magazines with capacities up to 28 cartridges, illuminated dot sights and compensator systems. There are no limitations in terms of trigger weight, though safety and reliability are always top priority. The major power factor is no less than 160, and the minor power factor a minimum of 125 factor points. The minimum bullet caliber, case length and bullet weight are 9 mm, 19 mm and 120 Grains, respectively, so that the typical calibers and associated ratings does not apply here so only a minor power factor of 125 applies, which is achieved by conventional factory 9 mm Luger ammunition fired from typical barrel lengths. A trigger weight of at least 2270 grams is stipulated along with a maximum barrel length of 5”/127 mm. Only 15 cartridges are allowed, regardless of the original magazine capacity. Minor modifications are allowed. All authorized gun types are listed in the continuously updated “IPSC Production Division List” (see: www.ipsc.org).

**Production Division Pistole**
This Division, which now has the most participants, is the domain of the common 9 mm Luger “service pistols” a la’ Beretta 92 FS, CZ75/ CZ SP01 Shadow, Glock G17, Heckler & Koch USP 9/3DSFP-9 or SIG Sauer P226X/ Five Allround with open sights. The usual distinction between major/minor calibers and associated ratings does not apply here so only a minor power factor of 125 applies, which is achieved by conventional factory 9 mm Luger ammunition fired from typical barrel lengths. A trigger weight of at least 2270 grams is stipulated along with a maximum barrel length of 5”/127 mm. Only 15 cartridges are allowed, regardless of the original magazine capacity. Minor modifications are allowed. All authorized gun types are listed in the continuously updated “IPSC Production Division List” (see: www.ipsc.org).

**Revolver Division**
The starting field in the Revolver Division is relatively small, but it is breathtaking to see how fast the shooters reload their revolvers with clips or speed loaders. The IPSC Revolver Division is the definitive home to the legendary US manufacturer Smith & Wesson, because these revolvers offer good value at an affordable price, come factory equipped with a good double-action trigger. Moreover, this particular brand offers a wide selection of retrofit / tuning accessories. Major: 170, minor: 125 factor points. Here, too, there are no special requirements in terms of trigger weight. The major power factor bottoms out at no less than 170, and the minor power factor is 125 factor points. The smallest caliber for the major rating, which is best for scoring the most points, is 10 mm (.40”), which is why the .40 S&W cartridge sets the standard.

**Pistols with shoulder stock and optical sights**
Although the international confederation assigns the two handgun divisions currently listed to the rifle rules, they are mostly well-equipped for IPSC production pistol shooters who outfit their 9x19 service pistols with modern chassis so as to be able to fire them from the shoulder like a rifle. This type of carbine conversion system with plastic or light metal housings and shoulder supports includes, for example, CAA RONI, FAB Defense KPOS or HERA Arms TRIHARR. Only a minor rating of 150 power factor points is stipulated. Optical sights, compensators, gas discharge holes and bipods are allowed in the open division.

**Handgun Ammunition**
- GECO
- Magalog

**Pistols with shoulder stock and open sights**
Here the same handguns with open sights are used, but accessories such as compensators, gas discharge holes and bipods are not allowed.

**Standard Division Pistole**
This Division consists primarily of single-action pistols in the caliber 40 Smith & Wesson with double stack magazines, 5”/127 mm barrel and open sights, which, when empty, cocked and secured, have to fit into a case measuring 225 mm (length) by 150 mm (height) by 45 mm (width). And yet, as the past has shown, it’s possible to win matches even with the relatively tame firing characteristics of the “minor” caliber 9 mm Luger. There, too, there are no special requirements in terms of trigger weight. The major power factor bottoms out at no less than 170, and the minor power factor is 125 factor points. The smallest caliber for the major rating, which is best for scoring the most points, is 10 mm (.40”), which is why the .40 S&W cartridge sets the standard.

**Classic Division Pistole**
“Back to the roots”: This most recent IPSC handgun Division is home to the classic Colt Government 1911-A1 in all current varieties of makes and models with a single row magazine, 5”/127 mm barrel and open sight. This classic pistol conceived by John M. Browning was the weapon of choice during in the IPSC’s formative years. There are no limitations with respect to trigger weight. The major power factor is at least 170, and the minor power factor is 125 factor points. The smallest caliber for the major rating, best for scoring the most points, is 10 mm (.40”), which is why the .40 S&W or .45 ACP are used as well as the 9 mm Luger. As in the Standard Division, the rather exotic bottleneck .357 SIG cartridge is an allowed caliber for major rating, as long as the required minimal factor is achieved. This exemption was extended to December 31, 2017. The box dimension rule explained for the Standard Division also applies to the Classic Division.

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The current German IPSC sport regulations for handguns, rifles and shotguns are between 88 and 98 pages long and can be easily and conveniently downloaded as PDF documents at www.bdsnet.de. Since IPSC shooting is an international sport, all competition commands are given in English. But don’t worry: they are simple and easy to learn. Plus, IPSC shooters are outgoing bunch, ready to fill you in on everything you need to know. All you really need do is go to a match and ask all the questions you like. You’ll be amazed how fast you make new friends and what you’ll find out! But watch out: IPSC sport shooting can be addictive. Once you start, you often end up hooked for life!

Ammunition for Match Winners

**GECO**, the official ammunition supplier to many past major IPSC events, including both European and World Championships, is involved in the world of dynamic sport shooting far beyond simply supplying specialized ammunition. The company provides generous support to four IPSC top marksmen from three countries and lends its name to the prestigious IPSC Level III Competition, “GECO Masters,” in Germany. The extent of GECO’s commitment to actual practice and practical skill is demonstrated in the simple fact that Csaba Szászi is not only an IPSC top shooter, he is also in charge of RUAG Ammoteč’s shooting range in Hungary. Csaba began working for MFS, the Hungarian ammunition manufacturer, in 1995, and stayed on after the facility was acquired by RUAG Ammoteč. As an active participant at numerous matches, he is in a position to professionally analyze which kinds of ammunition perform most reliably while offering the highest degrees of precision.

**Addictive**

A business consultant born on June 13, 1972 in Eberbach am Neckar, Back is recognized around the country and beyond for his skills with the revolver. He began shooting with an air rifle in 1986 and has since become the 10-time German Champion in the IPSC Revolver Division as well as European Champion and European Vice-Champion in 2010 and 2013. To date he has won fourth place at two World Championships, a multiple winner of the “European Steel Challenge” and is a top-ranked IPSC marksman. His primary IPSC match weapon is a Smith & Wesson revolver Modell 929 in 9 mm Luger with an eight-chamber cylinder. He also uses a S&W 506 and S&W 627 revolver, all reworked by the German tuning specialist Karl Hamann from Wolfsburg. He uses GECO ammunition as well as a Rescomp Handgun Technologies (RHT) CR Speed holster rig. Like all GECO Team shooters, he hopes to garner a top slot at the upcoming 2016 IPSC European Championship in Hungary and the IPSC World Championship in 2017 in France.

**PORTRAITS**

GECO-IPSC-Team Shooter Maria Gushchina, Russia, Ladies Division

The just 21-year-old double World Champion (2011, 2014) in the IPSC Production Division Ladies Division is as talented as she is resolute, so she can expect a great future in the sport of IPSC shooting. Born on May 18, 1995 in Moscow, Maria studied foreign languages and devoted the little spare time she had exclusively to training and matches. She was introduced to the sport by her sport-enthusiast dad and at the tender age of 11 began the sport of shooting. As a result, she caught the IPSC bug very early on. Maria Gushchina, who among other things was the overall winner of the 2013 “Far East Asia Handgun Championship,” uses a CZ SP-01 Shadow as her competition weapon, together with GECO 9 mm Luger ammunition and an Amadini Ghost holster rig.

GECO-IPSC-Team Shooter György Batki, Hungary

Born on February 7, 1974, Batki, a police officer, works as a tactics and shooting trainer at the Heves County Police Headquarters. While serving as a member of a special police unit, the ambitious combat shooter began sport shooting in 1995 and from 2001 on dedicated himself to dynamic IPSC sport shooting. In addition to several wins at international tournaments in the Standard Division, his other achievements include a 3rd place finish at the 2010 IPSC European Championship along with 5th place at the World Championship in 2011. The superlatively trained athlete uses an STI 2011 Edge as his competition weapon, GECO .40 Smith & Wesson ammunition and a Double Alpha Race Master holster.

GECO-IPSC-Team Shooter Csaba Szászi, Hungary

Born on February 4, 1968 in Eger, Szászi smelled power fumes quite early in life, since his father was a high ranking soldier in a military army. He began sport shooting as a teen, first with air pistols and small-caliber rifles, and then, while serving in the military, took part in sport shooting competitions with service pistols and machine carbines. He became actively involved in IPSC matches in 2007, taking second place at the Hungarian championships, additional podium positions at major central European events as well as fifth place at the European Championship and seventh place at the World Championship as a member of the Hungarian national team. An ammunition expert, Szászi uses an STI 2011 Edge as his match weapon, GECO .40 Smith & Wesson ammunition and an Amadini Ghost holster rig.

GECO-IPSC-Team Shooter Sascha Back, Germany

A business consultant born on June 13, 1972 in Eberbach am Neckar, Back is recognized around the country and beyond for his skills with the revolver. He began shooting with an air rifle in 1986 and has since become the 10-time German Champion in the IPSC Revolver Division as well as European Champion and European Vice-Champion in 2010 and 2013. To date he has won fourth place at two World Championships, a multiple winner of the “European Steel Challenge” and is a top-ranked IPSC marksman. His primary IPSC match weapon is a Smith & Wesson revolver Modell 929 in 9 mm Luger with an eight-chamber cylinder. He also uses a S&W 506 and S&W 627 revolver, all reworked by the German tuning specialist Karl Hamann from Wolfsburg. He uses GECO ammunition as well as a Rescomp Handgun Technologies (RHT) CR Speed holster rig. Like all GECO Team shooters, he hopes to garner a top slot at the upcoming 2016 IPSC European Championship in Hungary and the IPSC World Championship in 2017 in France.
GECO .223 Rem.

GECO rifle cartridges are made for genuine practitioners. The GECO .223 Rem is an absolutely reliable cartridge for demanding IPSC shooting. “Made in Germany” stands for unsurpassed accuracy and superior quality.

In comparison to IPSC sport shooting with handguns, dynamic shooting with rifles and shotguns is relatively new to our part of the world. Since long guns have to be handled in a different way, those interested in using these weapons are required to pass a special safety and regulations test. The basic principles of IPSC shooting as previously described remain the same, while the distances to the target often vary (which is especially true for the IPSC rifle) and there are different stage set-ups, involving the use of static and flying clay pigeons as targets, for example.

The following Divisions currently exist for dynamic rifle shooting (IPSC Rifle):

**Semi-Auto Open Division**
The two Divisions “Semi-Auto Open” (with optical sight) and “Semi-Auto Standard” (with open sight) are the Divisions with the largest number of participants in dynamic rifle shooting. The most prevalent rifles are semi-automatic rifles of the AR-15 variety in low-recoil .223 Remington caliber, because an immense tuning industry has grown up around the countless modular designs and rapidly changing brands / models that use this classic rifle design originally developed by Eugene Stoner. Calibers from 5.45 mm up to a maximum of 8 mm are permitted in all four center-fire rifle divisions. 320 factor points count as “major” and 150 factor points as “minor.” Match rifles in the Semi-Auto Open Division can have optical sights (often combinations of a scope as primary sight and an illuminated dot sight as secondary sight for rapid shots at closer distances) as well as compensators and bipods.

**Semi-Auto Standard Division**
Rifles in the Semi-Auto Standard Division use only open sights, which places high demands on the shooter, especially for long distance shooting, at 300 meters, for instance. Compensators to reduce muzzle jump are permitted here as well, but are limited to 26x90 mm. In Germany, the maximum magazine capacity for the IPSC rifle divisions is always 10 cartridges.

**Manual Action Open Division**
The number of starters in the two repeating rifle divisions are comparatively small compared to the semi-auto divisions. A classic bolt action rifle in the Open Division can be equipped with an optical sight and compensator as well as a bipod.

**Manual Action Standard Division**
The maximum magazine capacity for bolt-action rifles with mechanical sights is set at just 5 cartridges. Muzzle attachments and bipods are not allowed. The “Manual Action Standard 10” Division with an enlarged magazine capacity of 10 cartridges is now undergoing testing and will expire on December 31, 2017 if it is not extended.
Dynamic IPSC long-gun shooting offers not only guns with rifled barrels for precision shooting but also shotguns with smooth barrels for “scatter shot” shooting. The shotgun is highly versatile with respect to the ammunition used since it can be fed with shot ammunition, bird shot or buck shot in various shot sizes as well as slugs. Rapid reloading technology is decisive for manual action and semi-automatic shotguns with tube magazines. It is impressive to watch how fast and fluidly shooters run a course while reloading their guns by pulling several shells from the holders with one hand.

**Shotgun Open Division**

In principle, IPSC shotguns must have a minimum caliber of .20 and the ammunition rating is set at a minimum of 480 factor points. Shotgun ammunition with lead shot is allowed if it complies with local environmental protection regulations. Bismuth shot can also be used, tungsten and steel shot is only allowed for paper targets as well as synthetic and frangible targets. In the open divisions the predominant guns are semi-automatic shotguns in 12/70 and 12/76 with box or tube magazines, equipped with red dot sights and compensators. Lengths in excess of 1320 mm are not permitted. Even swivel and/or multiple magazine tubes are permitted, as are weights and other external add-ons for reducing recoil.

**Shotgun Modified Division**

This division is home to semi-automatic shotguns with (extended) tubular magazines (box magazines are prohibited), compensators and open sights. Like the shotguns in the Open Division, they are not allowed to be longer than 1320 mm. While almost everything is allowed in the Open Division, the complex regulations contain detailed provisions regarding certain technologies. “Modified shotguns” can have modifications made or attachments added to the magazine tube carrier in order to facilitate loading. These modifications or attachments must not, however, exceed a length of 75 mm and they must not protrude from a standard shotgun frame by more than 32 mm in any direction.

**Shotgun Standard Division**

In both of the following shotgun divisions, “Shotgun Standard” and “Shotgun Manual”, one stipulation is that the gun must be a standard production model with of no less than 500 production units. No muzzle attachments are allowed for semi-automatic shotguns with tube magazines used predominately in the Shotgun Standard Division. There are no specific requirements in the “Open,” “Modified” and “Standard” divisions with respect to the type of action used, so pump-action shotguns are also allowed. This means, however, that the shooter is at a disadvantage from the outset in comparison to shooters using semi-automatics.

**Shotgun Manual Division**

While semi-automatic shotguns with rapid change box magazines (Molot Vepr, Franchi SPAS 15) predominate in the Open Division, and semi-automatic shotguns with tube magazines from Benelli in the Modified and Standard Divisions, the “Shotgun Manual Division” is home to classic pump-action shotguns a la Mossberg 500, Remington 870 or Winchester 1300. Those who prefer them can also go with a break-action shotgun instead, with twin-barrels that accommodate just two cartridges. Other rules apply internationally, but here in Germany all shotgun divisions are limited to a magazine capacity of 10 shells.
RIMFIRE CARTRIDGES

GECO .22lr DYNAM-X
With SuperClean Technology to keep the air clear on the course

- Conceived for IPSC courses
- With SuperClean Technology to keep the air clean when shooting
- Up to 90% reduced lead emissions due to non-polluting ignition and innovative bullet coating
- Significantly reduced barrel abrasion
- Available in bulk-pack with 450 cartridges
- Easier handling when reloading the magazine

Small-Caliber Pistol Open Division
IPSC sport shooting with small-caliber pistols using .22 long rifle rimfire cartridges is also becoming increasingly popular because the low-recoil guns and low cost of ammunition make them ideal for training and promoting youth involvement (in accordance with national laws on firearms). Genuine small-caliber pistols and large-caliber pistols with small-caliber conversion systems and illuminated dot sights must have a minimum trigger weight of 908 grams. Maximum magazine capacity is ten cartridges. Either standard .22 long rifle ammunition or the faster HV (high velocity) version can be used.

Small-Caliber Pistol Standard Division
In the Standard Division, the same rules apply to guns with open sights. In addition, maximum gun weight is 1400 gram and the sight line must not exceed 220 mm.

Small-caliber semi-automatic rifle with optical sights (Mini Rifle Open)
As with handguns, the “Mini-Rifle” Divisions offer opportunities for long-gun competitions in dynamic shooting with small-caliber guns and the rimfire .22 long rifles. Rifles with optical sights, compensators and bipods may be used in Open Divisions.

Small-caliber semi-automatic rifle with open sights (Mini Rifle Open)
In this division, participants compete for points using rear and front sights. A maximum magazine capacity of 10 cartridges also applies in the two “Mini-Rifle” Divisions.