

CAPTAN HI POWER SHOOTING CLUB

THE RIFLES

SERVICE AND MATCH RIFLES

NRA Service Rifle: As-Issued U.S. Rifle, Caliber .30 M1 Garand, Caliber 7.62mm M14, Caliber 5.56mm M16

CMP Service Rifle: As-Issued U.S. Rifle, Caliber .30 M1 Garand, Caliber 7.62mm M14, Caliber 5.56mm M16, Caliber .30 M1903 Springfield, Caliber .30 M1917 Enfield, Caliber .30 M1941 Johnson and U.S. Carbine caliber .30 M1.

From the NRA High Power Rifle Competition Rules

Equipment Rifle: Rifles to be used in High Power Rifle competition must be equipped with metallic sights (Some long range, 1000-yard matches allow the use of "any sights"), should be capable of holding at least 5 rounds of ammunition and should be adapted to rapid reloading. Tournament programs often group competitions into two divisions, **Service Rifle and Match Rifle**. The rifles currently defined as "Service Rifles" include the M1, M14, M16 and their commercial equivalents. Winchester and Remington have made their Model 70 and Model 40X rifles in "match" versions and custom gunsmiths have made up match rifles on many military and commercial actions. 1903 and 1903-A3 Springfield, 1917 Enfield's and pre-war Winchester Model 70 sporters in .30-06 are all equipped with clip slots for rapid reloading. The most suitable rear sights are aperture or "peep" with reliable, repeatable 1/2 minute (or finer) adjustments. Front sights should be of either the post or aperture type.

From the CMP Garand Competitions

Shooters may use any "as-issued" U. S. service rifle including the M1 Garand, M1903 Springfield, M1917 Enfield, M1941 Johnson or .30 Cal. M1 Carbine. Rifles must have standard stocks and be equipped with military-type web or leather slings. Re-barreling with barrels of "as-issued" dimensions is permitted, but "NM" parts or glass bedding is not permitted.

As-Issued U.S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1 Garand; Caliber .30, M1903 Springfield; Caliber .30, M1917 Enfield; Caliber .30, M1941 Johnson; and U.S. Carbine, Caliber .30 M1.

(a) These firearms shall be as-issued by the U.S. Armed Forces or a commercially manufactured rifle of the same type and caliber, having not less than a 4.5lb trigger pull, with standard stock and leather or web sling. Rifles in the "as-issued" class must conform to the weight and dimensions of the standard issue service rifle, and only U.S. Government issue parts or non-U. S. Government or commercial parts of the exact same weight and dimensions may be used. Rifles may be accurized only by the careful assembly of standard parts. "NM" parts may not be used in

the rifle.

(b) Re-barreling with a barrel of “as-issued” dimensions is permitted. No other modification or alteration of the “as-issued” rifle such as glass bedding, the use of synthetic or laminated stocks is permitted.

(c) No rifles chambered for the 7.62mm NATO (.308) cartridge may be used.



The M1 Garand Rifle adopted in 1936 is best known for its role as the United States Armed Forces main battle rifle during World War Two and Korea. The M1 also saw service in Vietnam, especially during the early years. The M1 Garand is a full-blown combat rifle with maximum range of 3,200 meters and maximum effective range of 400 meters.



M1A1 or M14, basically a product improved M1 Garand, performed well as an infantry rifle. The M14 had an effective range of 500 yards (460m). The M14 used a standard NATO 7.62mm cartridge in a 20-round magazine. The M14 was the standard Army infantry rifle, until replaced by the mass fielding of the M16 5.56mm rifle in 1966-1967. The M14 Rifle is the direct descendant of the classic M1 Garand. It served troops during the Korean Conflict and can still be found in the hands of some Special Forces Operatives, most notably, the United States Navy Seals.



The M16A2 5.56mm rifle is a lightweight, air-cooled, gas-operated, magazine-fed, shoulder- or hip-fired weapon designed for either automatic fire (3-round bursts) or semiautomatic fire (single shot) through the use of a selector lever. The weapon has a fully adjustable rear sight. The bottom of the trigger guard opens to provide access to the trigger while wearing winter mittens. The upper receiver/barrel assembly has a fully adjustable rear sight and a compensator which helps keep the muzzle down during firing. The steel bolt group and barrel extension are designed with locking lugs which lock the bolt group to the barrel extension allowing the rifle to have a lightweight aluminum receiver.



1903,...The M1903 Springfield was the standard U.S. issue during WW1 and early WWII. The M1903/A3 was the Mid-WWII production version of the rifle. Both models earned the reputation as durable and extremely accurate firearms.



When the United States prepared for WWI, there were shortages of the m1903 Springfield. The '03 manufacturing was not able to keep up with U.S. demand for armaments. The U.S. companies of Remington, Winchester, and the Remington-Eddystone Arsenal, had just

completed contracts for m1914 Enfield's, for England and were able to retool the existing manufacturing facilities to produce the m1914 in 30-06. Thus, the m1917 was born.

The U.S. modified Enfield Rifle was used to equip more American infantrymen than were armed with the standard, well-proven U.S. Model 1903. The breech loading, bolt-action rifle used a 5-round clip. Some 2,200,000 of these very sturdy, highly accurate, and very heavy rifles were produced for the U.S. government at a cost of less than \$30.00 each.



The M1941 Johnson is a very rare firearm designed prior to WWII by a Marine Corps Captain. The quick-change barrel and a ten-round magazine that can be reloaded during firing are but two of the many unique M1941 Johnson innovations. The M1941 Johnson was used by the Marine Raiders and the Para-Marines at the beginning of World War II and served as their main semi-auto rifle until adoption of the M1 Garand in late 1942.



The M1 Carbine was originally developed as a replacement for the M1911 & 1911 A1 Service Pistol. However, because of its high rate of fire, light weight, versatility and reliability it became very popular and effective as a first rate "line" weapon. The M1 Carbine saw action in WWII, Korea and Vietnam.

Match Rifle: [Bill Rodolph Gun AR15](#); [Tubb T2K](#)



Bill Rodolph's rifle is built on a short action, Winchester Model 70. It has an Anschutz trigger, Krieger barrel and at present is chambered in 22BR. It is pillar bedded in a copy of an Anschutz 1813 Supermatch stock. The cheekpiece and butt are adjustable and the hardware was made by Bill and the rifle was completely gunsmithed by Bill Rodolph. It is reloaded in rapid fire matches from the top with a stripper clip.



The AR15 is a match rifle built on an AR15 platform. It has the aperture sights, free float tube with handstop and an adjustable buttplate. These can be made in various configurations, this is just a modest example to show what can be done. It is probably chambered in 223 Remington. Rifles similar to this can be built on an AR10 platform as well and chambered in calibers suitable for that action, i.e. 308, 243, 264 Rem., 708, 22-250, etc.



The T2000C, referred to by shooters as the Tubb T2K, is designed by David Tubb, built by McBros (a division of McMillan) and sold by Creedmore Sports. It is a bolt action rifle with many custom features and can be had in a number of calibers including 6XC which is a cartridge designed by David. It has a detachable box magazine, similar to an M14 magazine, dual cocking cams on the bolt and the stock is fully adjustable. This would probably be considered the cutting edge in a bolt action match rifle.