



WHERE EXCITEMENT STARTS

THE WORLD OF INTERNATIONAL PRACTICAL SHOOTING CONFEDERATION (IPSC)

GECO IPSC TEAM SHOOTER PATRICK KUMMER, GERMANY

“I have a very specific method of selecting ammunition for practice and competitions: I shoot a lot of hand-loaded ammunition in practice, but in competitions I only use GECO ammunition because of its softer shooting characteristics and high functional reliability.”

GECO IPSC TEAM SHOOTER SASCHA BACK, GERMANY

“GECO was a sponsor and supplier of match ammunition at the second IPSC World Championship for Dynamic Rifle Shooting, and provided the **Target FMJ** .223 Rem. in 55 Grains. That helped me a lot in terms of my travel arrangements and how many pieces of luggage I would have to bring with me. I was also very familiar with the shells, so I didn't have to worry about their reliability and accuracy.”

GECO IPSC TEAM SHOOTER LUIS EHRHARDT, GERMANY

“It was one of my first major competitions and admittedly, as an aspiring junior marksman, I had a lot of respect for all the big names who had gathered at the shooting range. I really had butterflies and was nervous before the match. In the preparation zone, I loaded the single-stack 1911 magazines of my STI match pistol in 9 mm Luger with the GECO 124 Grains **HEXAGON** cartridges, which deliver absolute top precision from my firearm.”

GECO IPSC TEAM SHOOTER GYÖRGY BATKI, HUNGARY

“I shoot 300 practice rounds every day. I have used GECO ammunition for 20 years. I shoot primarily the .40 S&W FMJ with 180 and 200 Grains, the 9 mm Luger FMJ with 124 Grains, the Target FMJ in .223 Rem. with 55 Grains and the GECO rimfire semi-auto in .22 Long Rifle with 40 Grains. In total, I almost certainly shoot well over 100,000 rounds each year.”

GECO IPSC TEAM SHOOTER CSABA SZÁSZI, HUNGARY

“The most emotional moments in my career as a sports shooter, which I always remember fondly, include taking part in European and World Championships, where I had the honour to represent my country and the GECO brand.”



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4 LETTERS THAT STAND FOR ACTION

It is not just because of the four-letter abbreviation that the well established German ammunition brand **GECO** and the comparatively young world umbrella organisation “**International Practical Shooting Confederation**” (**IPSC**) are well matched. After all, the innovative **GECO** brand offers a broad portfolio of cartridges for pistols & revolvers, rifles, shotguns, all of which are painstakingly tailored to the special requirements of dynamic **IPSC** sport shooting.

Learn more about the fascinating, thrilling world full of nail-biting contests for percentages and fractions of seconds!

THE BIRTH OF PRACTICAL PISTOL SHOOTING

The early pioneers, first and foremost Lt. Col. John Dean “Jeff” Cooper (10/05/1920–25/09/2006) and his men from the US Marines like Jack Weaver, Ray Chapman, Thell Reed, Eldon Carl, John Plahn and Bruce Nelson, would never have dreamed that their style of “practical shooting”, which they developed and propagated in a small, tight-knit group in North America, would conquer the whole world and now would be practised assiduously by over 200,000 active shooters in 108 nations from Andorra to Zimbabwe.

But let’s start at the beginning: Lieutenant Colonel Jeff Cooper and his friend, Marine Corps Officer Howie Taft, took the first steps to develop practical pistol shooting in Quantico, Virginia, after the Second World War and the American involvement in the Korean conflict. Cooper, who studied and taught history in Bear Valley, California, after his military career, organised the first competitions there in 1957, which rightly considered the birth of practical shooting. Participants in these early competitions usually competed with the Colt Single Action Army Revolver from 1873. The competitions were classic man-on-man matches with quick draws and instinctive shooting from the hip.



Among the earliest enthusiasts was a young Los Angeles County Deputy Sheriff named Jack Weaver, who was astonished at the high miss rate with the large-calibre handguns in one-handed shooting over relatively short ranges. He was determined to find a way of achieving reliable accuracy even over longer distances, while maintaining maximum recoil/muzzle flip control in rapid bursts of fire. His efforts culminated in the introduction of a two-handed shooting position at eye level with the shooting hand extended and the supporting arm bent, which eventually went down in history as the “Weaver

Stance”. But this is considered very outdated according to modern insight, and most of today’s top-level IPSC shooters practice a pure form or modified variants of the “Isosceles Stance”, a two-handed shooting position in which both arms are held straight. Several clubs from southern California came together in 1961 to form the Southwest Combat Pistol League (SCPL) and organise regular competitions, making it the oldest organised association in the practical shooting world.



STILL MAKING NOISE, 50 YEARS LATER!

The world umbrella organisation was established in May 1976 in Columbia, Missouri, during the International Combat Pistol Conference. There were 40 founding members from all over the world, among them Ken Hackathorn, Ray Chapman, Dick Thomas and Raul Walters.

But the association and its members split into rival camps during the early years of its existence.

While the majority of shooters were mainly interested in competitions, rankings, trophies and prizes, Jeff Cooper had other things in mind. He continuously analysed the varying shooting techniques, stagetactics and equipment in order to check their suitability for realistic combat scenarios.

Ray Chapman, crowned world champion at the first IPSC World Shoot 1975 in Switzerland was the patron of IPSC shooting, and his followers/students at the Ray Chapman Academy of Practical Shooting in Columbia, Missouri, were dubbed “Gamesmen”. By contrast, the hard liner Jeff Cooper and his followers at the Gunsite shooting academy in Paulden, Arizona, were given the nickname “martial artists”. The curriculum at the Gunsite Ranch mainly consisted of combat techniques for military personnel, police officers, security staff and civilians concerned with self-defence. Over the following years, however, athletes such as US legends Rob Leatham and Brian Enos not only triumphed at competitions due to their dedication to training, modern concepts and

meticulous upgrading of firearms and competition equipment, but also steered the IPSC association structure and organisation in the direction of sport shooting. The supporters of highly realistic combat shooting increasingly surrendered their former dominance, which, among other things, led to the establishment of the International Defensive Pistol Association (IDPA) in 1996. But (often astonishingly ignorant) critics from the political world and popular media took the mere establishment of this association as apparent proof that modern IPSC shooting is a supremacist, technicised, high-performance sport that has nothing in common with anti-terror training or urban warfare.



ACCURACY POWER SPEED

Let's now take a look at the principles of modern, dynamic sport shooting, which were originally developed in the United States and have been officially represented and organised by the Association of German Sport Shooters 1975 (BDS) since 1990. The Latin motto **“Diligentia, Vis, Celeritas” (accuracy, power and speed)** reflects the great demands upon an IPSC shooter. Apart from the other “action” sports shooting competitions like the Bianchi Cup, the Steel Challenge and Cowboy Action Shooting (also the moderate variant at PPC/1500), IPSC is the only form of sport shooting in which the weapon is drawn from the holster ready to fire on the start signal.

Security is of course the top priority, **as contestants progress through the stage carrying a locked and loaded firearm under time pressure.** In Germany, this means that potential entrants must complete a theoretical and practical safety and rules test (SuRT) in order to be allowed to take part in the sport. Each competitor is also accompanied through the stage by a Range Officer (R.O.) who gives the starting signal, ensures safe firearm

handling and monitors any infringements of the rules. They are also among the officials responsible for recording the scores. Incidentally, the competition judges are organised within their own training and education association (International Range Officers Association; IROA), whereby the German range officers are also active in the German Range Officer Institute (GROI).

But back to the crux of the matter: What is IPSC shooting? Broadly speaking, shooters wait for a starting signal – usually a beep or a stopwatch/shot counter (timer) – and are then asked to perform a known task. The objective is to shoot at multiple targets as quickly as possible in order to score the highest number of points. Clean hits are weighted higher than the speed of shooting, and accuracy improves automatically based on continuous training and competition experience. Lightning fast shooting that misses looks spectacular but yields no points! Scoring is calculated by dividing the hits made by the time elapsed from the start signal until the last shot.

POINTS ÷ TIME = HIT FACTOR

The result dividing the hits by time yields what is known as the “hit factor”, which is the shooter’s score for the specific task (COF; Course of Fire or Stage). The higher the hit factor, the better the result. The shooter with the highest hit factor is awarded 100 percent of the available points for this exercise. All other shooters receive a percentage of points that is equivalent to their hit factor relative to the score achieved by the best shooter. Targets mainly consist of the “IPSC Target”, a cardboard disc in standard or miniature size.

The targets are divided into “A” (Alpha), “C” (Charlie) and “D” (Delta) hit zones and are assigned different point values, depending on the calibre power used by the shooter. “A” hits in the centre are always awarded the full 5 points, while hits in the peripheral “C” and “D” zones receive 4/3 points and 2 points/1 point, depending on the power level of the ammunition according to “Major Factor” or “Minor Factor” scoring. The major or minor factor used for scoring is calculated based on the ammunition’s bullet weight and velocity and is determined by the following formula:

$$\text{BULLET WEIGHT (IN GRAINS)} \times \text{BULLET VELOCITY (IN FEET PER SECOND)} \div 1,000 = \text{FACTOR}$$

One Grain (gr) = 0.0648 Grams

One Gram = 15.432 Grains

One foot per second (fps) = 0.3048 metres per second (m/s)

One m/s = 3.281 fps.

During a competition, the range officers collect eight match cartridges from each contestant.

One cartridge is then taken to pieces at a suitable a test shooting range and the bullet is weighed on a scale.

A measuring device is used to test the velocity of three additional cartridges in order to assign them to the minor or major performance groups.

The minor/major factors in the various fire-arm divisions will be explained in more detail later on.

FIERY FREESTYLE

Nowadays, major competitions feature a balanced mix of short courses with a maximum of 12 rounds, medium courses with a maximum of 24 rounds and long courses with a maximum of 32 rounds. Besides the standard IPSC cardboard targets in standard and miniature sizes – which are also cut/halved as pendulum and barrel targets for use in static and moving set-ups – shooters also aim at differently sized steel cap targets (IPSC Classic Poppers with a height of 85 cm and IPSC Mini Poppers with a height of 56 cm) and round steel pates (with a diameter of 20 cm or 30 cm) or square steel plates (in 15x15 cm or 30x30 cm).

Two shots are usually discharged at each cardboard target, although one should be enough to topple steel discs and contestants are always allowed to take an additional shot if they think they have missed or would like to improve a poor hit. What makes IPSC sport shooting so gripping is that the matches always feature new, varied and demanding stages. Competition exercises are never repetitive, which prevents any emergence of boring routine.

What's more, a "freestyle" spirit pervades IPSC sport shooting, so contestants can pick from several potential ways to complete a stage, depending on their personal marksmanship skills.

In other words: competitors can climb up the ranking with some brains and ingenious stage planning, proving that IPSC is also a "dynamic mental exercise". Experienced, top-level shooters can already analyse the stage

perfectly after a short inspection ("walk through") with the group of shooters ("squad") a few moments before the "hot" start. They know exactly where they will adopt shooting position and how they must align their bodies with the target, where they will switch magazines and which targets are particularly tricky. These ones require their complete concentration to discharge a clean shot/ check the sight picture.

SPEED ≠ WITCHCRAFT

Here are some pointers to help laypersons understand what it takes for IPSC shooters to perform well: In the standard IPSC exercise named “El Presidente”, three targets are suspended next to each other at the same height, and the shooter must decorate each one of them with two hits, change the magazine and then put another two hits into the discs. This means 12 shots in total and one magazine change for a perfect score of 60 points.

Eric Grauffel from France, currently one of the best IPSC shooters on the planet and seven-time IPSC Handgun World Champion, completed this exercise with a perfect score in just 3.48 seconds, shooting from a distance of 10 metres with his Open Division pistol!

ADDICTIVE POTENTIAL

You can find out more about the current international IPSC sporting rules for handguns, carbines, rifles and shotguns on the official IPSC website <https://www.ipsc.org>

All match commands are issued in English, as IPSC shooting is an international sport. But don't be put off: they are easy and quick to memorise. IPSC shooters are a communicative bunch who enjoy talking shop, so you should just visit a competition and be inquisitive enough to ask questions. You will be surprised how fast you will make contacts and astonished at how much you will learn!

Be careful, though: IPSC sport shooting is highly addictive and might even become a constant obsession that will remain with you for your whole life.

AMMUNITION FOR MATCH WINNERS

GECO is the official ammunition supplier of many past and future major IPSC events such as European and World Championships.

GECO is committed to the world of dynamic sport shooting far beyond its portfolio of specialised ammunition.

Besides its organisation of – and committed participation in – many events, the company also provides five top-level IPSC shooters from various European countries with generous support. In addition, GECO provides the name for the prestigious

IPSC Level III competition, the GECO Masters in Germany.



IPSC HANDGUN –

PISTOLS & REVOLVERS

The range of GECO handgun cartridges has been continuously expanded and consistently tailored to meet the needs of shooters. A diverse portfolio of cartridges is now available for static and dynamic shooting, hunting and self-defence. With 13 calibres and 10 different types of bullets, GECO's range of handgun cartridges can always provide you with the perfect product, whatever the scenario.

IPSC shooters benefit from an extensive selection of excellent GECO handgun and small calibre ammunition. They are ideally suited to a variety of IPSC disciplines. Besides offering perfect value for money!

SELECTING THE FIREARM

THE WORLD OF IPSC SPORT SHOOTING WITH HANDGUNS IS CURRENTLY DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING FIREARM CLASSES:

OPEN DIVISION

This is the Formula 1 division featuring particularly expensive, high-powered competition pistols with single action triggers, extra-long 170 mm magazines and capacities of up to 28 cartridges, reflex sights and compensator systems. There are no restrictions in regard to trigger pull, provided that safety and reliable firearm functions are guaranteed at all times. The major power factor is at least 160, the minor power factor at least 125.

The minimum ratings for bullet calibre, case length and bullet weight are 9 mm, 19 mm and 120 Grains, so the typical calibres tend to be 9mm Luger (9x19), 9x21 IMI, .38 Super Auto, .38 Super Comp, .38 Super Rimless or 9x23 Winchester.



OPEN DIVISION

STANDARD DIVISION

This division predominantly features single action pistols in .40 Smith & Wesson calibre with double-stack magazine, 5"/127 mm barrel and mechanical sights, which must fit empty into a case measuring 225 mm in length x 150 mm in height x 45 mm in width with the magazine inserted, cocked and locked. But the past has shown that titles are also up for grabs with the moderate shooting properties of the minor calibre 9 mm Luger. There are no restrictions on trigger pull in this division, either.

The major power factor is at least 170, the minor power factor at least 125 points. With a view to the major score and its positive impact on the number of points, the lowest possible calibre is 10 mm (.40), which is why .40 S&W shells are considered the gold standard.



STANDARD DIVISION

CLASSIC DIVISION

“Back to the roots!”: this IPSC handgun division is home to the classic **Colt Government of 1911-A1** in all its current diversity of makes/models with **single-stack magazine, a 5”/127 mm barrel and mechanical sights**. Designed by John M. Browning, the classic was the preferred tool even in the earliest days of IPSC’s history. There are no restrictions in regard to trigger pull.

The major power factor is at least 170, the minor power factor at least 125 points. With a view to the major score and its positive impact on the number of points, the lowest possible calibre is 10 mm (.40), which is why shooters pick 9 mm Luger, .40 S&W or .45 ACP rounds. The case size rules outlined above for the Standard Division also apply to Classic Division pistols.



● CLASSIC DIVISION

PRODUCTION DIVISION

The division with the most participants is dominated by typical 9 mm Luger service pistols à la **Beretta 92 FS, CZ 75, Glock G17, Heckler & Koch SFP-9, SIG Sauer P226 or Walther PPQ with mechanical sights**. Here as well, though, specialised materials are becoming increasingly advanced so that, for instance, a heavy all-steel match pistol featuring plenty of extras – e.g. as the CZ Shadow 2, SIG Sauer X-Five Allround, Phoenix Redback, Tanfoglio Stock III Xtreme or Walther Q5 Steel Frame – have stepped firmly beyond the realms of a simple “duty pistol”.

The otherwise standard classification according to major/minor calibre and corresponding rating does not apply in this case, so only a minor power factor of 125 is used. It is achieved with commercially available 9 mm Luger factory ammunition shot from typical barrel lengths. The rules prescribe a minimum trigger pull of 1,360 Grams (3 lbs) and a barrel length of no more than 5”/127 mm. Incidentally, the trigger pull was just recently reduced from 2,270 Grams (5 lbs) to 1,360 Grams (3 lbs) according to international regulations. This took place during the trial introduction of the new production optics and production optics light firearms divisions.

Only 15 rounds can be loaded, irrespective of the actual magazine capacity. Minor modifications are permitted. All approved firearms are entered in the continuously updated IPSC Production Division List ([visit: www.ipsc.org](http://www.ipsc.org)).



● PRODUCTION DIVISION

PRODUCTION OPTICS LIGHT DIVISION

The further breakdown into Production Optics and Production Optics Light is to ensure equal opportunities for contestants. After all, a heavy all-steel pistol such as the CZ Shadow 2 has a high dead weight and therefore lower recoil and muzzle flip and is hence far easier to control when firing than a light polymer frame pistol such as a Glock G17. The only difference between the two Optics Divisions is the weight limit on the Light division, which dictates that the firearm must not weigh more than 1,000 Grams with reflex sight and empty magazine. This gun division is therefore aimed primarily at fans of polymer pistols.

Here are the production metrics in this case, also: Calibre 9mm Luger, 5"/127 mm barrel length, minimum trigger pull 1,360 Grams.



PRODUCTION OPTICS DIVISION

The two new pistol divisions of Production Optics and Production Optics Light were introduced – initially on a trial basis until the end of 2021 – at the 42nd IPSC General Assembly in September 2018 to reflect current trends and preferences in the world of firearms. But it is reasonable to assume that at least the Production Optics Division will be included in the rulebooks on a permanent basis.

German Championships in these new firearm divisions were held in 2018 (only Production Optics), 2019 and 2020. Approved pistols entered in the IPSC Production Division List are used in Production Optics, although only with the increasingly popular miniature red dot sights on the rear top of the breechblock and not mechanical sights.

The mini red dot sight (MRDS) can be mounted either using an adapter for the factory sights port, factory interfaces – as featured on the Glock M.O.S. models and the Optical Ready (OR) versions of the CZ Shadow 2 or Walther Q5 Steel Frame – or, as stated in the most recent rule changes, also by milling a matching window notch into the slide.

Typical production metrics: Calibre 9mm Luger, 5"/127 mm barrel length, minimum trigger pull 1,360 Grams.



● PRODUCTION OPTICS LIGHT DIVISION



● PRODUCTION OPTICS DIVISION

REVOLVER DIVISION

The starting field in the Revolver Division is less crowded by comparison, although it is truly amazing how quickly the shooters manage to reload their revolvers with clips or speed loaders. The IPSC Revolver Division is the undisputed home to the richly traditional US manufacturer Smith & Wesson, as their revolvers promise great value for money, have a good factory-fitted double-action trigger and there are countless retrofit/tuning as well as equipment/accessory parts to choose from, especially for this make. Major: 170; Minor: 125 factor points.

Revolvers in the 9 mm Luger and .45 ACP pistol calibres are also popular in this division, as they can be supplied very quickly with fresh rounds using half or full-moon metal clips. Only mechanical sights are permitted, and there are no restrictions on cylinder capacity.



● REVOLVER DIVISION



.22 L.R.

THE VARIETY OF RIMFIRE

MINI RIFLE OPEN DIVISION (SMALL-CALIBRE SEMI-AUTO RIFLES WITH OPTICAL SIGHTS)

Like in the handgun division, there are also Mini Rifle divisions for small-calibre long guns shooting .22 Long Rifle rimfire rounds. The rifles in the open divisions can be equipped with optics, compensators and bipods.

MINI RIFLE STANDARD DIVISION (SMALL-CALIBRE SEMI-AUTO RIFLES WITH MECHANICAL SIGHTS)

Contestants in this division compete for points using iron sights. The maximum magazine capacity in the mini-rifle disciplines is also 10 rounds.

SMALL CALIBRE OPEN DIVISION

IPSC sport shooting with small-calibre pistols for the rimfire cartridge .22 Long Rifle is also becoming increasingly popular, as the low-recoil weapons with manageable ammunition costs are ideal for practice and for training young shooters (based on national firearm legislation). The purebred small-calibre pistols or their large-calibre siblings with mounted small-calibre conversion kit and reflex sights must have a minimum trigger pull of 908 Grams. Magazine capacities of up to ten rounds are permitted. As ammunition, .22 long rifle ammo in the standard or faster HV (high velocity) versions are allowed.

SMALL CALIBRE STANDARD DIVISION

The same rules apply in the Standard Division for firearms with mechanical sights. In addition, the maximum weapon weight is 1,400 Grams and the line of sight must not exceed 220 mm.



STANDARD RIMFIRE PISTOL DIVISION



PISTOL CALIBER CARBINE

What is still called IPSC Rifle 1500 Joule in Germany is now known internationally as the Pistol Caliber Carbine (PCC) Division and is becoming increasingly important. Top-level competitors mainly use 9 mm Luger carbine ammunition with blowback on an AR-15 basis. German manufacturers like HERA Arms, Oberland Arms or Schmeisser have suitable models in their portfolios. But American vendors are also heavily involved in this market sector, of course. These products include highly specialised match firearms like the carbines by the US manufacturer Quarter Circle Ten. The rules require a minor ammunition power factor of 125, a 9 mm minimum bullet weight of 115 Grains and a maximum velocity of 500 m/s. A world championship in IPSC shooting with pistol calibre rifles (PCC; Pistol Caliber Carbine) was originally to be held in 2021 at the famous shooting range at Frank Garcia's Universal Shooting Academy in Frostproof (Florida, USA). But the event was called off due to the corona pandemic and has been postponed to an unspecified date in 2022.

PISTOL WITH SHOULDER STOCK AND OPTICAL SIGHTS



Although the world governing body assigns these two firearm classes to the rifle divisions, they are primarily welcome additions for IPSC production pistol shooters who fit their 9x19 duty pistols into a modern chassis to shoot them from the shoulder like a long gun. CAA Roni, FAB Defense KPOS or HERA Arms Triarii are among the names given to this kind of carbine retrofit systems with polymer or lightweight metal housings and shoulder stock. 150 factor points are mandatory for the minor score. Optics, compensators, gas discharge ports and bipods are all permitted in the Open Division.

PISTOL WITH SHOULDER STOCK AND MECHANICAL SIGHTS

This division features the same firearms with open sights, although features such as compensators, gas discharge ports and bipods are prohibited. Only firearms with original slide and receiver are permitted in the two disciplines of pistols with shoulder stock and optical/mechanical sights. The barrel must not be shorter than 4" (102 mm) or longer than 6" (152 mm). Conversion kits by the firms Mech Tech, Wilson, Stenger and Norlite are banned in all disciplines with shoulder stock. They are classed as long guns and are therefore assigned to the IPSC Rifle 1500 Joules, i.e. the Pistol Caliber Carbine (PCC) Division.

Item No.	Calibre	Type	Bullet Weight Type / g	Barrel length mm	Velocity (m/sec)			Energy (Joules)			Sighting Distance	POI in cm with scope 5 cm above bore axis			
					V ₀	V ₅₀	V ₁₀₀	E ₀	E ₅₀	E ₁₀₀		25 m	50 m	75 m	100 m
213 25 40	.22 L.r.	RIFLE	BR / 2.6	650	330	300	280	142	117	102	50 m	0.6	⊕	-7.4	-22.1
231 85 99	.22 L.r.	SEMI-AUTO	BR / 2.6	650	350	315	294	159	129	112	50 m	0.3	⊕	-6.5	-19.5

BALLISTIC DATA

Item No.	Calibre	Bullet	Bullet weight g/gr	Primer	Barrel length (mm)*	Velocity (m/sec)				Energy (Joules)				Ctg/ box
						V ₀	V ₁₀	V ₂₅	V ₅₀	E ₀	E ₁₀	E ₂₅	E ₅₀	
241 79 57	9 MM LUGER	FMJ-round nose DTX	7.5 / 115	Anvil	150	370	362	349	332	513	491	457	413	50
231 86 29	9 MM LUGER	FMJ- round nose	8.0 / 124	Anvil	125	360	350	337	319	518	490	454	407	50
231 82 21	9 MM LUGER	FMJ-round nose encapsulated	8.0 / 124		125	360	351	340	325	518	493	462	423	50
231 81 95	9 MM LUGER	Lead round nose copper-plated	8.0 / 124		125	360	350	337	319	518	490	454	407	50
231 77 08	9 MM LUGER	FMJ- Flat nose	10.0 / 154	Anvil	150	283	278	270	259	400	386	366	336	50
231 77 11	.38 SUPER AUTO	FMJ- round nose	8.0 / 124	Anvil	150	430	411	385	348	740	675	591	485	50
231 77 12	.40 S&W	FMJ- Flat nose	11.7 / 180	Anvil	150	310	306	301	292	562	548	530	497	50
231 77 14	.45 AUTO	FMJ- round nose	14.9 / 230	Anvil	150	260	256	250	240	503	488	466	429	50
231 77 20	.357 MAGNUM	FMJ- Flat nose	10.2 / 158	Anvil	150	395	386	374	354	796	761	713	638	50



* CIP test run



IPSC RIFLE

RIFLE SHOOTING

GECO rifle cartridges are built for the hands-on types. The .223 Rem. and .308 Win. calibres are a highly reliable choice for demanding IPSC competitions and practice. Here, the name GECO is synonymous with impressive accuracy and unbeatable quality. Compared to IPSC sport shooting with handguns, dynamic shooting with rifles and shotguns is a relatively recent development in our neck of the woods. But contestants are required to complete a more specialised safety and rules test, as these long guns are completely different in terms of their handling.

Naturally, the basic principles of IPSC shooting we have already encountered remain preserved, although the target distances are often changed (especially in IPSC rifle competitions). The stage designs also vary, for instance the IPSC shotgun competitions also feature static and clay pigeon targets.

.308 WIN. & .223 REM.

THE FOLLOWING FIREARM CLASSES ARE PERMITTED IN DYNAMIC IPSC RIFLE SHOOTING:

SEMI-AUTO (OPEN DIVISION)

The two Semi-Auto Open (with optics) and Semi-Auto Standard (with mechanical sights) divisions are the classes with the largest number of participants in dynamic rifle shooting. Self-loading rifles belonging to the AR-15 type in the low-recoil calibre .223 Remington clearly dominate the field, also because there is a huge tuning industry for the countless modular, easily convertible makes/models based on this classic by Eugene Stoner.

Calibres ranging from 5.45 mm to no more than 8 mm are permitted in all centrefire rifle classes. 320 factor points are considered “major” and 150 factor points “minor”. Match rifles in the Semi-Auto Open Division may be equipped with optics (often a combination of telescopic sights as primary optics and reflex sight as secondary optics for fast shots at close range) as well as compensators and bipods.

SEMI-AUTO (STANDARD DIVISION)


Firearms in the Semi-Auto Standard Division exclusively use mechanical sights, which places particularly high demands on the shooter, especially for long-range shots, for example at 300 metres. Compensators are also permitted to reduce muzzle instability, but their dimensions must not exceed 26 x 90 mm. The maximum magazine capacity for the IPSC rifle divisions in Germany is always 10 rounds.

MANUAL ACTION (OPEN DIVISION)

The number of entrants in the two manual action divisions is quite modest compared to their semi-auto counterparts. A rifle with a classic bolt action for the Open Division may be equipped with optics and compensator and can also be fitted with a bipod.

MANUAL ACTION (STANDARD DIVISION)

The maximum magazine capacity for rifles with bolt action and mechanical sights is just 5 cartridges. Muzzle attachments and bipods are not permitted.

NEW GECO DTX .308 Win. will also be available as a lead free  alternative in 2022 - of course in proven GECO quality.

GECO DTX
THE PERFECT TRAINING BULLET

BALLISTIC DATA

Bullet Item No.	Grams Grains	Barrel length mm BC value ¹⁾	V ²⁾ E	0 m	50 m	100 m	150 m	200 m	250 m	300 m	⊕ GEE* ³⁾	50 m	100 m	150 m	200 m	250 m	300 m	CTG/box
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.308 WIN.

TARGET FMJ	9.5	600	V[m/sec]	865	826	787	750	714	679	645	⊕ 100 m	-0.7	⊕	-3.3	-10.9	-23.3	-41.1	50
240 70 05	147	0.392	E[J]	3573	3258	2957	2686	2434	2201	1987	GEE 179 m	+1.3	+4.0	+2.7	-2.9	-13.3	-29.1	
DTX	9.7	600	V[m/sec]	830	793	756	721	687	653	621	⊕ 100 m	-0.1	⊕	-4.2	-13.1	-27.2	-47.1	50
241 36 99	150	0.423	E[J]	3343	3049	2776	2523	2288	2070	1869	GEE 167 m	+1.9	+4.0	+1.8	-5.1	-17.2	-35.0	

.308 WIN.

NEW DTX	7.0	600	V[m/sec]	934	871	811	755	701	647	596	⊕ 100 m	-0.9	⊕	-2.9	-10.0	-22.2	-40.3	50
242 64 92	108	0.254	E[J]	3053	2655	2302	1995	1720	1465	1243	GEE 185 m	1.1	4.0	3.1	-2.0	-12.2	-28.3	

.223 REM.

DTX	3.6	600	V[m/sec]	963	908	856	808	761	713	668	⊕ 100 m	-1.0	⊕	-2.3	-8.4	-18.8	-33.9	50
242 38 05	55	0.302	E[J]	1651	1468	1304	1162	1031	905	794	GEE 197 m	+1.0	+4.0	+3.7	-0.4	-8.7	-21.9	
TARGET FMJ	3.6	600	V[m/sec]	1010	948	889	832	778	726	676	⊕ 100 m	-1.1	⊕	-2.0	-7.6	-17.0	-31.3	50
231 75 61	55	0.275	E[J]	1837	1618	1423	1247	1090	949	822	GEE 198 m	+0.7	+3.7	+3.5	-0.2	-7.9	-20.3	
TARGET FMJ	4.1	600	V[m/sec]	950	903	857	813	770	728	688	⊕ 100 m	-1.0	⊕	-2.4	-8.5	-18.6	-33.4	50
231 75 62	63	0.345	E[J]	1864	1683	1516	1364	1224	1095	977	GEE 192 m	+0.9	+3.8	3.3	-0.9	-9.1	-22.1	



A man wearing a helmet, ear protection, and safety glasses is aiming a shotgun in a shooting range. The background is dark with a target visible. The text 'IPSC SHOTGUN - FLEXIBLE SHOTGUN FIRE' is overlaid in large, bold, orange letters.

IPSC SHOTGUN -

FLEXIBLE SHOTGUN FIRE

Contestants in dynamic IPSC long rifle shooting can focus on “point shots” from rifled barrels, as well as “scatter shots” using a shotgun with a smooth bore barrel. The shotgun is extremely versatile, especially in terms of compatible ammunition, as it can be fed with shotgun shells, birdshot and buckshot in various grain sizes, as well as slugs.

A quick reloading technique can help to clinch the title in competitions, especially for manual and semi-auto shotguns with tubular magazines. It is impressive to observe how quickly and fluidly the shooters pull several cartridges out of the holders with one hand and feed fresh ammunition into their shotguns while moving around the stage.

SHOTGUN (OPEN DIVISION)

As a general rule, calibre .20 and an ammunition power of 480 factor points are the minimum for IPSC shotguns. Ledged shotgun ammunition is permitted, provided it does not contravene local environmental regulations. Bismuth shot can also be used, but tungsten and steel shot are only permitted for paper targets and synthetic and frangible targets. Semi-automatic shotguns in 12/70 and 12/76 with box or tubular magazines are predominant in the Open Division and come equipped with reflex sights and compensators. They must not exceed a length of 1,320 mm. Even rotatable and/or multiple magazine tubes as well as weights and other external attachments to reduce recoil are permitted.

SHOTGUN (STANDARD DIVISION)

One of the specifications for the following two shotgun divisions, “Shotgun Standard” and “Shotgun Manual”, is that they must be mass-produced models running to at least 500 units. Semi-auto shotguns with tubular magazines, the type most commonly used in the Standard Division, must not be fitted with a muzzle attachment. There are no specifications for the bolt system in the Open, Modified and Standard Divisions, so contestants can conceivably take part with a bolt-action shotgun as well, although this would automatically place them at a disadvantage compared to shooters with self-loading models.

SHOTGUN (MODIFIED DIVISION)

This division is home to semi-automatic shotguns with (extra-long) tubular magazines (box magazines are prohibited), compensators and mechanical sights. Like the shotguns in the Open Division, they must not be longer than 1,320 mm. And while almost everything is allowed in the Open Division, here there are complex rules with detailed regulations concerning the firearm technology. Modifications or additions may be made to the elevator of the magazine tube to facilitate the loading process in “customised shotguns”. But these modifications or additions must not exceed 75 mm in length or protrude more than 32 mm in any direction from the standard frame of the shotgun.

SHOTGUN (MANUAL DIVISION)

While the Open Division is dominated by self-loading shotguns with quick-change box magazines (Molot Vepr, Franchi SPAS 15) and the Modified and Standard Division by self-loading shotguns with tubular magazines by Benelli, the Shotgun Manual Division is home to classic pump-action shotguns such as the Mossberg 500, Remington 870 or Winchester 1300. If they like, contestants can also line up with a break-barrel shotgun whose two barrels can hold no more than two shells. Other rules apply on the international stage, but national regulations restrict the magazine capacity to 10 shells in all shotgun divisions.

BALLISTIC DATA



Item No.	Type	Gauge	Shot weight in g	Shot size	V _{2.5 m}	Ctg/box
240 02 32	CC BUCK SHOT	12 / 65	27	8.0 mm	410 m/sec	25
240 02 35	DYNAMIC BIRD SHOT 29	12 / 65	29	2.75 mm	400 m/sec	25
240 02 34	DYNAMIC BIRD SHOT 31	12 / 65	31	2.9 mm	390 m/sec	25

Item No.	Type	Gauge	Shot weight in g	V _{2.5 m}	Ctg/box
231 76 25	CCS BLACK 26	12 / 67.5	26	450 m/sec	100
241 02 47	CCS RED 28	12 / 67.5	28	420 m/sec	100





PATRICK KUMMER, Deutschland

SASCHA BACK, Deutschland

LUIS ERHARDT, Deutschland

GYÖRGY BATKI, Ungarn

CSABA SZÁSZI, Ungarn

GECO IPSC

DREAMTEAM

Whether in competition or practice: GECO products are reliable companions in any situation. With its extensive portfolio, the brand supports both well-known and lesser-known sport shooters and is happy to contribute to play a part in their greatest challenges.

GECO IPSC team shooter, Germany

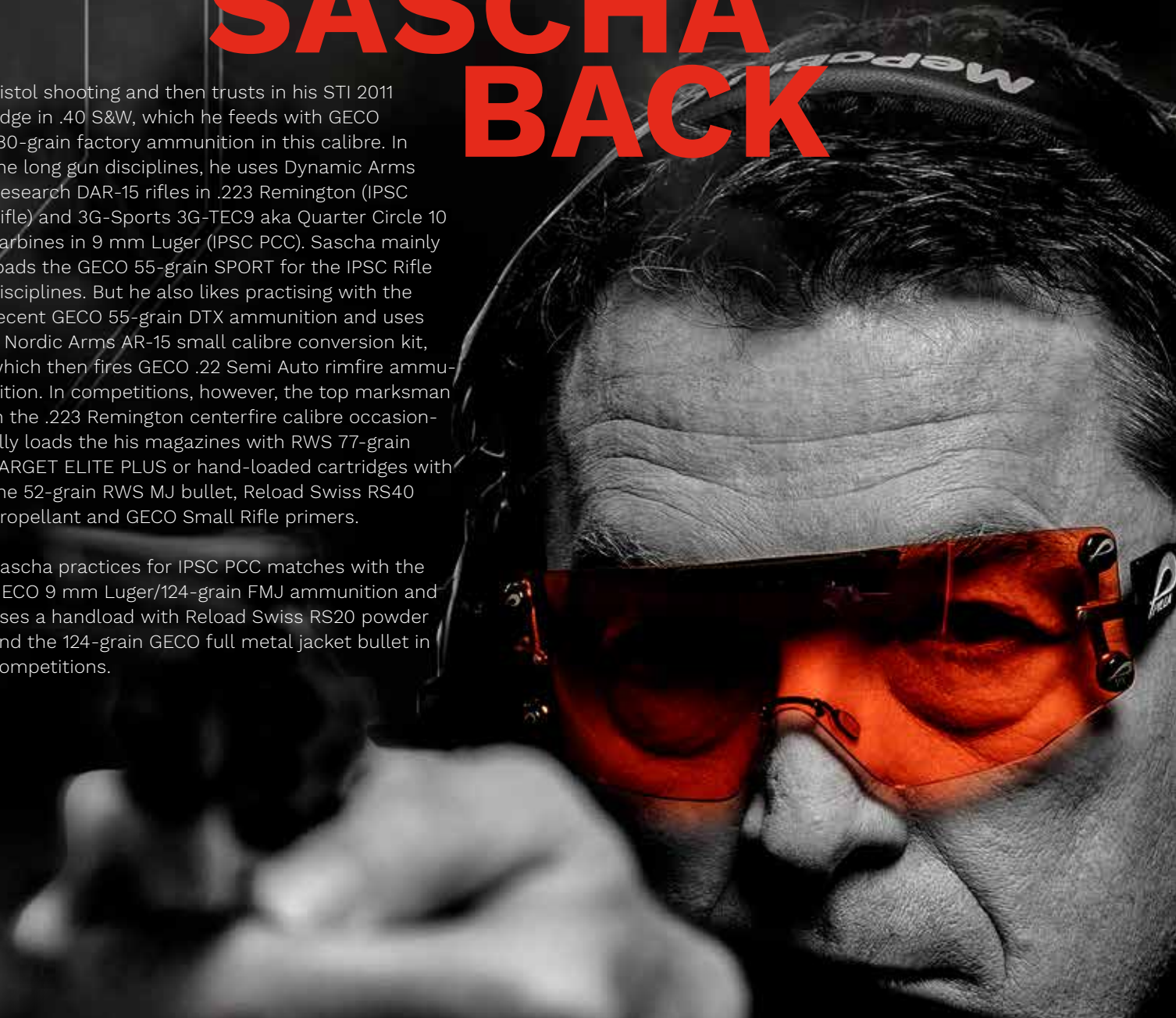
SASCHA BACK

Born in Eberbach am Neckar in June 1972, the management consultant is known far and wide for his marksmanship with a revolver. After all, the dynamic gunslinger is now a 13-time German Champion in the IPSC Revolver Division, as well as European champion and runner-up. Among the other notches in his belt are multiple fourth places in the World Championships. The likeable, consistently cheerful and courteous scion of the Baden region is a real jack of all trades in sport shooting, as he is definitely quick and accurate in the handling of long guns as well. This is demonstrated by the three German titles in the IPSC Rifle 1500J Division, aka the PCC (Pistol Caliber Challenge), and a title in dynamic rifle shooting in calibre .223 Rem. His preferred IPSC competition pistol is a Smith & Wesson revolver model 929 in 9 mm Luger with an eight-round chamber. Besides that, he also uses the S&W 586 and S&W 627 revolvers. For practice, he shoots the GECO 9 mm Luger/124 Grains FMJ ammunition from his S&W 929.

He shoots his personal hand loaded cartridges in competitions, which also include components by GECO. From time to time he also devotes himself to

pistol shooting and then trusts in his STI 2011 Edge in .40 S&W, which he feeds with GECO 180-grain factory ammunition in this calibre. In the long gun disciplines, he uses Dynamic Arms Research DAR-15 rifles in .223 Remington (IPSC Rifle) and 3G-Sports 3G-TEC9 aka Quarter Circle 10 carbines in 9 mm Luger (IPSC PCC). Sascha mainly loads the GECO 55-grain SPORT for the IPSC Rifle disciplines. But he also likes practising with the recent GECO 55-grain DTX ammunition and uses a Nordic Arms AR-15 small calibre conversion kit, which then fires GECO .22 Semi Auto rimfire ammunition. In competitions, however, the top marksman in the .223 Remington centerfire calibre occasionally loads the his magazines with RWS 77-grain TARGET ELITE PLUS or hand-loaded cartridges with the 52-grain RWS MJ bullet, Reload Swiss RS40 propellant and GECO Small Rifle primers.

Sascha practices for IPSC PCC matches with the GECO 9 mm Luger/124-grain FMJ ammunition and uses a handload with Reload Swiss RS20 powder and the 124-grain GECO full metal jacket bullet in competitions.



GYÖRGY BATKI

GECO IPSC team shooter, Hungary

Born on 7 February 1974, the police officer works as a tactics and firearms instructor at the Heves County Police Headquarters. The ambitious martial artist also took up sport shooting in 1995 while still serving as a member of a special police unit, and from 2000 onwards devoted himself especially to dynamic IPSC shooting. Aside from winning around 50 international Level III tournaments in the Standard Division, Batki's biggest achievements include his 3rd place at the 2010 IPSC European Championship and the 5th spot at the World Championship in 2011. The 13-time Hungarian champion in the IPSC Standard Division is also among the top seeds in police competitions, and Batki can be proud of his 14 titles in national competitions in Hungary.

His international accomplishments include first place at the USIP World Police Games (Hungary 2015), as well as second place (Abu Dhabi 2017) and third place (Italy 2019). The muscular athlete uses a German Sport Target Pistol (STP) 2011 by Prommersberger as his match firearm, accompanied by GECO .40 Smith & Wesson ammunition and Double Alpha Race Master holster equipment.



Thanks to his father's tenacity in dealings with firearm authorities, Luis was granted an exemption at the tender age of 13 to be able to train with small-calibre weapons. This is why the promising junior marksman was only allowed to compete in IPSC/ Action competitions abroad until after he turned 18. This did not stop him winning the Bianchi Cup European Champion in the Smallbore Open Division, as well as clinching the runner-up spot in the Junior Open. In 2019, he managed an outstanding top-ten ranking with his ninth place in the Bianchi Cup 2019 in the United States. He has also secured leading positions at many national and international IPSC Level III matches, among them 1st place in the Epiphany Match 2019, 1st place in Phantasy Fun 2018, 1st place in the Sickinger Cup 2019, 2nd place in the GECO IPSC Masters 2020, 3rd place in the GECO IPSC Masters 2019, 2nd place in the GECO IPSC Masters 2018, 4th place in the Infinity Open 2019 and 6th place in the Infinity Open 2018.

The young man prefers to shoot "Full House Race Guns" in the IPSC Open Division. Luis pocketed his first Presidents' Medal for winning a Level III match in 2016, aged just 17. Since then he has also been a member of BDS Team Open Germany and is sponsored by GECO.

At the 2019 European Championships in Serbia, he earned an excellent second place in the Open Junior category with his 2011 Race Gun in .38 Super Automatic, for which he uses hand-loaded GECO Small Pistol primers, GECO cases and GECO FMJ bullets with 124 Grains. The young talent took second and third spot in the Open Division at the German IPSC Championships in 2018 and 2019. Luis Ehrhardt can also be proud of

his trophy collection in the Bianchi Cup, a competition with four standardised exercises, changing distances and shooting positions, in which competitors must shoot at steel folding and barrel targets under time pressure. Here he uses an STI-based match pistol in the 9 mm Luger calibre, along with highly accurate GECO **HEXAGON** factory ammunition with 124 Grains.

LUIS ERHARDT

GECO IPSC team shooter, Germany

GECO IPSC team shooter, Germany

PATRICK KUMMER

Born 26/06/1985 in Nuremberg, IPSC/Action top shooter Patrick Kummer is mainly active in the private sector security industry and has now been running www.atlas-taktik.de for ten years, a legendary online shop in the world of firearms. The family appears to have inherited the IPSC gene, as his brother Steven is also an outstanding marksman.

Patrick Kummer is a versatile shooter who is a dab hand with all types of firearms, as evidenced, for example, by his title of German 3-Gun Champion 2020. This is a dynamic competition with stages for rifles, shotguns and handguns. He has won the German IPSC Championship on multiple occasions in different classes, including the Classic and Production Division.

In the Production Division, he currently shoots an extra-heavy CZ A01-LD in 9 mm Luger from the US CZ Custom Shop run by his friend Angus Hobdell, a top IPSC shooter originally from England.

His preferred gun in the Classic Division is the Model 1911 Perfect Classic in 9 mm Luger made by master gunsmith Karl Prommersberger from STP (Sport Target Pistol) in southern Germany. His 2011 Black Major in .40 Smith & Wesson is built by the same experts.

He feeds his 9 mm pistols and the 3G-Sports 3G-TEC9 – aka Quarter Circle 10 carbine in 9 mm Luger – with GECO 124-Grain FMJ ammunition for the IPSC PCC discipline. The magazines for the .40 pistol are loaded with GECO 180-Grain FMJ/flat nose ammo. He uses an STI-AR-15 semi-automatic rifle chambered in .223 Remington and GECO FMJ ammunition with 63 Grains in the 3-Gun or IPSC Rifle Open Division. Patrick relies on his Benelli M2 self-loading shotgun in 12/70 with ROTTWEIL 28-Gram SPORT or GECO 29-Gram SPORT ammunition for 3-Gun and IPSC Shotgun competitions.

CSABA SZÁSZI

GECO IPSC TEAM SHOOTER, HUNGARY

Born in Eger on 4 February 1968, the ammunition expert inhaled gunpowder smoke at a tender age, as his father was a senior officer at a military arsenal. He began with air pistols and small calibre rifles in his youth, and took part in military shooting competitions with duty pistols and machine carbines during his time as a soldier.

His active involvement in IPSC competitions began in the Standard Division in 2007. A second place at the Hungarian Championships, further podium finishes at major Central European events as well as a fifth place in the European Championship and seventh spot at the World Championship as a member of the Hungarian national squad are among his greatest accomplishments. The ammunition expert uses a German Sport Target Pistol (STP) 2011 by Prommersberger and an STI 2011 Edge as his match firearms, accompanied by GECO .40 Smith & Wesson ammunition and Amadini Ghost holster equipment.

THREE QUESTIONS FOR THE EXPERT:

WHAT DOES A TYPICAL PRACTICE DAY LOOK LIKE?

Time permitting, I practice three times a week and shoot between 200 and 250 rounds in differently structured sessions. At a rough estimate, I'd say I fire around 15,000 to 20,000 shots per year.

WHAT REALLY COUNTS WITH THE AMMUNITION?

It needs to be safe to handle, reliable, not harmful to your health, suitable for your firearm and in stock.

WHAT ADVICE WOULD YOU GIVE TO A NOVICE SHOOTER?

Be patient. Observe and analyse the top shooters directly around you. Practice diligently and frequently.



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