

WEAPON AND EQUIPMENT STANDARD IFHEMA INTERNATIONAL CUP 2015





Important! For safety fencing the sportsman necessary to be in proper physical-psychical-mental condition, the protective gear per se not enough for defending the fencer's health. In all MHS fencing competition sportsmen are contesting for their own risk! The MHS is not responsible for any injury may happens during preparations and competitions! During fencing trainings the MHS presupposes proper control of official sport instructors and trainers of local clubs/societies. During trainings ans competitions fencers have to be in proper physical condition, checked periodically by sports doctors. Additionally to fence in any MHS competition the fencer have to posses proper experience in the field of historical fencing (confirmed in writing by his own sport club/society), and have to understand, accept and subscribe the competition's actual statement of responsibility.

The goal of the contents of this document is to simplify the organizational tasks of sporting events and competitions by the chartered organizations of the Hungarian Longsword Fencing Sports Federation (MHS) and (following legal registration of the MHS) its member organizations, as well as the compilation and provision of harmonized, standardized equipment descriptions. Pursuant to this goal, this document and its updated versions shall comprise an integral, mandatory annex of prevailing MHS competition rules. Without compliance with the contents, an MHS competition cannot be organized. **The actual version number must be verified in the header!**

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1. FEDER

1.1 FEDER Weapon Standard

- The Feder's crossguard can be fitted with rings *or* without rings
- Folded tip, *or* monolithic tip is necessary.
- No part of the feder is allowed to be sharp or pointed, it cannot cause injury by touching to a hand
- Maximal blade length 103 cm;
- Maximal grip length 34cm;
- Maximal crossguard length 30cm
- Weight: 1350g-1650g
- Blades must not show any deep nicks or burrs. Every blade has to pass a bending test before tournament¹.

1.2 FEDER Protective Gear Standard

- Head protection: A fencing mask with at least 350 N has to be used.
- Throat protection: A throat protection developed for historical fencing *or* an equal throat protection has to be used.
- Protection for the back of the head: A protection for the back of the head developed for historical fencing or equivalent, used under or above the mask, has to be used.
- Body protection: A Fencing jacket, *or* gambeson, *or* historical fencing jacket, *or* the equivalent has to be used. All equipment will be checked by the head of the fencing ring for safety². Additional protection parts attached on the fencing jacket are allowed as long as they do not endanger the opponent. An additional fencing chest protection needs to be used (plastic)
- Leg protection: Fencing trousers with or equal leg protection must be used. Additional protection parts attached on the fencing trousers are allowed as long as they do not endanger the opponent. If short trousers are used, the lower legs have to be covered completely by fencing socks (or equal). Knees and lower legs must be protected by additional personal stiff protective gear.
- Hand protection: Lacrosse, Hockey, Historical Fencing Gloves etc. need to be used, and will be checked before the tournament for safety³. The glove must protect the entire wrist.
- Stiff elbow protection needs to be used over *or* under the fencing jacket.
- Jock strap (cup): For male fencers a common jock strap needs to be used.

¹ There is no standard as to how much force needs to be applied. Judges will use common sense in determining if a weapon is safe or not. Should a weapon prove to be too hard, replacement Feders will be available. Yes, we are allowing all common feders used nowadays. The rule is not ot ban any company, but to protect the fencers from some unsafe homemade equipment!

² If unsure about your own euipement, send E-mail with Foto to: watis81@gmail.com, and ask! ©

³ Common sense will be used. Questions? Send E-mail with Foto to: watis81@gmail.com, and ask! ©

2. SINGLE RAPIER

2.1 SINGLE RAPIER Weapon Standard

- There are no current guidelines for a Rapiers hilt, crossguard or pommel construction.
- Either a folded tip, *or* a monolithic point, *or* the use of protective cup on the tip is necessary.
- No part of the Rapier is allowed to be sharp or pointed, it cannot cause injury by a simple touch
- Maximal blade length 127 cm from the crossguard (including the ricasso)
- Grip length: no guidelines
- Blades must not show any deep nicks or burrs. Every blade has to pass a bending test before tournament⁴.

2.2 SINGLE RAPIER Protective Gear Standard

- Head protection: A fencing mask with at least 350 N has to be used.
- Throat protection: A throat protection developed for historical fencing *or* an equal throat protection has to be used.
- Protection for the back of the head: A protection for the back of the head developed for historical fencing *or* equivalent, used under *or* above the mask, has to be used.
- Body protection: A Fencing jacket, *or* gambeson, *or* historical fencing jacket, *or* the equivalent has to be used. All equipment will be checked by the head of the fencing ring for safety⁵. Additional protection parts attached on the fencing jacket are allowed as long as they do not endanger the opponent. An additional fencing chest protection needs to be used (plastic)
- Leg protection: Fencing trousers with or equal leg protection must be used. Additional protection parts attached on the fencing trousers are allowed as long as they do not endanger the opponent. If short trousers are used, the lower legs have to be covered completely by fencing socks (or equal). Knees and lower legs must be protected by additional personal stiff protective gear.
- Hand protection: Lacrosse, Hockey, Historical Fencing Gloves etc. need to be used, and will be checked before the tournament for safety⁶. The glove must protect the entire wrist.
- Jock strap (cup): For male fencers a common jock strap needs to be used.

⁴ There is no standard as to how much force needs to be applied. Judges will use common sense in determining if a weapon is safe or not.. Yes, we are allowing all common Rapiers used nowadays. The rule is not ot ban any company, but to protect the fencers from some unsafe homemade equipment!

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