

shorter bolt travel distance during the cycling of the firearm and therefore slightly quicker cycle times than a long action.

(What 'types' are you referring to in your outline?)

Stocks

(Is it necessary to have a section on stocks? Do you want to describe the different types of stocks – wood, kevlar, synthetic, mannlicher? If so, please provide necessary information.) *Editor note: Karl: I would like to show various stock types – wood, Kevlar, Mannlicher, etc.*

The stock is wooden or composite (such as nylon or fiberglass) component to which a barreled action is attached to enable the shooter to hold the firearm. A properly fitted stock will help put your eye quickly in line with the sights, allow you to hold your aim steady, and will absorb a portion of recoil when a shot is fired. Most modern stocks will have a soft plastic or rubber butt plate to help absorb some of the recoil.

Today's stock choices depend upon shooter preference, and end use. One hunter may select a composite stock for durability and weather resistance, while another hunter may choose a wooden stock for the traditional look of wood. Stocks tend to be an often overlooked part of the shooting equation. Stocks should properly fit the shooter to ensure the shooter's dominant eye is perfectly aligned with the sights as the shooter mounts the firearm.

Sights

A sight is any of a variety of devices, mechanical or optical, designed to assist in aiming a firearm. There are two basic types of rifle sights: open and scopes. Both are mounted on top of the barrel.

Please click on each sight for additional information, then click the green arrow button in the control menu to continue.

Open sights

Open sights come with two parts. There is a blade, bead, or post at the muzzle end of the barrel. This is the front sight. The rear sight is a plate, ring, bar, or strip of metal on the top rear of the barrel or receiver. It will have a square, "V", or "U" notch cut in its top or in the case of peep sights a small hole. Some open rear sights are called leaf sights. These have hinges and can be raised for more accurate aiming. Open style rear sights can be moved to change where your bullet will hit the target. If you want the bullet to hit the target more right, move your rear sight to the left and vice versa. Sights may also be raised or lowered on a ramp to raise or lower bullet impact. To shoot higher you would adjust the rear sight down, and vice versa.

Scopes

Scopes, also known as telescope sights, do not use a front sight. Your aiming point is inside the scope. It is called the reticle. Most scope sights use a post, post and crosshair, crosshairs, or crosshairs with a dot as aiming points. Scopes make the image of your target and the surrounding area appear closer to you. The degree of the enlargement is called power. Power is stated as 2X for two times as large as normal, 4X for four times as large as normal, and so on. A scope mount allows the scope to be directly attached to the rifle.

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