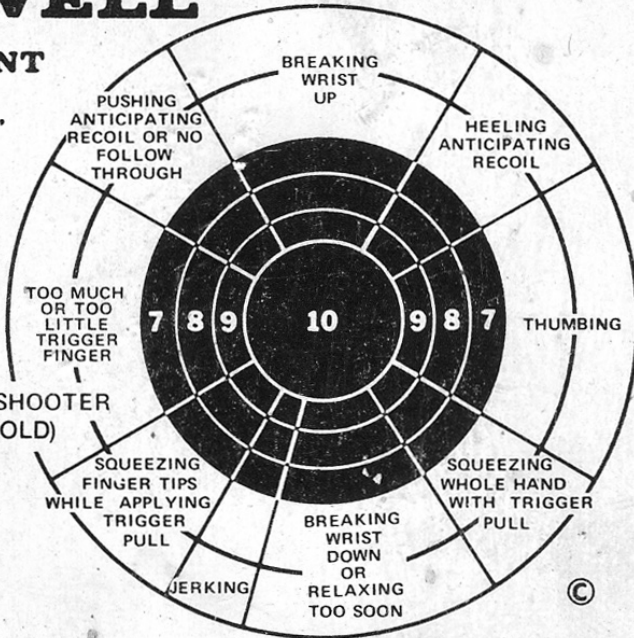


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GUIDE**

**RIGHT HANDED SHOOTER  
(ONE HAND HOLD)**



**SHOOTING  
RANGES  
SINCE  
1926**

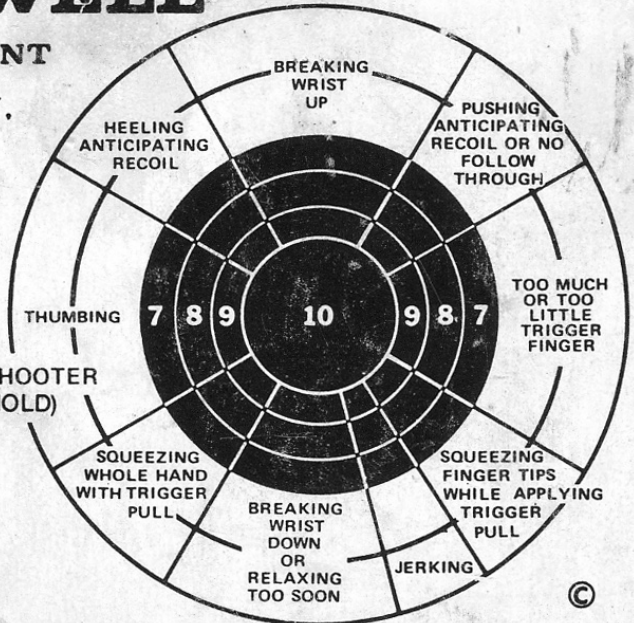
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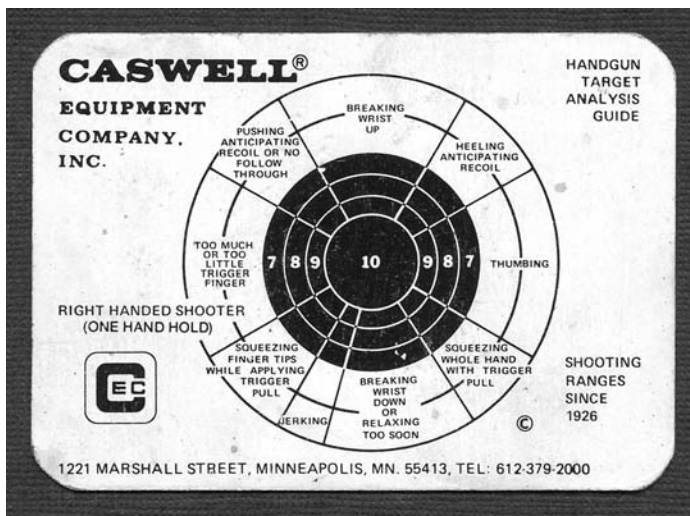
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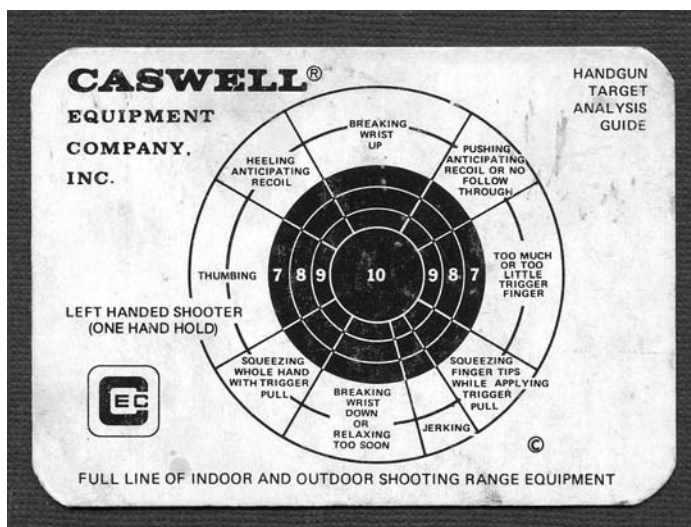
**LEFT HANDED SHOOTER  
(ONE HAND HOLD)**



FULL LINE OF INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SHOOTING RANGE EQUIPMENT



Right-handed hold



Left-handed hold

Here are some personal observations about these charts:

These guides do work, even as applied to a two-handed shooting grip. If you have the time and patience, shoot a few groups to see if your habits/problems are consistent before attempting to make a diagnosis – chasing an inconsistent problem can be an exercise in futility. Sometimes, it may be enough to simply study the analysis diagram, allow your subconscious to internalize it, and go back to focusing on the classic steps of the shooting process:

**1. Sight alignment** – pay attention to how the tops and sides of the front and rear sight are lined up. Consider them as a fixed relationship that can move anywhere in space.

**2. Sight picture** – place that cemented relationship of the front and rear sight on the target as you need it, whether your technique calls for aiming at the center of the target, below the target, towards the target, etc.

**3. Trigger control** – press the trigger straight back towards you. Maintaining the fixed relationship of the front and rear sights is your MAIN priority. The SECONDARY priority is keeping the sights aligned on the target (everybody wobbles – get over it and just break the shot within the time constraints).

**4. Follow through** – maintain your focus and hold until the firing cycle is completed. Maintain the alignment of the sights and the straight press of the trigger until AFTER the gun has recoiled, cycled, and come back to rest. SEE the sights lift, SEE the gun come back down. Here is when most accuracy problems occur, particularly the ones cited on this target analysis guide.

Personal experience has indicated that the obvious key to good groups is executing these steps the same way EACH time, not perfect one time, and bad the next. The more consistent your technique, the more effective the analysis guide will become. Above all, be patient, and be aware of all your sensory inputs.