

AVANTI™

A product division of Daisy®

TEN LESSON CURRICULUM SHOOTING EDUCATION



Daisy®

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Introduction

The Ten Lesson Shooting Education Curriculum with instructor's guide, developed by Daisy Outdoor Products, is designed to provide the information and resources needed to effectively instruct young people in the proper methods of gun handling and marksmanship so that they may safely and successfully explore the world of the shooting sports. It is intended for use by any youth-oriented organization interested in conducting basic shooting education programs.

This guide is designed to be usable by someone with no previous experience as a marksmanship instructor or competitive shooter. With the help of this guide, careful and thorough preparation can overcome lack of experience.

This guide contains ten complete lesson outlines covering general gun knowledge, proper gun handling and procedures for conducting airgun competitions. In addition to this guide, you should also have available training aids, charts, videos, posters and any other material you will need to teach gun safety and marksmanship.

You will want to review each lesson at least two days in advance of the class. Each lesson lists materials and equipment that are mandatory. Additionally, you might want to take with you some standard supplies such as tape, stapler or staple gun, push pins, first aid kit and other things which are common to classrooms. Secure all necessary equipment and be certain you have adequate supplies of all necessary written handouts.

Above all, remember the classic "Five P's" Proper Planning Prevents Poor Performance

Organization

This ten lesson curriculum is divided into three sections.

Section 1

Lessons 1-7

Gun Safety and Marksmanship

Lessons 1-7 are intended to be used by all youth groups interested in teaching proper gun handling, gun safety and marksmanship.

Section 2

Lessons 8-10

5-meter Airgun Competition

Lessons 8-10 are intended for those interested in 5-meter air gun competition. This program is designed to prepare your group for local, state and national competition.

Section 3

Coaches' Section

The Coaches' Section is written to assist new coaches with instructional techniques for four position competition.

For information on national competitions or additional program material and information contact:

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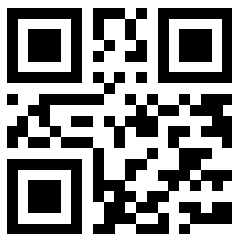


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Section 1

Gun Safety / Marksmanship

Lesson 1

Introduction to Shooting Sports, Firearms and Handling

This lesson is the first and should set the mood for all lessons that follow.
Make this lesson one of your best.

1. Prepare for each lesson at least two days in advance.
2. Be sure you have adequate adult help available. Your turnout may be larger than anticipated.
3. Start and finish your classes on time.
4. Open the classroom or gymnasium thirty minutes before class begins.
5. Have all equipment and material in place and in ample quantities before the program starts.
6. Arrange for on-site storage of your equipment.

Lesson 1 Goals

To teach the basic skills, knowledge and attitudes necessary for the safe and proper use of guns in target shooting.

- To introduce each student to the shooting sports.
- To demonstrate and teach each student the different types of sporting firearms.
- To teach each student the different types of modern sporting ammunition.
- To teach each student safe and proper gun handling.

Lesson 1 Outline

Introduction – 10 min.

Knowledge of Guns and Ammunition – 25 min.

Rules of Safe Gun Handling – 25 min.

Lesson 1 Materials and Equipment

Have available examples of the firearms you plan to use for illustrative purposes for this class. If you do not personally own firearms it may be possible to borrow some from friends or get them on loan from a local sporting goods dealer or law enforcement agency.

- Shotguns -Types: pump, break action and semi-automatic (double barrel, single barrel.)
- Rifles - Types: bolt action, lever action, semi-automatic.
- Pneumatic and CO2 guns. Two AVANTI Champion BB guns (formerly known as Daisy 499), any CO2 pistol and the AVANTI Model 888.

You will also need samples of unloaded ammunition to pass around. Gun clubs, re-loaders and police departments have samples of non-live or dummy ammunition.

- Samples of different gauge shotgun ammunition.
- Samples of various sizes of shot.
- Samples of different caliber rifle ammunition.

Note: Make sure all examples are dummy ammunition. Do not bring loaded or live ammunition to the class.

You'll also need

- A roll of red tape to mark the muzzle of the guns.
- Enough copies of the Code of the Daisy Rifleman on hand to give each youngster in the class a copy at the end of this class session. Ask them to read the Code every day while they are in your class. This will help firmly fix rules of proper gun handling in their minds.
- Gun and ammunition charts.

Lesson 1 Personnel Needed

One Instructor/Three Assistants

Note to Instructor

(Instructor notes, throughout the lessons, will be enclosed in parentheses)

INSTRUCTOR: (Read the sentences that are **in bold face** to your class.)

Shooting and the shooting sports are some of the most popular recreation activities in America. Shooting is a lifetime sport. You can learn to shoot at a very young age and continue to enjoy shooting until you are very old. You do not have to be big, strong, fast, or a star athlete to shoot and learn to be a good shooter. Girls enjoy shooting as much as boys. Shooting is a safe sport and fun for everyone. During the next six weeks your instructors will be working with you to help you become a good, safe shooter.

You will learn the following things during this program:

1. General gun knowledge—that is the knowledge of different types of guns and ammunition.
2. Rules for proper gun handling.
3. Rules for safe hunting.
4. Parts of guns.
5. How to aim a gun.
6. How to shoot in the prone position.
7. Rules for firing our gun on a rifle range.
8. Finally, you will fire the BB guns at targets and have shooting matches.
9. The last lesson in the general session will be a class for your mom and dad. You may invite your parents to this lesson and let them see what you have learned.

(Optional)

10. Those students shooting the highest scores, plus doing well on the written test may be selected to be on our BB gun team. These students will learn advanced shooting skills and may take part in the State BB Gun Match. These top-scoring shooters' names will be announced at our parents' night.

Knowledge of Guns and Ammunition

For the next twenty-five minutes we will show you some different types of shotguns and rifles. We will also explain how you match the correct ammunition to the correct gun.

Shotguns

This is a shotgun. (Hold up a shotgun for the class to see.) **The most dangerous part of this gun, and any gun, is the end of the barrel, called the “muzzle”.** (Point to the end of the muzzle.) **Remember these rules:**

- **Always keep the muzzle end of your gun pointed in a safe direction.**
- **Always keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot.**

(These basic rules of safe gun handling must be emphasized over and over during the class. To get the point across further, wrap a piece of red tape around the end of each gun muzzle that will be used during the program. This tape serves as a constant reminder to the students that this part of the gun is the most dangerous and must be pointed in a safe direction at all times. The tape also aides the Instructor in locating guns that are being handled in an unsafe manner.)

Shotguns are some of the most popular sporting guns today. Shotguns are used in hunting and for clay target shooting in the sports of trap and skeet. The reason they are called shotguns is that they shoot small round pellets called shot. (Pass around samples of shot.) **The shotgun barrel is smooth on the inside. The barrel is called smoothbore.**

(Use Gun and Ammo Chart. Rifle and shotgun barrels.)

A shotgun is used for shooting sports and hunting where you shoot at moving targets at close range. A shotgun can do a lot of damage and is dangerous if mishandled.

Some of the different types of shotguns that are in use today include:

(Show and explain each.) (Use the Shotgun chart.)

Pump Action

Break Action

Semi-Automatic

Single and Double Barrel

Over and Under

Before you take a shotgun into the field, you must know how your gun works.

Shotgun Gauges

Shotguns use different sizes of ammunition or shells. Each size is called a gauge. Popular shotgun gauges are 10, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 410. (Show class an empty shot shell of each gauge. Emphasize the difference in the shell sizes.)

Shotgun Chokes

A choke on a shotgun controls how fast and how wide the shot will spread once it leaves the end of the barrel. Some of the different types of chokes in use today include: (Point to chokes on Know Your Gun and Ammo Chart.)

Open

Modified

Improved

Improved cylinder

Full

Whether you are shooting from close or far away, will determine the type of choke you will use. Some shotguns have an adjustable choke on the end of the barrel. While some have fixed chokes that cannot be changed.

Shotgun Sights

Because a shotgun is shooting hundreds of shotgun pellets, (shot), sights are not necessary. (Explain this by showing the example of throwing one stone at a can or throwing a handful of stones at the can). **Your aim is necessary when throwing the one stone, but not necessary when throwing a handful of stones.**

Therefore, you point a shotgun rather than aim it.

Damascus Barrels

Shotgun barrels were once made by welding twisted wire together. These were called Damascus barrels. Today's barrels are solid steel. Be sure that your barrel is solid steel. Damascus barrels are not safe and should not be used. (Modern shotgun ammunition will blow the Damascus barrel apart.) (Point to Damascus barrels on Know Your Gun and Ammo Chart.)

Make sure all shotgun barrels are free of dirt. Do not shoot a gun if the barrel is clogged. An obstruction in a shotgun barrel will cause the barrel to shatter.

Shotgun Ammunition

Shotgun pellets come in different sizes. Each size is numbered. The largest is Size 000 Buck Shot. The smallest size is Size 12. (Have samples of various shot sizes for the class to see.) (Point to Shot Size on Know Your Gun and Ammo Chart.)

The reason shot sizes are different is because the shotgun is used for hunting different kinds of game. The shotgun is used to hunt deer in some states. It is also used to break clay targets. You need large size shot pellets when hunting, but you only need small pellets to break clay targets.

Shotgun shells also have different power. Magnum shells are powerful shotgun shells. These shells will fire the shot pellets further than the regular shot shell. Shotguns can also fire a single projectile called a slug. A Slug is a large piece of lead that may be copper encased or held in a sabot that is in the shape of a ball or bullet. Slugs are used mainly to hunt large game. (Point to shotgun slug shell on Shotgun Chart.)

Shotgun shells have five major components (refer to chart):

Case

Primer

Powder

Shot

Wad

As you can see by the different size of these shotgun shells, (hold up 12, 20 and 410 gauge shells) it would be dangerous if a .410 shell were placed in a 20 gauge gun, or a 20 gauge shell in a 12 gauge gun. The shell could fall into the barrel and become lodged there. The shooter could possibly make a mistake by placing the correct size shell in the gun and firing the gun with the barrel clogged by the other shell. This is the reason why you never carry two different size shotgun shells in your pocket while shooting or hunting. Carry only the same gauge shells as your gun will shoot. (Point to barrel obstruction on Know Your Gun and Ammo Chart.)

Rifles

The major difference between rifles and shotguns is found in the barrel. The rifle barrel has grooves cut into the inside of the barrel. These grooves are called rifling. The rifling causes the bullet to spin as it passes through the barrel. However, it should be noted that some shotguns may have rifled barrels for shooting slugs in sabots. (Point to barrels on Know Your Gun and Ammo Chart.)

Rifles only shoot one bullet, at a time, where shotguns shoot many pellets. The rifles and bullets, like shotguns and shot shells, come in different sizes. These sizes are called calibers. Calibers run from .17 up to as large a .50 caliber or larger. The caliber of rifle and bullet you use will depend on what type of shooting you are doing. Twenty-two caliber is ideal for target shooting, .30-06 is a popular caliber for deer hunting.

Like shotguns, rifles come in different sizes and models. Here are some examples. (Demonstrate the way to load, unload, and locate the safety on each of the following models.)

Bolt action

Lever action

Pump

Semi-automatic

(Stress that the safety on any rifle or shotgun is no guarantee that the gun will not fire when the safety is "ON". Because a safety is mechanical, it may break or malfunction.)

Rifle Ammunition

Rifle ammunition comes in different sizes. The larger the shell, the more powerful it is.

(Show a .22 caliber and compare it to a .30-06 shell.) (Use Rifle Chart)

There are two major types of rifle ammunition: Rimfire and Centerfire.

Rifle ammunition has four major components (Refer to Chart):

Case

Powder

Bullet

Primer

In rimfire shells the primer is built into the case. (Show examples.)

Rifle bullets can travel long distances. For example, a .22 caliber rifle can fire the bullet more than one mile. A .30-06 caliber rifle can fire the bullet more than three miles. It is important that you know what is beyond your target. A bullet can travel and hit a person, a house, a car or a building a mile away or more.

“Always be sure of your target and what is behind that target.”

Pneumatic Guns

Pneumatic guns, whether spring air, single-pump or multi-pump pneumatic (hold one up), use air to fire pellets and BBs. Most of these guns use a pump to put air into a chamber. The air is stored in the chamber until the gun is fired. The air that is released forces the BB or pellet out of the barrel.

Pneumatic guns can fire these BBs and pellets at different speeds. The speed or velocity can depend upon how many times the gun is pumped and how much air is stored in the gun’s air chamber.

CO2 and Pre-charged Pneumatic Guns

A CO2 gun or pre-charged pneumatic gun uses liquid gas (carbon dioxide) or compressed air that is stored in a metal bottle or reservoir. Some CO2 guns use a single-use, disposable bottle. (Show a CO2 bottle and a CO2 gun.) When the bottle is placed in a CO2 gun, the seal on top of the bottle is punctured. This lets the liquid turn to a gas. When the trigger of the CO2 gun is pulled, a set amount of gas is released from the bottle into the gun. This gas pushes the BB or pellet out of the gun barrel.

Some CO2 guns designed for competition use a larger refillable cylinder that will hold enough CO2 to practice and finish an entire match. Following the manufacturer’s directions, the cylinder can be refilled and re-installed into the gun. A valve in the cylinder is depressed by a pin which allows the CO2 gas to energize the gun.

Pre-charged pneumatic guns store compressed air, as their propellant, in a removable cylinder or built-in reservoir. Following the manufacturer’s directions, these bottles or built-in reservoirs can also be re-filled.

BBs and Pellets

(Pass these around your class.) **This is the ammunition of air guns, CO2 guns, and pneumatic guns.**

Daisy's AVANTI Champion (formerly known as Daisy Model 499).

This is our gun. We will actually use this gun in our classes. (Hold the gun up.)

This gun is a spring air BB gun.

We can shoot this gun indoors.

This gun, like the rifles and shotguns, must be treated with care and respect. Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.

This is how the gun works. (Demonstrate without actually loading or shooting.):

- **Put gun on safe.**
- **Cock the gun by pulling the lever forward until it clicks.**
- **Bring the lever back into position.**
- **Load a BB into the barrel.** (Do not actually load a BB.)
- **Aim at your target.**
- **Take gun off safe.**
- **Squeeze the trigger to fire.**

(Pass the unloaded gun around your class. Tell the students to cock and fire the gun straight up in the air, one time each. During this exercise, check to see if the students are handling the gun safely and especially check to see that the muzzle is pointed in a safe direction at all times. Note: Do not pass a loaded BB gun around your class. Point out to the class if the gun is handled unsafely.)

Rules of Proper Gun Handling

Now let's check the basic rules for proper gunmanship. (Point to chart: Code of the Daisy Rifleman.)

Rule 1. Always point the muzzle in a safe direction. We covered this at the start of the class. Remember, before you check to see if the gun is loaded, point that muzzle in a safe direction.

Rule 2. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.

Rule 3. Treat every gun as if it were loaded. (Ask the class what this means.) Always check to see if the gun is loaded. Take no one's word. Always check the gun yourself.

"I didn't know the gun was loaded," is no excuse for an accident.

Rule 4. Only load or cock a gun when you are shooting. Never carry a loaded or cocked gun into your car, home, camp, or public place. When you are finished hunting or shooting, unload your gun. If possible, put your gun in a gun case. Store it in a gun cabinet. Never carry a gun into a public place. When storing your gun, even for a few minutes, make sure your ammunition is locked in a separate strong box or cabinet.

Rule 5. Check your target and beyond your target. Be sure you know your companions are well clear of the target before you shoot. Check behind and beyond your target to be certain you have a safe backstop and that no person or property could be endangered. If you are hunting, you must know what the legal game animals look like.

Rule 6. Anyone shooting should wear shooting glasses. Anyone near a shooter should wear shooting glasses and should be standing behind the shooter. While shooting glasses may not prevent all possible injuries they do provide an added measure of safety. Wearing shooting glasses and ear protection is an excellent lifelong habit.

Rule 7. Never climb a tree or fence or jump a ditch with a loaded gun.

Why not? (Wait for about five answers. Ask:) You can't control the direction of the muzzle if you stumble or fall. You should safely lay the gun down or hand it to a companion while you climb or jump over anything. How many of you have seen people break this rule? This rule is one of the most neglected rules in proper gun handling. Make sure you do not break this rule!

Rule 8. Avoid ricochet. Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water. Ammunition can ricochet off of the surface of water just like a skipped rock does.

Rule 9. Keep your muzzle, barrel and action free of obstructions.

You must be sure your gun is in good working condition.

If something breaks on your gun, do not try to fix it yourself, take it to a gunsmith.

After each use of your gun, clean the gun, and oil it. Do not over oil. A few drops of oil will do. Don't allow the muzzle to come in contact with the ground.

Make sure your barrel is free of mud, snow, and dirt while in use.

Check all new guns for excess grease. Be sure to clean a new gun before using it for the first time.

Rule 10. Guns not in use should always be unloaded. Keeping guns unloaded when not in use is important to your safety and the safety of others. When you are finished shooting, put the trigger safety in the "ON" position and unload the gun. Store guns so that they are inaccessible to untrained shooters and store ammunition separately from the gun.

Rule 11. Respect people's property.

Remember, often you are shooting or hunting on someone else's land.

Leave all gates as you found them. If they were closed, close them. If they were open, leave them open.

Ask permission to use others' land.

Thank farmers and others when you finish hunting.

Offer to share your game animals with the land owner.

Do not be upset if you are refused use of someone's land. There is a good reason why they said, "NO".

These are the basic rules for safe gun handling and gunmanship. Use good manners in the field and on the range. Know your gun and ammunition and know how a gun works before you shoot it. Each of you should learn these rules and know the importance of each. You will be tested on these later in the course.

NEXT CLASS:

(Announce): Our next class will meet:

Date_____ Time_____

Place _____

We will cover how to handle a gun while in the field.

Each of you will practice proper gun carries and how to walk with your friends while hunting.

See you at our next class.

Section 1

Gun Safety / Marksmanship

Lesson 2

Gun Handling and Zones of Fire

This lesson is designed to provide your class with knowledge of the basics of proper gun handling and the opportunity to practice under field conditions.

Lesson 2 Goals

- To teach each student proper gun handling.
- To practice gun handling under field conditions.
- To teach students parts of guns.

Lesson 2 Outline

Correct Gun Handling – 20 min.

Zones of Fire – 20 min.

Parts of gun – 20 min.

Lesson 2 Materials and Equipment

Wall charts illustrate proper field carries and zones of fire. In this lesson, your students will be playing a game called “Freeze” which will require a basketball or similar sized ball. (Note In this lesson the students are more active and can easily become noisy. A whistle can help you control your class.)

Three Daisy Model 499 BB Guns

One large rubber ball

One Daisy Gun Chart

One Daisy Gun Carry Chart

One shotgun

One rifle

Zones of Fire Chart

Enough Shooting Glasses for Every Student and Observer

Lesson 2 Personnel Needed

One Instructor/Three Assistants

Note to Instructor

(Instructor notes, throughout the lessons, will be enclosed in parentheses)

INSTRUCTOR: (Read the sentences that are **in bold face** to your class.)

Proper Gun Handling

(Begin Lesson II with a review of the 11 rules for safe gun handling. Demonstrate procedures for proper gun handling.)

- 1. Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.**
- 2. Always keep your finger off the trigger until ready to shoot.**
- 3. Always keep the gun unloaded until ready to use.**

4. Always wear eye and ear protection when shooting or observing a shooter. (Emphasize that these steps should be taken every time you handle a gun).

Field Gun Carries

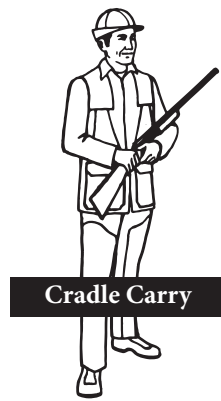
If you want to hunt and have the opportunity to do so, you will have to learn the correct way to carry a gun while in the field. Because guns are heavy, you will want to change your carry position several times while in the outdoors. You should know at least four ways to carry a gun properly.

These are the three basic rules for carrying a gun:

- 1. Muzzle pointed in a safe direction.**
- 2. Safety “ON”.**
- 3. Finger is off the trigger and outside the trigger guard.**

These are the four gun carries we will learn in this lesson.

(Have an assistant demonstrate each carry as the instructor explains each carry.) (Use the Gun Carry Chart.)



This is called the “Ready Carry.” You are carrying the gun in the ready position. Point the muzzle of the gun up and to a point left between your head and shoulder. Grip the forearm with your left hand. Place the right hand on the pistol grip of the stock, “Finger Off the Trigger.”

The second carry is called the “Cradle.”

Bend your left arm to form a cradle.

Place the forearm of the gun in the left arm where the elbow bends.

Place your left hand under the gun at the trigger guard.

The muzzle is pointed up and to the left.

With your right hand, support the stock by either holding it at the pistol grip or at the butt.

The third carry is called “Underarm.”

Place the stock under your arm pit.

Cradle the gun forearm on your forearm.

Your right hand should be touching your belt.

The gun muzzle is pointed down and away from the body.

The fourth carry is called “Marching.”

Place the gun forearm on your right shoulder.

Grip the butt of the stock with your right hand.

The muzzle is pointed up and over your shoulder.

(Go over the four carries again.) (Use Gun Carry Chart.)

Keep in mind our basic safety rule, “Keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction at all times.”

The type of carry you will use will depend upon where you are, where your companions are, and what you are doing.

(Using all the students, put them through the following exercise. Break the class into three groups with three students per group. Working with one group at a time, give each person in the individual group a BB gun. Have each group, one group at a time, practice walking, demonstrating the four basic carries, under the field conditions:)

Three people abreast.

Three people walking single file.

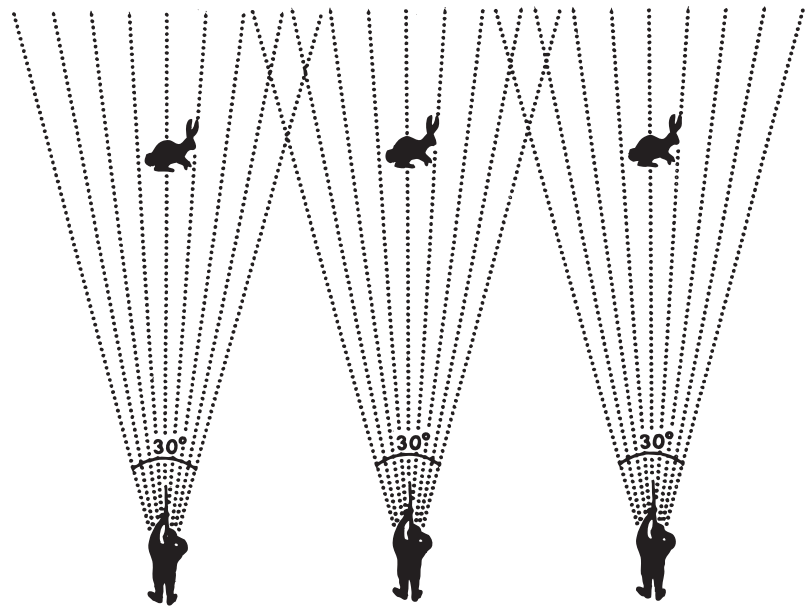
Three people crossing a fence. (Use chairs to simulate the fence.)

Three people getting into and getting out of an automobile. (Use four chairs to simulate an automobile.)

Three people getting into and out of a boat. (Use four chairs to simulate a boat.)

(You must remind your class of muzzle direction and to unload the guns when crossing fences, getting into and out of cars and boats.)

Shooting Zones (Areas) While Hunting



(Use Zones of Fire Chart.)

When you are hunting with someone else or with a group of people, you must know where each person is and his position in the field. This is very important when you are hunting small game such as rabbits, quail, pheasants, etc. When in the hunting fields and enough open area permits, you should walk abreast; all hunters walking in a row. Make sure that all people in your group stay together. If one person slows down or lags behind, have everyone stop until the slow person catches up. When hunting in a row, or abreast of one another, each person has his own private shooting zone. Do not shoot at game in someone else's shooting zone. (Show the chart Shooting Zones.)

Follow This Rule:

Never let your gun muzzle cross in front of the person beside you.

Let's try this game. The game is called "Freeze."

(Put the class into their groups of three. Using a red rubber ball; this is the game animal; have your first group of three walk three abreast, carrying unloaded BB guns, using proper field gun carries. The instructor will first roll the ball down the floor in front of the "student hunters." Shout, "It's a rabbit." As the group point the guns at the rolling ball, now say "Freeze." At this command, the students are to freeze in the exact position they were in when the command was given. Check to make sure they are aiming within their shooting zone. Vary the direction of the ball. Throw the ball back over a group's heads. Use your own variation of ball direction. Do the freeze game with each group and point out mistakes in each group so the entire class can see the common shooting zone errors.)

Be sure to follow these rules while in the field:

- **Have self control.**
- **Do not shoot at sounds or movements.**
- **Shoot at a whole target.**
- **See the “WHOLE THING.”**
- **Before you shoot, know what is beyond your target. Is there a house, road, or person behind our target?**
- **If you become lost in the woods, a worldwide signal for help is, safely firing three shots, three seconds apart. If someone hears you, they will answer by firing three shots. When your signal is answered, stay where you are and fire three more shots. Wait ten minutes and fire three more. Do not panic. You will be found.**

Note: This signal is effective if used after dusk. It will not be recognized if used during daylight hours.

Before we leave, let's take a minute to review the Code of the Daisy BB Rifleman.

Code of the Daisy BB Rifleman

- Always keep the muzzle pointed in a safe direction.
- Always keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.
- Treat every gun as if it were loaded.
- Only load or cock a gun when you are shooting.
- Check your target and beyond your target.
- Shooters and those observing a shooter should wear shooting glasses and stand behind the shooter.
- Never climb or jump with a loaded gun.
- Avoid Ricochet. Never shoot at a flat hard surface or at the surface of water.
- Keep the muzzle clear of obstruction.
- Guns not in use should always be on safety, unloaded and stored separately from ammunition.
- Respect other people's property.

That's it for tonight. Next class will be:

Date _____ Time _____

Place _____

Next class, we will learn:

Which eye is called our dominant eye.

The correct way to shoulder a gun.

How to aim a gun.

Section 1

Gun Safety / Marksmanship

Lesson 3

Dominant Eye, Sighting and Marksmanship Techniques

Lesson 3 Goals

- To discover dominant eye effect on shooting.
- To eliminate dominant eye problems.
- To teach correct shouldering of the sporting rifle.
- To teach correct sight alignment and sight picture.

Lesson 3 Outline

Dominant Eye Exercise – 10 minutes

Shouldering Exercise – 15 minutes

Breath Control, Trigger Squeeze, Follow-Through – 15 minutes

Sighting and Aiming – 15 minutes

Lesson 3 Materials and Equipment

Model 499 Charts

Errors in Sight Picture Chart

Sighting Chart

Instructions Sheets – Sighting Chart

All of the Model 499 BB Guns

Enough Shooting Glasses for Every Student and Observer

Lesson 3 Personnel Needed

One Instructor – Three Assistants

Note to Instructor

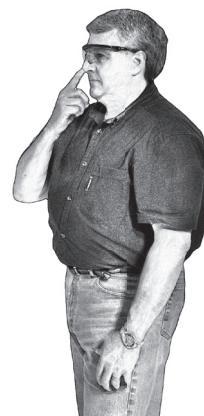
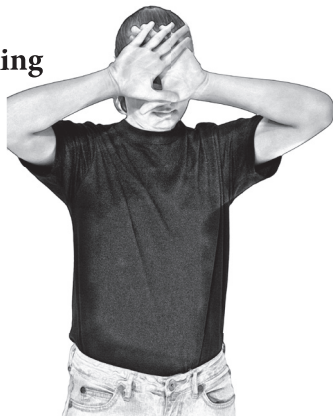
(Instructor notes, throughout the lessons, will be enclosed in parentheses)

INSTRUCTOR: (Read the sentences that are **in bold face** to your class.)

Each of us is either right-handed or left-handed depending on which hand we use most frequently to do daily tasks. In the same way, each of use has one eye which we use to focus directly on an object. That eye is known as our dominant eye. To shoot effectively, we must know which is our dominant or master eye. If you have a right dominant eye you should shoot from the right shoulder, and if you have a left dominant eye you should shoot from the left shoulder. There is a simple exercise we can do that lets us determine which is our dominant eye. (Note: Have one partner in each pair do this exercise and then have the second partner repeat it.)

- **Pick a partner and, standing ten to fifteen feet apart, face each other.**
- **Extend your arms to full length.**
- **With both eyes open, form a tight circle with your hands through which you can see your partner's nose.**
- **Making sure you continue looking at your partner's nose, bring your hands back to your face.**

- When your hands touch your face, you will be looking through the circle at your partner's nose with your dominant eye.



Eliminating Dominant Eye Problems

(If at all possible, have the students shoot from the same shoulder as their dominant eye. If it is impossible to change shoulders, they must always shoot with the master eye covered. A piece of tape on the shooting glasses covering the dominant eye will work. Shooting with the dominant eye covered will cause the shooter to shoot to the side of the dominant eye. Sight alignment corrections must then be made in order for the student to receive any type of success.)

Shouldering

(Have the class stand.)

The second most important thing to learn about is how to shoulder the gun correctly. (Note: Reverse these instructions for your students who shoot from their left shoulder.) (Go through the following exercise.)

The first thing you have to know is where the gun fits in your shoulder. Let's all do this together.

Right shoulder shooters: Bend your right arm at the elbow, touch the center of your chest with your right hand, raise your elbow so it is even with your shoulder. With your left hand (right arm still raised) find the pocket in your right shoulder. The pocket is located between the shoulder muscle and the collar bone. Press hard on this pocket, remember where it is.

If you are a left shoulder shooter, bend your left arm at the elbow and touch the center of your chest with your left hand. With your right hand, left arm still raised, find the pocket in your left shoulder.

Good! Now let's do that again.

Arm bent, touching the chest. Raise elbow.

With your other hand, find that pocket.

(Break your class into as many groups as you have guns. If you have four guns, you will have four groups. In each group, have each youngster go through the following shoulder exercise.)



Shouldering Exercise

Shooters take the gun in your left hand (in your right hand for left shoulder shooters). Grip the gun at the forearm.

Raise your right elbow.

Now, with your right hand place the butt of the gun in your shoulder pocket.

With your right hand, place your hand on the pistol grip, and KEEP YOUR FINGER OFF THE TRIGGER.

Keep the gun pointed up in the air. Place your cheek very gently on the stock.

Keep the gun pointed up.

With both eyes, look at the front sight. Keep your cheek on the stock, gun pointed up in the air, finger off the trigger and left hand on forearm.

Move your left foot forward, about one foot, and slightly shift your weight to your left foot.

Now keep looking at the front sight. Move the gun down to shoulder level, keeping the gun to your shoulder.

(Have each student repeat the exercise. Speed things up with these short commands.)

1. Gun in the left hand.

2. Raise the right elbow.

3. Put the gun in your shoulder pocket.

4. Right hand on pistol grip, finger off the trigger.

5. Face gently on the stock.

6. Both eyes on the front sight. Keep the muzzle pointed up.

7. Look at the front sight, left foot forward, weight on the left foot.

8. Keep eyes on the sight, muzzle up, gun in the shoulder pocket. Now move the gun to shoulder level, eyes on sight.

That's great! You all look like experienced safe shooters.

Firing a Shot

The five most important things to remember in firing a shot are:

Proper sight alignment

Proper sight picture

Breath control

Trigger squeeze

Follow through

BREATH AND TRIGGER SQUEEZE CONTROL

Up until now, we have not talked about the importance of breathing or trigger control. As we indicated earlier, trigger squeeze is very important in shooting a good group. By the same token, breathing is very important. For correct breathing, take a larger than normal breath, then let half of that breath out. While holding remaining breath, sight and squeeze the trigger. The reason you do not breathe while shooting from the prone position is the fact that the expansion of your chest will cause you to rise in your shooting position.

(Have your youngsters practice taking a larger than normal breath, exhaling half of that breath and holding the remaining half until they have fired the shot.)

Just as important as breath control is trigger control. The trigger itself should be squeezed using the first joint of the first finger. This trigger squeeze is a steady pull on the trigger, straight back toward the eye of the shooter. If the trigger is jerked or squeezed quickly, the shot will hit to the right of the bullseye.



Follow Through

From the moment the trigger sets the shot in motion a certain amount of time is required for the projectile to be free of the barrel. Even though the time span is very short, any movement of the gun during this time will affect the accuracy of the shot on the target.

Sighting

(Have the class seated facing the instructor.)

Now that we know how to hold the gun and we know which eye is our dominant eye, the next thing to learn is how to sight the gun. We must learn correct sighting in order to shoot safely and accurately hit the target at which you are shooting.

(Turn to your Model 499 Nomenclature Chart. Point out the rear sight and front sight. Mention that the front sight is inside a hood or tube. The rear sight is called a peep sight. This is because there is a very small peep hole to look through the rear sight.)



Different guns feature different types of front and rear sights based on the purpose of the gun. Knowing how to align the various types of sights is important in order to be a good marksman with different guns.

Many rifles utilize a rear notch sight with a front post or blade sight. These are commonly referred to as “iron sights” or “open sights”. When shooting with open sights, the bullseye is placed directly on top of the front post sight which is centered in and level with the top of the rear notch sight.

Some guns will have a rear peep sight with a front post sight. Some front sight kits will have interchangeable front post or aperture sights. A proper sight picture using these sights requires positioning the bullseye on top of the front post with the top of the post in the center of the peep sight.

On guns used in match competition, such as the guns we’ll be shooting, the most common sight combination is a rear peep sight with a front aperture sight. An Aperture is simply a small hole in the center of a disc. The size of the hole can vary to accommodate various targets and shooter preferences.

In a proper sight picture using this sighting system, the front aperture is centered in the rear peep sight and the bullseye should be centered in the front aperture. As a rule of thumb, the front aperture sight should appear to be about one and one half times the diameter of the bullseye when centered.

Sighting Chart

Figure 1

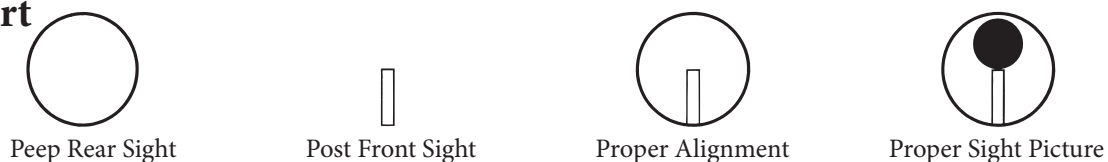


Figure 2

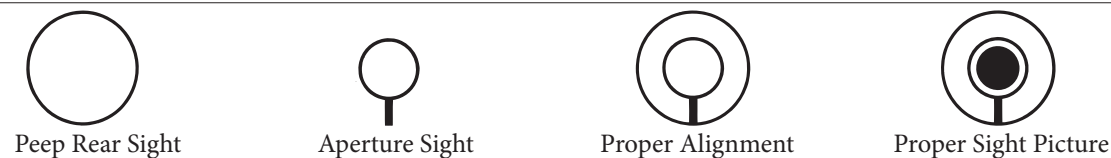


Figure 3



Section 1

Gun Safety / Marksmanship

Lesson 4

Dominant Eye, Sighting and Marksmanship Techniques

In this lesson, students will take their first shots. You will review sighting, shouldering, breath control and trigger squeeze. You'll have them shoot from a supported position, and learn the correct prone position.

Lesson 4 Goals

- To organize your class into safe working teams.
- To review gun shouldering and sight picture.
- To teach the correct prone position.
- To have each student fire from the prone position.

Lesson 4 Outline

Class organization – 15 minutes

Review shouldering – 10 minutes

Review sight picture – 5 minutes

Teach the prone position – 5 minutes

Live firing – 25 minutes

Lesson 4 Materials and Equipment

For this lesson, you will need mats available for the students to lie on and you will need to set up a range (See page 32 for instruction on range layout). If you do not have shooting mats available, you can probably pick up remnants from a local carpet store at a minimal cost.

All of your BB guns

Mats for prone shooting

BBs and targets

Target boxes

Tape (clear/satin cellophane, 5 rolls)

Shooting Position Chart

Sighting Chart

Enough Shooting Glasses for Every Student and Observer

Note: Set up the range before the class begins.

Lesson 4 Personnel Needed

One Instructor – Three Assistants

Note to Instructor

(Instructor notes, throughout the lessons, will be enclosed in parentheses.)

INSTRUCTOR: (Read the sentences that are **in bold face** to your class.)

Class Organization

(It is important that each student in your class be involved. In order to give each person something to do, you must organize your class into separate teams. The simplest organization is a two-person team. Each team will need one gun, one pad of targets, and BBs distributed by the coaches. Take two students in front of the class and explain each person's position and job. Then arrange your entire class in this manner.)

We're going to break-up our class into two-person teams. Person No. 1 is the shooter. His job is to shoot at the target. Person No. 2 is the loader or coach. For the right shoulder shooter, he will be on the right side of the shooter. (Opposite for the left shoulder shooter.) The loader's job is to cock and load the gun, hand it to the shooter for each shot and check to make sure the muzzle is pointed in a safe direction at all times. After a shot is fired, the loader or coach will call out the hit using the numbers of a clock. For example, if a shooter hits here (Hold up a target and point to a position at 3 o'clock on the target.) You would call 3 o'clock for a hit here. (Explain by example, using other points on the target as they relate to the numbers of a clock.) The spotter will also count the number of shots that have been fired.

(Go back and explain each person's job again. Ask if there are any questions. Now arrange the entire class in their groups. Make sure each group is on the firing line. The ideal situation is to have one gun per each group, but many times this is impossible. Have as many firing points as you have guns.)

Gun Cocking Procedure

Let's talk about how we cock this Daisy AVANTI Champion BB gun:

- **Put the safety in the "ON" position.**
- **Muzzle up and down range.**
- **Foot secures butt of gun on the floor.**
- **Pull cocking lever up until it clicks.**
- **Place lever back into lever grip.**
- **Load a BB in the gun.**

Passing the Gun from the Loader to the Shooter

I'm going to ask the loaders to grip the forearm of the gun with their left hand, then pass the gun to the shooter with the muzzle always pointed down range. The shooter should take the gun with their right hand, gripping the pistol grip of the rifle.

Group Position While Shooting

After taking a shot, the shooter will hand the gun back to the loader.

The loader will cock the gun then load a BB and hand it back to the shooter.

The loader will locate the hits on the target and call where each BB has hit. The loader or coach will use the numbers of a clock to locate the BB hit areas.

For example: 7 ring at 5 o'clock

Students not firing will be the safety watch-dogs. Your job is to watch the shooting and note any safety infractions by the groups on the firing line.

(With your groups ready to go, have each shooter practice shouldering while standing. Use the following commands:)

Shooters, take the gun in your left hand.

Move your left foot forward. Weight on your left foot.

Lift the elbow up.

Place the butt of the gun in your shoulder pocket.

Right hand on the pistol grip. Finger off the trigger.

Keep the gun up. With both eyes open look at the front sight. Touch your cheek gently to the stock.

Move the gun down to the shooting position.

Now, let's rotate each team. This is how we rotate.

The shooter hands the gun to the loader.

The loader moves to the shooter's position.

The shooter moves into the loader's position.

Now, new shooters, repeat the shouldering exercise and rotation until each person has done the exercise. (When one group finishes, move a new group onto the firing line and repeat rotation and shouldering until each person in the class has done the shouldering exercise.)

Prone Position

The prone position is the first of the four competitive shooting positions we will learn. Prone means lying down. We will shoot while lying on our bellies. (Have a coach demonstrate while you use the Shooting Position Chart to explain the prone position.)

Bent Leg Prone Position

(Use Shooting Position Chart and have an assistant demonstrate the bent leg prone position while you explain the following points.)

In the Bent Leg Prone Position, the body lies at an angle of about 5 to 10 degrees with the line of aim. The spine is straight.

The left leg is relaxed, drawn-up slightly.

The left foot should be straight back or bent to the right.

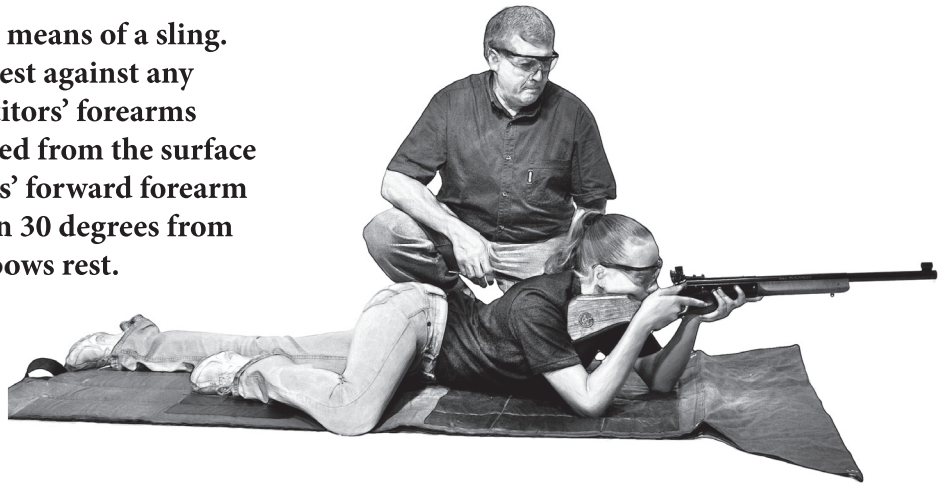
The left heel does not touch the ground.

The right leg angles away from the spine with the knee bent and the body rolled on the left side.

The left elbow is beneath and slightly to the outside of the rifle.

Competitors may lie on the bare surface of the firing point or they may use a mat. The body will be extended on the firing point with the head toward the target. The BB gun will be supported by both hands and one shoulder only. The cheek may be placed against the rifle stock in the sighting position.

The BB gun may be held by the means of a sling.
The BB gun may not touch or rest against any other points or object. Competitors' forearms must be clearly and visibly raised from the surface of the firing point. Competitors' forward forearm may not form an angle less than 30 degrees from the horizontal on which the elbows rest.



Shooting

Now, let's have all groups on the firing line. Groups not firing get into position on the ready line.

Shooters get into the prone position (Have coaches check the prone position and make corrections.)

Loaders—pay attention. It is your job to cock and load the gun and hand it to the shooter. First, put the safety "ON". Then, with the butt on the floor and the muzzle pointed down range, pull the cocking lever up until it clicks, place lever back into the lever grips, load a BB. Hand the gun to the shooter with the muzzle pointed down range. The shooter is now ready to fire on command.

Loaders—Watch the target. Call out where the shooter has hit. Use the numbers on the clock to call the shots. Loaders cock and load the guns. Hand the guns to the shooters.

Shooters, align your sight, fire when ready.

(For each shot, repeat the commands for the loader and shooter. Allow each person to fire three shots.)

When you have fired three shots, ground your gun. Place it on the mat with lever in a half cocked position and with the safety "ON".

(When all guns are grounded, give the command: "**Cease Fire**".)

Shooters, get a new target. Go forward and change targets.

(When all shooters have changed targets, give the commands:

"Rotate"

"Shooter to Loader"

"Loader to Shooter".)

(When the group has fired three shots from prone, tell each student to keep his target and bring the target next week.)

The next class will meet:

Date _____ **Time** _____

Place _____

Section 1

Gun Safety / Marksmanship

Lesson 5

Sight Adjustment, Target Scoring and Range Rules

In this lesson you will cover sight adjustment, targets and scoring, and range rules.

Lesson 5 Goals

- To fire for shot group.
- To teach sight adjustment.
- To teach corrective marksmanship.

Lesson 5 Outline

Prone Positions – 10 minutes

Review of Targets – 10 minutes

Range Firing – 30 minutes

Sight Adjustment – 10 minutes

Lesson 5 Personnel Needed

One Instructor – Three Assistants

Lesson 5 Materials and Equipment Needed

Since you will be making adjustments to the rear sight, you will need small screwdrivers with a flat head and pliers. Be certain you have enough copies of the “Errors in Sight Picture” chart for each class member.

All of your BB guns

Mats for prone shooting

BBs and targets

Target boxes

Tape (clear/satin cellophane, 5 rolls)

Shooting Position Chart

Sighting Chart

Sight Adjustment Chart

Enough Shooting Glasses for Every Student and Observer

Note to Instructor

(Instructor notes, throughout the lessons, will be enclosed in parentheses.)

INSTRUCTOR: (Read the sentences that are **in bold face** to your class.)

(Note: Range should be set up before class begins. Have sight adjustment chart posted. Have your class get into their groups of two. Each student should practice the prone position.)

Last week you shot three times at a target. I told you to bring those targets here tonight. Get your targets and let's take a look at them. If your sight picture was correct, you should have your three shots close together. How many people have all three shots together?

(Note those students that do not. These students do not have a correct sight picture and need extra help. Assign one of your coaches to help these students.)

Those who have all shots together, pay attention. Your shots are what we call a grouping. If you have a group of hits on the target and they are not in the center of the bullseye, you will have to adjust your sight.

The rule for sight adjustment is this:

Move the rear sight in the same direction you want the BB to move on the target.

- **If you want the BB to hit further to the right, move the rear sight to the right.**
- **If you want the BB to hit further to the left, move the rear sight to the left**
- **If you want the BB to hit higher on the target, move the rear sight up.**
- **If you want the BB to hit lower on the target, move the rear sight down.**

The purpose of moving your sights is to have all your shots hitting in the center of the bullseye. You want to move your sights in the direction of the bullseye.

Grouping

Anyone who has all of his shots grouped together has a correct sight picture. If the person's position and movements are consistent, he may only need to adjust his rear sight if he is not hitting in the 10 ring.

Range Firing

(Put your class into their two man firing groups. Have each person fire three shots from the prone position. Rotate each shooter after each has fired three shots. Change each group after they have all fired three shots. After each person in the class has fired three shots, begin again with your two man groups and have each student fire three more shots. Continue to use your range commands. Continue to rotate each shooter after they have fired three times. Rotate your two man teams after each team member has fired three times. Fire until each student has fired six shots from the prone position.)

Next week we will have a test. This test will be 30 true and false questions. The test will cover everything we have learned so far.

Optional

From the results of your test and your shooting score, we will select (5, 10 or 15) students to be on our BB team. This team will represent us in the State BB Gun Match.

I want you all to study your Code of the Daisy Rifleman. If you know this code you will have little trouble scoring high on the test.

That's all for tonight.

The next class will meet:

Date_____ Time_____

Place_____

REFER TO LESSON 7

(Note: In Lesson 7 demonstrations will be given by students on topics covered up to this point. Select the students in advance to put on the demonstrations, practicing at least twice before parents' night.)

(Note: Certificates will have to be made out in advance of Lesson 7 for presentation to the students. At this time, contact Daisy Outdoor Products to purchase 5-Meter Air Rifleman Patch or the wallet cards. These patches and cards can be presented to your students. Carefully review Lesson 6 and 7 for details of the parents' night presentation.)