



IPC SHOOTING CLASSIFICATION RULES AND REGULATIONS

2005-2008

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CHAPTER 1

1 IPC SHOOTING CLASSIFICATION

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 Competitors will be classified according to their functional ability as determined by a classification panel of IPC Shooting. Multiple classifications may be allowed.
- 1.1.2 A classification panel shall consist of at least one medical/paramedical officer and one technical officer, both of whom must be accredited by the IPC Shooting.
- 1.1.3 The criteria to become an authorized international classifier are set out in a pathway set by the IPC Shooting.
- 1.1.4 Shooters have to enter the classification room with all their equipment used in competition and an English-speaking interpreter if needed. A completed and signed Medical Information Form is required by all new shooters or those whose condition has changed.
- 1.1.5 No change of shooting classes will be permitted during the competition.
- 1.1.6 All classification must be done before the start of the competition. No competitor may enter a match without having an ID card. In case of a new classification a temporary card will be issued before the start of the competition.
- 1.1.7 Only a classification panel can re-classify a competitor; however if two classification panels are available, the same classification panel who made the original classification shall not re-examine a competitor to settle a protest.
- 1.1.8 Re-classification will take place if:
 - a. The competitors physical condition alters significantly (progressive diseases, etc.), which cases are so certified by the medical officer of their National Sports Organization on a medical information form.
 - b. The classification panel determines that re-classification is necessary.
 - c. there is a protest.

- 1.1.9 Protests, regarding classification, must be made to the IPC Shooting classification panel. The classification protest fee (Euro € 100) must be paid to the head of the protest jury of the classification panel. Protest fee must be returned if the protest is upheld and will be retained by IPC Shooting if the protest is denied.
- 1.1.10 A protest, made by the competitor against his/her own classification, must be lodged within 30 minutes after classification.
- 1.1.11 Reclassification:
- a. If a reclassification that results in a new class takes place more than 24 hours prior to the start of an event, then the new class / subclass will be applied in that event.
 - b. If a reclassification takes place less than 24 hours prior to the start of an event, then the shooter will remain in the old class subclass for that event if it is not the wish of the shooter to change to the new class / subclass.
 - c. If a reclassification, at any time, shows that the shooter has no minimum disability, then he / she will not be allowed to participate in any event.
- 1.1.12 The decision of the classification panel that handles the protest is final.
- 1.1.13 Under special circumstances the classification panel may allow a special backrest to overcome a specific physiological condition of the spine.
- 1.1.14 All rifle shooters are allowed to have a double classification.
- 1.1.15 The rifle shooters may be classified separate for prone and standing position.
- 1.1.16 SH2 shooters are allowed to have a double classification to compete as SH1 pistol shooter.
- 1.1.17 To participate in 3x20 or 3x40 events, the shooter has to be classified as SH1 in both prone and standing.

1.2 Minimum Disability

- 1.2.1 Minimum disability for pistol in the non-shooting arm:

- a. in case of amputation: through the wrist.
- b. in case of disability other than amputation: decrease of muscular strength in the non-shooting arm of at least 30 points and be unable to load the pistol with the non-shooting arm.
- c. severe joint mobility problems together with decrease of muscular strength and/or coordination problems comparable with disabilities under a and b of this section.

1.2.2 Minimum disability for rifle in the upper limbs:

- a. in case of amputation: below the elbow, less than 2/3 left of the forearm.
- b. in case of disability other than amputation: decrease of muscular strength in one upper limb of at least 30 points, or in both upper limbs of at least 50 points.
- c. severe joint mobility problems together with decrease of muscular strength and/or coordination problems comparable with disabilities under a and b of this section.

1.2.3 Minimum disability for pistol and rifle in lower limbs:

- a. in case of amputation: through the ankle.
- b. in case of disability other than amputation: decrease of muscular strength of at least 20 points in one lower limb or at least 25 points in both lower limbs.
- c. severe joint mobility problems together with decrease of muscular strength and/or coordination.

Problems comparable with disabilities under a and b of this section, except single stiff knee or ankle in normal position or endoprosthesis in one hip.

1.2.4 Dwarfs shall not be eligible to compete unless they have an additional condition, which conforms to the minimum disability as, described.

1.2.5 Minimum disability for blind and visually impaired shooters.
This section is to be completed at a later stage

1.2.6 All the rules describing minimum disabilities are to be considered from the perspective of additional disabilities, which can give more or less (dis)advantage in shooting. In all cases the classification panel will make the final decision.

1.3 Classes

1.3.1 Competitors shall be classified into one of the two main classes SH1 and SH2 and within that class they will be allocated to a sub-class:

SH 1 : SH 1 A - SH 1 B - SH 1 C
SH 2 : SH 2 Aa - SH 2 Ba - SH 2 Ca
SH 2 Ab - SH 2 Bb - SH 2 Cb

1.4 Specifications class SH1

1.4.1 Pistol and rifle competitors who don't require a shooting stand

1.4.1.1 These groupings of disabilities are to be used as a guide only and the classification panel can assess each case in their full shooting equipment in the shooting positions.

a Class SH 1 A

Sitting competitors who are able to stand and have normal trunk functions. No backrest is allowed on the shooting chair. These competitors may choose to stand to compete if they wish.

b Class SH 1 B

Sitting competitors who have non-functional lower limbs or severe problems in lower limbs and have good pelvis control (functional abdominal/spinal extensors, m.quadratus lumborum). A low backrest is allowed on the shooting chair.

c. Class SH 1 C

Sitting competitors with non-functional lower limbs or severe problems in lower limbs and fair/none trunk functions. A high backrest is allowed on the shooting chair.

1.4.2 Competitors who do not use a rifle support stand

1.4.2.1 All competitors in class SH1 will compete in the same class; the subclasses are only to define the backrest height according to their classification.

1.4.2.2 Sitting competitors in class SH1A may choose to stand, but if so they must stand free of any artificial support with the exception of medically certified normal prosthesis/orthosis.

1.4.2.3 In the case of SH1 arm-amputee shooters, it is allowed to hold the rifle with a normal prosthesis, as long as the prosthesis does not grip the rifle and does not have a fixed elbow.

1.4.2.4 If standing in SH1A, all shooting positions will be shot as described in the I.S.S.F. rules with the following exceptions:

a. In free rifle prone position a shooting chair is allowed.

b. In the kneeling position of the three position events a stool of 350 mm. maximum height can be used if marked on the classification card. If a shooting chair and table is used, the competitor must comply with all rules regarding the use of shooting chairs and tables in kneeling positions.

c. In air rifle prone events competitors may not lay down, but must use a table (and a shooting chair if wanted)

1.4.2.5 In the standing position from a shooting chair the rifle must be held with the arms only, without support (as per I.S.S.F.). No part of the arms may come in contact with any part of the shooting chair. Not any part of the elbows is to make contact with the lap, wheel or gain support other than from the ribcage, hip or abdomen.

In particular the backrest uprights are not to be used for support.

1.4.2.6 In the kneeling position from a shooting chair or stool, or standing at a table, only one elbow must rest on the table or board and the body must be well clear of the board. No support may be gained from the board/table frame.

- 1.4.2.7 In the kneeling position from a chair or stool, the supporting forearm must form an angle of not less than 30 degrees from the horizontal. Only the point of the elbow may be supported on the 10 cm block.
- 1.4.2.8 In prone shooting, both elbows (not upper arms) must rest on the table or board. The forearm in this position must not form an angle of less than 30 degrees from the horizontal, measured from the axis of the forearm. The chest and/or abdomen may rest on the board or table.
- 1.4.2.9 In all standing events, the arms and sideboards of the shooting chair and the shooting table must be removed.
- 1.4.2.10 If the construction of the wheelchair requires a sideboard, the height of this may not exceed the height of the top of the wheel.
- 1.4.2.11 In kneeling events, the arm(s) of the shooting chair, which are not used to attach the table/board to, must be removed. In prone and kneeling positions the arms of the shooting chair are a part of the shooting table.
- 1.4.2.12 The use of a loading assistant is permitted if sanctioned by classification.
- 1.4.2.13 In case a loading assistant is used, refer to IPC Shooting rules and regulations. In standing position, the shooter must clearly and visibly deshoulder between shots.

1.5 Specifications class SH2

- 1.5.1 Rifle competitors who have measurable and /or visible permanent disability in upper limbs and therefore are unable to support the weight of a rifle for the purpose of the competitions with their upper limbs and require a shooting stand.

1.5.1.1 These groupings of disabilities are to be used as a guide only and the classification panel can assess each case in their full shooting equipment in the shooting positions.

a. Class SH 2 A

Sitting competitors who have one non-functional upper limb or severe problems with both upper limbs and have normal trunk functions. No backrest is allowed on the shooting chair. These competitors may choose to stand to compete if they wish.

b. Class SH 2 B

Sitting competitors who have non-functional lower limbs or severe problems in lower limbs and have good pelvis control. A low backrest is allowed on the shooting chair.

c. Class SH 2 C

Sitting competitors who have non-functional lower limbs or severe problems in lower limbs and have fair/none trunk functions. A high backrest is allowed on the shooting chair.

Note: The high backrest is up to 10 cm below the armpits.

1.5.2 Competitors who need to use a rifle shooting stand

1.5.2.1 All competitors in class SH2 will compete in the same class; the subclasses are only to define the backrest height and the spring flexibility according to the classification.

1.5.2.2 All competitors Class SH2 will compete in the same class and will use an approved support stand (see Appendix A) to support the weight of the rifle. No other support or mechanical devices may be used as a support for the rifle. The shooting stand may be fixed to the table or on a tripod.

1.5.2.3 The support stand, this is the top part (80 mm pin and rifle holder - total weight less than 200 gr), spring must be an official IPC Shooting marked model. The measurement will be done according appendix B.

1.5.2.4 It is allowed to shorten the bottom part of the support stand. The remaining length needs to be at least 40 mm, so that it will be possible to check the flexibility of the support stand during equipment control

1.5.2.5 The combination of balance, disability and arm/finger strength and function will determine which spring the shooter shall use and will be assessed at the classification.

1.5.2.6

Spring characteristics	Subclass
<p style="text-align: center;">WEAK SPRING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">=</p> <p style="text-align: center;">flexibility minimum 35 mm</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SH2Aa SH2Ba SH2Ca</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">STRONG SPRING</p> <p style="text-align: center;">=</p> <p style="text-align: center;">flexibility minimum 25 mm</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SH2Ab SH2Bb SH2Cb</p>

1.5.2.7 The rifle may not contact both sides of the yoke at the same time.

1.5.2.8 The yoke (rifle holder) must be at least 1 cm wider than the width of the rifle stock.

1.5.2.9 The pin and the spring of the shooting stand must be in vertical position, front to back.

1.5.2.10 It is allowed to add material inside the yoke as long as it is comparable to the surface of a shooting glove and it doesn't interfere with the measurements of the yoke.

1.5.2.11 Sitting competitors in class SH2A may choose to stand, but if so they must stand free of any artificial support with the exception of medically certified normal prosthesis/orthesis.

1.5.2.12 In case of SH2 arm-amputee shooters it is not allowed to hold (touch) the rifle with the prosthesis in standing position.

- 1.5.2.13 In prone position it is allowed to hold the rifle with a normal prosthesis that does not grip the rifle or has a fixed elbow.
- 1.5.2.14 No device or substance may be attached to the rifle or the shooting stand in order to hold the rifle in a fixed position in, or against the shooting stand. The hands must not interfere with the operation of the spring when firing a shot. They must not be placed in front of the spring.
- 1.5.2.15 In all SH2 shooting positions the use of a sling is prohibited.
- 1.5.2.16 A SH2 shooter is allowed to add material that gives increased grip for the hands on the rifle, and on the butt plate to increase the grip on the jacket. The rifle needs to remain within the specified dimensions.
- 1.5.2.17 The point of balance of the rifle must be marked at equipment check. The rifle must be placed +/- 5 cm of its point of balance on the rifle support stand and the total 10 cm range must be marked. The complete yoke must be within the 10 cm range.
- 1.5.2.18 In case of gas or compressed air rifles, the point of balance will be measured with full containers.
- 1.5.2.19 In the standing position all shooters must clearly and visibly deshoulder the rifle in between shots.

1.6 Specifications class SH3

This section is to be completed at a later stage.

1.7 Classification Cheating

- 1.7.1 In classification, cheating is defined as any misrepresentation of the athlete's functional ability and/or disability, including failure to cooperate with classifiers. When an athlete fails to fully cooperate during either the medical or functional phase of the process, the panel of classifiers shall withhold a classification.
 - 1.7.1.1 An IPC Shooting classifier may initiate a protest for suspected cheating athletes in all categories during their original classification evaluation at any time

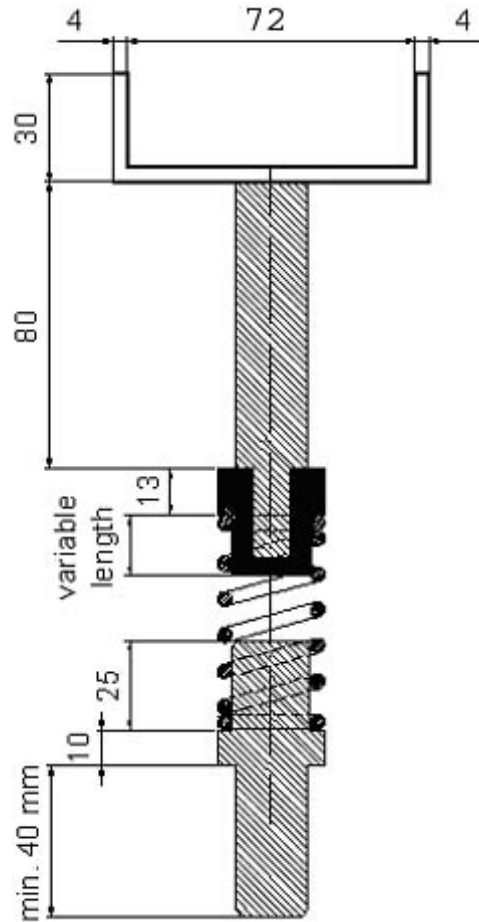
prior to or during the competition. When the athlete is found to have been cheating, follow-up procedures similar to those established for Doping control by the IPC will be followed

1.8 Epilepsy

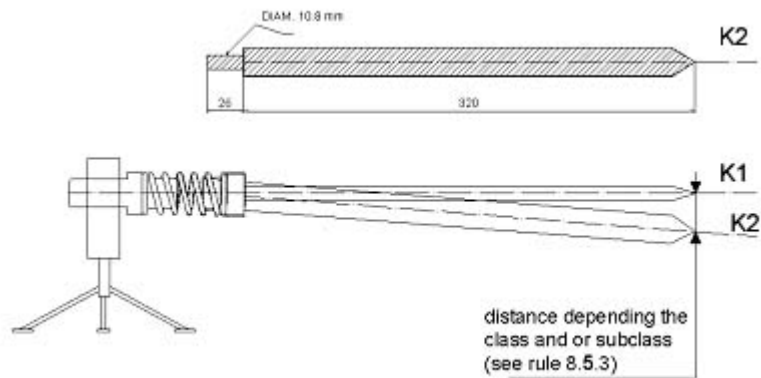
1.8.1 It is imperative that epilepsy is stable and under control. During classification the certification of a neurological doctor must be handed over to the classification panel to certify that the epilepsy is stable and what type of epilepsy it is.

It is evident from the perspective of safety on the shooting range that temporal partial epilepsy is a contra-indication for shooting.

APPENDIX A



APPENDIX B



Tolerance:

K1 = diameter 11 mm =
250 gram - 0 gram + 2 gram

K2 = diameter 19 mm =
720 gram - 2 gram + 0 gram

K1 = small measuring bar for determination of zero point

K2 = heavy measuring bar to indicate the spring flexibility