

SIGNAGE – SMALL ARMS



Firing Point Markers: Firing points (foxhole/prone) should be marked with a sign indicating which lane they are associated with. This lane marker should be identical to the downrange lane markers.

Downrange Lane Markers: Each lane should have lane markers on both the left and right at the far end of each lane.

Range Limit Markers: Limit marker equipment is required for rifle ranges (i.e., CPQC, ARF, AFF, MRF, SFF, MPMG, ISBC, and IPBC). The limit marker equipment may require red and/or white lighting. If red lighting is required, it will be located on the sign post. If white lighting is required, it will be located so that it shines up onto the actual sign. The limit marker equipment will require the installation of one 120V, 20A, GFCI power receptacle. This receptacle may be located at the bottom of the sign post, on the white light fixture, or on the front wall of the protective berm if the berm is provided with a wall. Marker configuration, size, and electrical loads will be coordinated with the user (range operations officer) in order to determine the needs for the specific design. The limit marker equipment will be powered by a circuit originating in a nearby emplacement. For non-maneuverable ranges (ranges with fixed firing positions i.e., CPQC, ARF, MRF, etc.), under 300 meters in length, a switch will be installed in the ROC/Tower that will

allow range personnel to operate the limit marker equipment. The switch will control a 240 volt relay either located at the limit marker or if space allows, within emplacement where limit marker power originates. Control wires for relay can be installed in same trench as down range power. For non-maneuverable ranges (ranges with fixed firing positions i.e., MPMG, SFF, QTR, etc.), over 300 meters in length, there will not be control of limit markers from the ROC/Tower unless this control is integrated in the range training network. For limit marker controls for maneuverable ranges (ranges with variable firing positions i.e., IPBC, ISBC, etc...) see Signage-Large Arms. The location of the limit markers are based on target layouts, the range SDZ and any deviations required by the installation. See TC 25-8 for more details.

Emplacement Marking (Numbering). Each emplacement should be clearly numbered (on the inside wall of the emplacement), so it can be identified with the specific lane in which it is located and its distance from the firing line. All wiring--electrical or fiber optics--will be tagged (at the interface points) with the respective emplacement number.