

In aiming, the eye is the central sensory organ; normally the 'dominant' right eye, which as such forms the first element in the line of sight. In recognising this, the importance of the left eye for an optimal aiming sequence is often overlooked. The 'other' is covered up as a rule, or even screwed shut, in spite of which it can help significantly in tasks like mounting the rifle, loading, correcting body sway and observing the wind-flags.

In our role as specialists in sight technology, it goes without saying that we therefore also pay attention to your left eye. Our blinders are proportioned so as to set light and field of vision free. This keeps your awareness of space intact, as well as providing equalised brightness.

Many things come together in front of and around the eye, when shooters are on aim. The lens of the shooting glasses has to sit exactly in front of the eyeball, so that the line of sight passes exactly through the centre; only in this position will the intended refraction be achieved. The distance to the pupil must also remain constant, as the acuity will only be perfect at a suitable distance from the cornea.

The visor keeps out distracting light from above, and a transparent strip provides a moderate screening which cuts out a double-image of the target.

The variable iris-disc with filters that can be dicked in and out, takes care of contrast and clarity in the sight-picture. This mechanical wonder unites several complexities under a single roof, and should be simple to operate and reliable in function.



The iris is fitted to a rearsight which permits vertical and horizontal adjustments of the line of sight in micrometer steps. The accuracy of this instrument is just as important as the consistency with which smallbore and air rifle shooters make their adjustments.

However much one praises the technical instrumentation, it doesn't do to forget that it is the eye itself which is finally responsible for the quality of the aiming sequence. Together with the brain, it sorts out from the information about light and shade, those data which it needs to decide whether to hold or to accelerate the trigger finger. Aiming is and remains a performance which depends on your sensory apparatus. We simply offer you a few pieces of equipment which improve the sharpness and clarity a little bit...



The bits and bobs that an advanced shooter uses to help with the aiming sequence, quickly build up to an impressive arsenal. Glasses, rearsight, iris, filters and blinders at the one hand; and at the muzzle end, tunnel, foresight and instrumentation to regulate canting make up the second station, via which the sight then goes to the target. Here, varying brightness and contrast await.

The quintessence of a successful aim is to be found in the clever selection and coupling of these elements. Ideally, the result is a clear, easily-percieved sight-picture which makes light work for the athlete in the task of finding the right moment (and the centre) in which to make and execute decisions.

Unfortunately, this ideal situation is only seldom realised. Even very good and consistent shooters have to permanently put up with little deficiencies in their recognition processes. The picture may appear too bright, too dark, unsharp or misshapen, and sometimes the perception changes from one moment to the next.



**The Golden Rule** for the competitor is therefore to accept the given situation at the moment. If you have done all you can to give yourself the clearest possible picture, then you have to put up with the remaining interference.

**A second basic virtue** is to rest your eyes regularly. Never look too long down the sights, and rest your eyes during the pauses.

**The right choice, careful montage, painstaking cleanliness and intelligent adjustment** are trumps when it comes to the elements of the sights themselves. A thorough check before each shoot avoids unpleasant surprises.

Aiming is in no small measure a matter of learning and experience. The efficiency of your perceptions grows with every training session, the skill in using iris and foresight with every competition. Some shooters manage continuously accurate aiming sequences, although their eyes do not see particularly sharply.

Older shooters continue to make excellent scores, although their eyesight is on the decline. This is what can happen when one uses a little strength wisely and well-distributed.