

FENCING RULES

1991 Edition

United States Fencing Association, Inc.



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FOREWORD

This American version of the international rules governing fencing competitions is translated and adapted from the 1990 French edition published by the FIE and incorporates changes made by the FIE Congresses through 1991. Unless otherwise noted here or in the *USFA Operations Manual*, these rules apply to fencing competitions in the United States.

Three appendices are included with this 1991 edition. The Fencer's Publicity Code is part of the *FIE Rules for Competitions* and as such is referenced in the Index. A list of US National Individual Fencing Champions and a Penalty Reference Chart are provided for the use of US fencers and officials.

The publication in loose-leaf format with year-dating at the bottom of each page is intended to simplify the incorporation of future changes to the rules. Dated replacement pages will be printed as necessary, along with a master list so that users of the book can ensure that it is up to date.

The USFA, Inc. (founded as the Amateur Fencers League of America in 1891) is a not-for-profit, tax-exempt organization primarily engaged in increasing participation in the sport of fencing. Membership in the USFA, in an appropriate category, is open to anyone who has an interest in fencing. The USFA is the official governing body for amateur fencing activities in the United States, and is so recognized by the United States Olympic Committee and the International Fencing Federation (FIE). Accordingly, the authority to enact, amend, and repeal the rules governing amateur fencing in the United States rests solely with the Board of Directors of the USFA. As a matter of policy, the USFA normally follows the technical rules enacted for the sport by the FIE, with occasional minor exceptions that are duly announced. The rules for fencing, as set forth in this book, therefore apply to all USFA championships and nationally-rated competitions, and, unless exceptions have been announced in advance by the appropriate authorities, apply also to all events scheduled by any Section or Division of the USFA, or held under USFA auspices.

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PREFACE

This American edition incorporates the most recent FIE rules changes, using terms commonly used in American fencing. Some changes of form have been made to increase the clarity of the text, without altering the original intent. The Table of Contents and Index have been extensively revised in an attempt to improve their usefulness.

The ongoing publication of an American version of the FIE Rules has been carried out under the auspices of the USFA Fencing Officials Commission. Our British and Canadian counterparts have been consulted regarding translations from the French text. A number of USFA members have been involved in the publication of this book. I would like to offer special thanks to Jim Leonard for his assistance with the scanned images, to Mary Frye for her help in preparing the sample DE tables, and to Rose Ost in the USFA national office for many hours spent inhaling rubber cement fumes while preparing copy for updates.

For those interested in such things: The text has been through many electronic incarnations and now exists in IBM PC format. Editing and formatting are done with Xerox Ventura Publisher 2.0 and Microsoft Word 4.0, with illustrations in AutoCAD format or scanned in TIFF format. Copy is prepared on a Hewlett Packard LaserJet II.

Ann McBain Ezzell, *Editor*
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT

Cf. (followed by a number) = see article number
f. (after a number) = and the following article
ff (after a number) = and the following articles

Please note the difference between
"327f." - Articles 327 and 328
and
"327f" - section (f) of Article 327

A single digit enclosed in parentheses refers to a note, found at the end of each part: (1).

NUMBERING OF ARTICLES

The articles are numbered without continuity from one part to the next. The number of each part of the Rules corresponds to the first digit of each article it contains.

Part I	(GENERAL RULES)	begins at Article 1.
Part II	(FOIL)	begins at Article 201.
Part III	(EPEE)	begins at Article 301.
Part IV	(SABRE)	begins at Article 401.
Part V	(ORGANIZATION)	begins at Article 501.
Part VI	(DISCIPLINARY RULES)	begins at Article 601.
Part VII	(SCORING EQUIPMENT)	begins at Article 701.

RULES FOR COMPETITIONS

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RULES FOR COMPETITIONS

Ignorance of the Rules is no excuse

PART ONE: GENERAL RULES AND RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL THREE WEAPONS

CHAPTER I - HISTORICAL NOTES

The technical rules of the *Fédération Internationale d'Escrime* were unanimously adopted by the International Congress of National Olympic Committees held in Paris in June 1914 for use in all events of the Olympic Games. They were first codified in 1914 by the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat and Monsieur Paul Anspach and issued in 1919 under the title "Rules for Competitions."

They were modified by different FIE Congresses and were revised after the 1931 Congress and again after the 1954 Congress, when they were renamed "Technical Rules." They were revised and modernized after the 1958 Congress and renamed "Rules for Competitions."

The amendments made by Congress between 1964 and 1972 were incorporated in the new updated edition published in 1972. The amendments made by Congress between 1973 and 1983 inclusive were incorporated in an updated edition published in 1983. Subsequent amendments up to and including the 1989 Congress are included in the current edition.¹

CHAPTER II - APPLICATION OF THE RULES

1. Mandatory use of the rules

1 These rules are mandatory without modification for the "official competitions of the FIE," viz.:

- the World Championships
- the fencing events at the Olympic Games
- the World Under-20 Championships
- the World Cadet Championships.

These rules must be applied at every international competition of any kind, unless exceptions are made and announced in advance.

2. Exceptions to the rules

2 These exceptions must be ratified by the national federation of the country to which the organizing committee belongs, and should be brought to the notice of those concerned when the competition is announced (Cf. 1).

(1) This American translation has also incorporated in its text amendments made by the FIE Congresses in 1990 and 1991.

CHAPTER III - GLOSSARY

IIIA - PRESIDENT

- 3 Throughout these rules the word "President" means "President of the Jury" or "Director of the Bout."

IIIB - COMPETITIONS

1. Assaults and bouts

- 4 A friendly combat between two fencers (competitors) is called an "assault." When the score is kept to determine a result it is called a "bout."

2. Match

- 5 The aggregate of the bouts fenced between the fencers of two different teams is called a "match."²

3. Competition

- 6 A competition is the aggregate of the bouts (individual competitions) or of the matches (team competitions) required to determine the winner of the event.

Competitions are distinguished by weapons; by the competitors' sex, age or occupation (military, students, etc.); and by the fact that they are for individuals or for teams.

Competitions are said to be by "direct elimination" when the competitors are eliminated as soon as they have received their first defeat (or after their second if the rules specify a repechage table). A pool, on the other hand, is the meeting of several competitors (or of all the competitors), each of whom fences all the others in order to establish their respective rankings.

4. Championship

- 7 A championship is a competition held to determine the best fencer or the best team in each weapon, for an association, for a specific region and for a specific period of time.

5. Tournament

- 8 A tournament consists of a number of competitions held at the same place, during the same period of time and for the same purpose.

(2) In international competitions fencers should be aware of the different French and English meanings of the term "match." The French use "match" as we would use "bout"; their term for an encounter between teams is "rencontre."

IIIC - EXPLANATION OF SOME TECHNICAL TERMS COMMONLY USED IN THE JUDGING OF FENCING³

1. **Fencing time**
9 Fencing time is the time required to perform one simple fencing action.

2. **Offensive and defensive actions**
10 The different offensive actions are the attack, the riposte and the counter-riposte.

– The *attack* is the initial offensive action made by extending the arm and continuously threatening the opponent's target (Cf. 233ff, 417ff).

– The *riposte* is the offensive action of the fencer who has parried the attack.

– The *counter-riposte* is the offensive action of the fencer who has parried the riposte.

The different defensive actions are the parries.

– The *parry* is the defensive action made with the weapon to prevent the attack from arriving.

Parries are simple (*direct*) when they are made in the same line as the attack.

They are circular (*counter-parries*) when they are made in the line opposing that of the attack.

- 11 The different offensive actions are:

2a. The attack or riposte

The action is *simple* when it is executed in one movement and is either

- *direct* (in the same line), or
- *indirect* (in another line).

The action is *compound* (composed) when it is executed in several movements.

2b. The riposte

The riposte is *immediate* or *delayed*, depending on what action takes place and the speed of its execution.

Examples:

1. *Simple direct ripostes:*

- *Direct riposte:* a riposte which hits the opponent without leaving the line in which the parry was made.
- *Riposte along the blade:* a riposte which hits the opponent by grazing along the blade after the parry.

2. *Simple indirect ripostes:*

- *Riposte with a disengage:* a riposte which hits the opponent in the line opposite to that in which the parry was made (by

(3) It is stressed that this chapter is not designed as a manual on fencing and that it is only included here in order to help the reader to understand the rules.

passing under the opponent's blade if the parry was in the high line, or over the blade if the parry was in the low line).

- *Riposte with a coupé*: a riposte which hits the opponent in the line opposite to that in which the parry was made (in every case, by passing the blade in front of the opponent's point).

3. *Compound ripostes*:

- *Riposte with a doublé*: a riposte which hits the opponent in the line opposite to that in which the parry was made, after making a complete circle around the opponent's blade.
- *Riposte with a one-two*: a riposte which hits the opponent in the same line in which the parry was made, after the blade has first been into the opposite line by passing under the opponent's blade.

Etc, etc.

3. **Counter-attacks**

- 12 Counter-attacks are offensive or offensive-defensive actions made during the offensive action of the opponent.

3a. **The stop hit:**

A counter-attack made on an attack.

3b. **The stop hit made with opposition (formerly called the "time-hit"):**

A counter-attack made by closing the line in which the opponent's attack will be completed (Cf. 233ff, 329ff, 418ff).

3c. **The stop hit made within a period of fencing time, i.e. "in time"**
(Cf. 236, 419f)

4. **Varieties of offensive actions**

4a. **The remise:**

- 13 A simple and immediate offensive action which follows the original attack, without withdrawing the arm, after the opponent has parried or retreated, when the latter has either released the blade without riposting or has made a riposte which is delayed, indirect or compound.

4b. **The redoublement:**

A new action, either simple or compound, against an opponent who has parried without riposting or who has merely avoided the first action by retreating or evading.

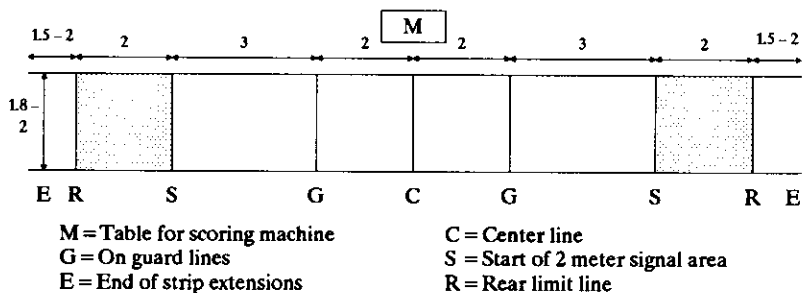
4c. **The reprise of the attack:**

A new attack executed immediately after a return to the "on guard" position.

4d. **Counter-time:**

Every action made by the attacker against a stop hit made by his opponent.

THE REGULATION STRIP FOR ALL THREE WEAPONS



For electrical weapons, the metallic strip must cover the entire length and width of the strip, including the extensions.

Note: dimensions are given in meters.

Figure I-1
Strip Diagram

CHAPTER IV - THE FIELD OF PLAY

(Cf. 201ff, 301ff, 401ff)

- 14 The field of play should have an even surface. It should neither advantage nor disadvantage either of the two adversaries, especially as regards slope and light. When announcing a tournament, the organizers must always state the nature of the field of play on which the competition will be fenced. In particular they must specify if a competition is to be held outdoors.
- 15 That portion of the field of play which is used for fencing is called the "strip." The strip may be made of earth, wood, linoleum, cork, rubber, plastic, metal, metallic mesh, or a compound with a metallic base (Cf. 201, 304, 401). The width of the strip is 1.80 to 2.00 meters; its "useful" length is 14 meters. However, the strip should in practice be extended a distance of 1.50 to 2.00 meters at each end, to enable a competitor who crosses the rear limit of the strip to retreat over a continuous and even surface. If the strip is mounted on a platform, the latter must not be higher than 0.30 meters.

CHAPTER V - THE FENCERS' EQUIPMENT
(Weapons - Equipment - Clothing)
(Cf. 205ff, 306ff, 404ff)

1. Responsibility

- 16 Fencers arm, equip and clothe themselves and fence on their own responsibility and at their own risk.

The safety measures, as well as the methods of inspection, specified in the present rules are only designed to supplement the fencers' safety, and cannot guarantee it. They cannot, therefore, whatever the manner in which they are applied, impart responsibility to the FIE, the organizers of competitions, the officials who carry out such organization, or those who may cause an accident.

2. Inspection of fencers' equipment

- 17 The fencers are responsible for their equipment (including weapons and clothing) at the moment they present themselves on the strip. The inspection measures specified by these Rules are only intended to help organizers who must apply the rules and fencers who must always respect the rules. These inspections can therefore in no way absolve from their responsibilities any fencers who break the rules. For electric sabre competitions, the organizers must provide an adequate number of sensors to allow three sensors for each strip, with two per strip held in reserve at Weapons Control. The inspection personnel must verify, before each electric sabre competition, that all the provided sensors meet the requirements set forth in Article 764. In principle, the sensors will not be inspected on the strip.

2a. Presentation of equipment for inspection

Fencers are obliged to present themselves at the Weapons Inspection Office at the time stated in the timetable of each official FIE championship, with the equipment they intend to use during the event specified. The number of articles handed to the Inspection Office for each national team is limited to 20 weapons (4 per fencer), 10 body cords (2 per fencer), 10 metallic vests (2 per fencer), and 10 masks (2 per fencer).

If material or equipment presented to the Inspection Office appears to have been assembled so as to allow the registering of touches at will or the malfunctioning of the scoring apparatus, the representative of the Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment (SEMI Commission) may, after examination of the irregular items, require a penalty against the person who submitted them.

The fencers or the team captain can only insist on the return of inspected equipment one hour before the start of the event.

Weapons, equipment and clothing presented to the Inspection Office after 5 pm on the day before each event will be refused.

Any repairs to equipment rejected during the inspection can be carried out in the repair workshop. However, repaired equipment will only be retested after the initial inspection of fencers' equipment has been completed.

2b. Organization of the Inspection Office

The FIE central office or the bout committee (or, failing them, the organizing committee), may appoint one or more special delegates charged with verifying the weapons, equipment and clothing of the fencers.

This is mandatory at official FIE competitions, where the inspection must be supervised by members of the FIE SEMI Commission (Cf. 509).

- 18 The pieces of equipment which have been thus inspected will be marked with a distinctive mark. A fencer must not, on pain of penalties specified below (Cf. 21ff), use any equipment which does not bear this inspection mark.

In addition to the measures of inspection mentioned above, the President of a bout may at any time, on his own initiative or at the request of a fencer or team captain, himself carry out such inspections, verify inspections already carried out, or even carry out or have carried out new inspections.

He will in any case, before each bout or each time a weapon is changed, verify the insulation of the conductive wires inside the guard and the pressure of the spring in electric foil and epee points.

For epee he will check the total travel and the residual travel of the tip (Cf. 732/4):

- He will check the total travel by inserting between the base of the tip and the barrel a gauge 1.50 mm thick. This gauge, provided by the organizing committee, may have a tolerance of plus or minus 0.05 mm, i.e. from 1.45 mm to 1.55 mm.
- He will check the residual travel by inserting between the base of the tip and the barrel a gauge 0.50 mm thick; with the gauge in place, the machine should not register when the tip is depressed. This gauge, provided by the organizing committee, may have a tolerance of plus or minus 0.05 mm, i.e. from 0.45 mm to 0.55 mm.

For details of the test weight required for inspection, see the description in Part VII (Cf. 719, 732).

- 19 Before the start of each pool, team match or bout by direct elimination, the President must assemble the competitors on the strip and verify that:

- for electric foil, the metallic vest conforms to the provisions of Article 216 when each competitor is standing upright, is "on guard" and is in the lunge position;
- for epee, each competitor is wearing a jacket conforming to the regulations (Cf. 315), and that the material from which the clothing is made has not too smooth a surface;

- for electric sabre, the metallic jacket conforms to the provisions of Article 424 when each competitor is standing upright, is “on guard” and is in the lunge position; and that each sabre is fitted with a sensor. Before each bout, the fencers, starting with the first called and under the supervision of the President, will each choose a sensor, which must be inserted in the connector within the guard. This sensor may not be changed during the bout without permission of the President, who may, if he deems it necessary, first consult a technician.
- for all three weapons, each fencer is wearing, under his jacket, a regulation protective plastron (Cf. 212, 315, 408).

2c. Inspection equipment and staff

- 20 In order to enable the technicians to fulfill their functions, the organizers must supply them with the necessary equipment (gauges, weights, scales, electrical apparatus, etc.) and the personnel necessary to carry out this work.

3. Nonregulation equipment (Cf. 18, 641)

- 21 In whatever circumstances, when a fencer on the strip is found to be in possession of equipment which is nonregulation or defective, this equipment will be immediately confiscated and submitted to the experts on duty for examination. The equipment in question will only be returned to the owner after the measures necessitated by this examination have been completed and, if appropriate, after the payment of any expenses for repairs. The equipment must be reinspected before it is used again.

3a. If there has been a preliminary equipment inspection

1. When a fencer appears on the strip:
 - with only one regulation weapon (Cf. 604),
 - with a weapon or body cord which does not work or which does not conform to the rules,
 - without his protective plastron, or
 - with a metallic vest which does not fully cover the valid target, the President will penalize him as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).
2. When an irregularity in the equipment is found in the course of a bout which could have been caused by conditions during the bout: (Examples:
 - metallic vest with holes where touches are registered as non-valid;
 - body cord or weapon not functioning;
 - pressure of the point spring too weak;
 - the travel in the point not regulation)
 the President will apply neither warnings nor sanctions. On the contrary, any touch made with the equipment which has become defective will be awarded.

3. If, when a fencer appears on the strip or during a bout, it is established that the equipment used by the fencer:
 - (a) does not bear the marks of the preliminary inspection, the President will:
 - annul the last touch, if any, scored by the fencer at fault; and
 - penalize him .
 - (b) does not conform to the rules on a matter which could not be checked during the preliminary inspection, the President will:
 - penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).
 - (c) has passed the preliminary inspection but presents irregularities which could have been made deliberately,
 - (d) bears preliminary inspection marks which have been imitated or transferred, or
 - (e) has been altered so as to allow the recording of touches or the malfunctioning of the apparatus at will:

In cases (c), (d), and (e), the President must immediately confiscate the equipment (weapon, body cord and if necessary the metallic vest) and have it examined by the technician appointed by the organizers. After having obtained the opinion of the expert (a member of the Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment at official FIE competitions) who has established the facts (Cf. 509), the President will apply the following sanctions, without prejudice to the application of Article 615d:

- In cases (c) and (d), the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 639 and 641 (3rd group).
- In case (e), the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 640 and 641 (4th group).

While awaiting the decision of the President, that bout will be suspended but other bouts in the pool may continue.

3b. If no preliminary inspection has taken place

In this case, only the provisions above of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 (b) and (e) of Section 3a are applicable.

On the other hand, if as a fencer appears on the strip, or during a bout, irregularities concerning the dimensions or other characteristics of his equipment are found, the President will allow him the time necessary to conform to the regulations and will penalize him as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

3c. General Provisions

The members of the Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment have the right at any time to seize a weapon, body cord, metallic vest or any item of equipment or clothing for examination.

3d. Note

In addition to the sanctions mentioned here, the rules for judging define for each weapon all the circumstances in which touches made during a bout are annulled or not annulled.

4. Specifications common to all weapons

- 22 All kinds of weapons are authorized providing that they conform to the regulations.

The weapon should be so constructed that it cannot normally injure either the user or his opponent. Any treatment of a blade so as to modify its flexibility by grinding, filing or other methods, is forbidden (Cf. 207, 308, 406).

4a. General description

- 23 All weapons are composed of the following parts:

1. A flexible steel *blade* completed at its forward extremity by a *point* and at the rear by the *tang* (the latter enclosed in the hilt when the weapon is mounted).
2. A *hilt* within which the tang of the blade is fixed by a *locking nut* or in any other way, and which enables the fencer to hold the weapon. It may be composed of one or several parts; in the latter case it is divided into a *handle* (which is normally held in the hand) and a *pommel* (rear portion of the hilt which locks the handle onto the tang).
3. A metal *guard* fixed (with the convex portion towards the front) between the blade and the hilt, serving to protect the sword hand. The guard may contain a *pad* or cushion (Cf. 26/2, 712) to reduce the effect of blows. In electrical weapons, it will also contain a *connector* to which the *body cord* can be attached.

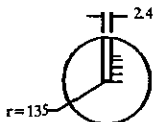
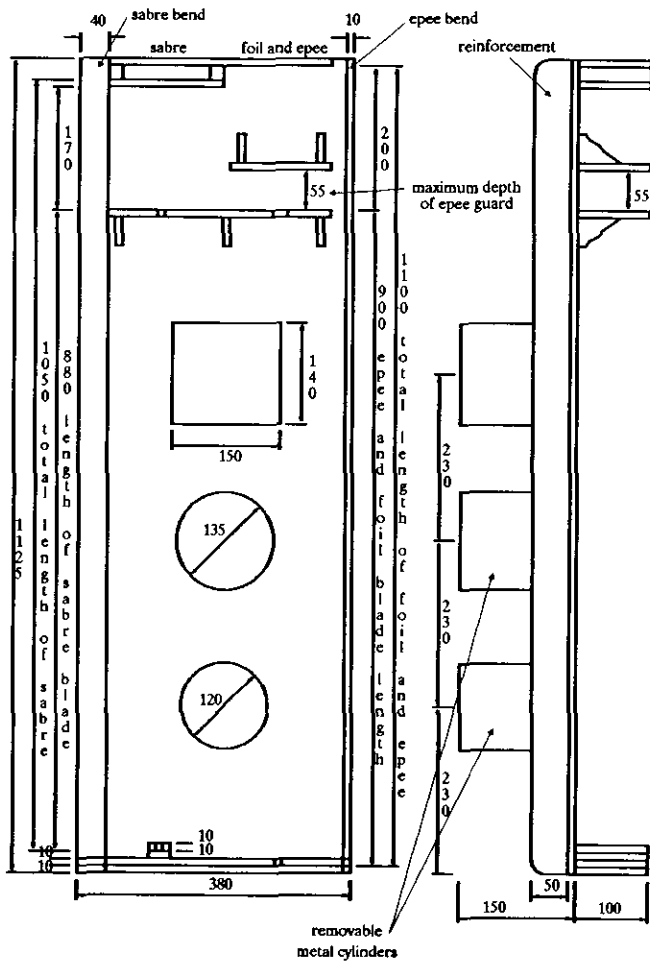
4b. Dimensions (Cf. 206ff, 307ff, 404ff)

- 24 Each weapon has its own design and measurements.

1. The length of the blade includes the point and everything which is added in front of the convex surface of the guard whether or not it is fixed to the latter.
2. The total length of the weapon and the lengths of its various parts correspond to the distances between planes drawn parallel to each other and perpendicular to the axis of the blade. These planes are situated:
 - A at the forward extremity of the weapon
 - B at the point where the blade leaves the front (convex) surface of the guard
 - C at the back of the guard
 - D between the handle and the pommel
 - E at the rear extremity of the hilt
3. The total length of the weapon is the distance between planes A and E; the length of the blade, that between A and B; the length of

WEAPON GAUGE - TOP VIEW

SIDE VIEW



GAUGE FOR VERIFICATION OF EPEE ECCENTRICITY (12/10 mm tolerance)

(all dimensions in mm)

Figure I - 2
Weapon Gauge

the hilt, that between *B* and *E*; and the depth of the guard, that between *B* and *C*.

4. The maximum total length of the weapon must be less than the greatest permissible length for the blade and the hilt added together. These latter two lengths must therefore complement each other to arrive at the total length of the weapon.
5. In order to measure either the total length of the weapon or the length of the blade, it is essential that the latter should be straight. Therefore, when measurements are being made the blade should be kept straight on a flat surface.
6. Only the pommel or the locking nut may be placed between planes *D* and *E*.

4c. The hilt

25

1. The maximum length of the hilt for foil and epee is 20 cm between planes *B* and *E*, and 18 cm between planes *B* and *D*. For sabre the maximum length of the hilt is 17 cm (refer to the diagrams in the relevant sections).
2. The hilt must be able to pass through the same gauge as the guard. It must be so made that normally it cannot injure either the fencer or his opponent.
3. All types of hilts are allowed, providing that they conform to the regulations which have been framed with a view to placing the various types of weapons on the same footing. However, orthopedic grips for epee, whether metal or not, may not be covered with leather or any material which could hide wires or switches.
4. The hilt must not include any device which assists the fencer in using it as a throwing weapon.
5. The hilt must not include any device which can increase in any way the protection afforded to the hand or wrist of the fencer by the guard; a cross bar or electrical socket which extends beyond the edge of the guard is expressly forbidden.
6. If the hilt (or glove) includes any device or attachment or has a special shape (orthopedic grip) which fixes the position of the hand on the hilt, the hilt must satisfy the following two conditions:
 - (a) It must determine and fix one position only for the hand on the hilt.
 - (b) When the hand occupies this one position on the hilt, the extremity of the thumb when completely extended must not be more than 2 cm from the inner surface of the guard.

4d. The guard (Cf. 208, 310, 407)

26

1. The convex face of the guard must have a surface which is smooth and not too bright. It must be so made that it can neither catch nor hold the opponent's point. It must not have a raised rim.
2. The padding inside the guard must have a thickness of less than 2 cm and must not be arranged in such a way as to increase the protection which the guard affords the hand.

4e. Buttons and points (Cf. 210ff, 311ff, 406ff, 719ff, 732ff)

See the chapters on each weapon and Part VII, Chapters II and III.

27

5. Equipment and clothing - general conditions

1. The equipment and clothing must provide the competitor with the maximum protection compatible with the freedom of movement necessary for fencing.
2. It may not in any way risk obstruction of or injury to the opponent, or include any buckles or openings by which the opponent's point may be caught or deflected - except accidentally. The jacket and its collar must be completely buttoned or fastened.
3. All clothing must be white.

It must be made of sufficiently robust material and be clean and in good condition.

The material from which the equipment is made must not have a surface which is smooth enough to cause the point, the button or the opponent's touch to glance off (Cf. 313, 408); the judging of touches must be facilitated as much as possible.

For official FIE competitions, fencers must wear an armband in their national colors with a minimum width of 10 cm between the shoulder and the elbow of their unarmed arm. The edges of the armband must not be white.

For official FIE competitions, the chief of each delegation must, before the start of the event, provide the bout committee with as many national armbands as he has fencers entered in all the events. If this is not done, the federation will be penalized with a fine of US \$100. The fencers are then freed from the obligation to wear an armband during their bouts.

When the bout committee has confirmed the presence of the armbands, the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

4. In all weapons, the lower edge of the jacket must overlap the knickers by at least 10 cm when the fencer is in the "on guard" position (Cf. 212, 315, 408).

For epee the fencer must wear a regulation jacket covering the whole of the trunk (Cf. 315).

The wearing of a protective plastron is mandatory for all weapons (Cf. 212, 315, 408).

Women's equipment also must include breast protectors made of metal or some other rigid material inside the jacket (Cf. 215, 315).

5. The knickers must be fastened below the knees. If a fencer wears long trousers, these must be fastened or buttoned at the ankles.

With knickers, the fencer must wear white socks. These must entirely cover the legs right up to the knickers and must be held up in such a way that they cannot fall down.

The fencer is permitted to wear socks with a 10 cm high turn-over in the colors of his national team.

6. For all weapons, the cuff of the glove must in all circumstances fully cover approximately half the forearm of the competitor's sword arm to prevent the opponent's blade from entering the sleeve of the jacket.
7. The mask must be made up with a mesh (space between the wires) of maximum 2.1 mm and from wires with a *minimum* gauge of 1.0 mm diameter before tinning (which should be effected hot, after the mesh has been shaped).
For foil, the mesh of the mask must be insulated inside and out (Cf. 218, 722/4).

The bib and other trimmings must be white.

The mesh of the mask, both at the front and at the sides, must be able to withstand, without permanent deformation, the introduction into the mesh of a conical instrument (the angle of the surface of the cone being at 4 degrees to the axis) at a pressure of 12 kilograms.

All masks will be checked at every official FIE competition and at the Olympic Games, using an instrument with a spring-loaded point (Cf. Figure I-3, Mask Punch).

A mask which does not comply with the safety requirements laid down in Article 27/7 will be rendered visibly unusable by the weapons inspection personnel or the President of the Jury in the presence of the person who presented the mask to weapons inspection or of the team captain of the fencer concerned.

However, a mask made from stainless steel mesh is permissible and need not be tinned.

CHAPTER VI - THE ASSAULT

1. Method of fencing (Cf. 16)

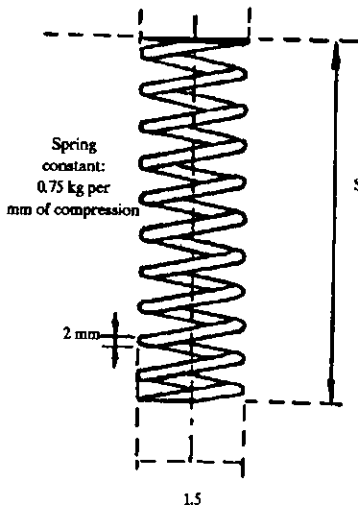
28 The competitors fence in their own ways and at their own risk and peril with the only condition being the observance of the fundamental rules of fencing.

All bouts or matches must, however, preserve the character of a courteous and honest encounter. All abnormal actions (a *flèche* ending in a collision which jostles the opponent, disorderly fencing, any fall, abnormal movements, brutal hits, touches made while falling) are strictly forbidden.

In foil, it is forbidden to place the shoulder of the non-weapon arm forward of the shoulder of the weapon arm during the course of fencing.

A fencer on the strip must keep his mask on until the President has given his decision.

For all these offences, the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).



See instructions in Article 27/7

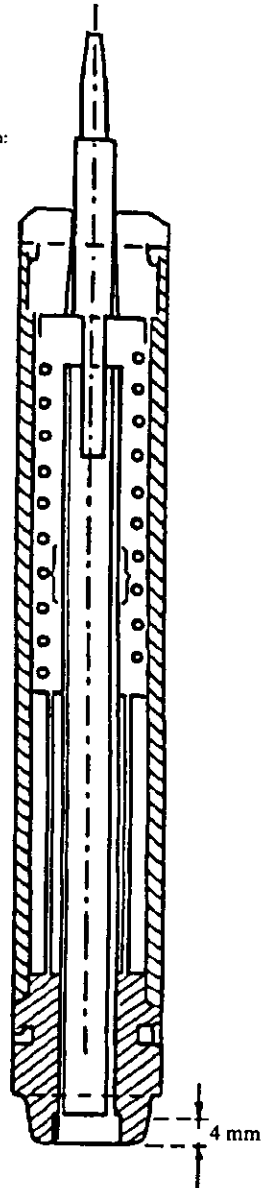
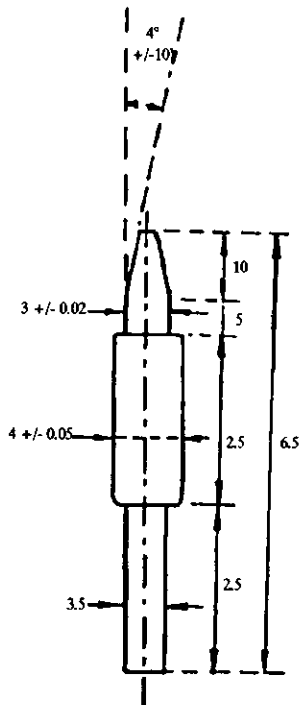


Figure I - 3
Mask Punch

2. Correctness of the touch

29 When fencing foil and epee with nonelectric weapons, every thrust with the point must reach the target clearly and distinctly to be counted as a touch (Cf. 219, 316).

In sabre, when fencing with nonelectric weapons, thrusts with the point and cuts with the edge and reverse edge must reach the target clearly and distinctly (Cf. 409).

3. Method of holding the weapon

30 With all three weapons, defence must be effected exclusively with the guard and the blade used either separately or together.

In the absence of a special device or attachment or special shape (e.g. orthopedic), the fencer is free to hold the handle in any way he wishes and he may also alter the position of his hand on the handle during a bout. However, the weapon must not - either permanently or temporarily, in an open or concealed manner - be transformed into a throwing weapon; it must be used without the hand leaving the hilt and without the hand being slipped along the hilt from front to back during an offensive action.

When the handle has a special device or attachment or a special shape (e.g. orthopedic), it must be held in such a way that the upper surface of the thumb is in the same plane as the groove of the blade for foil or epee and perpendicular to the plane of the flexibility of the blade for sabre.

The weapon must be used with one hand only; a fencer may not change hands until the end of the bout unless the President gives special permission because the hand or arm is injured.

The use of the hand and arm that are not used to hold the weapon to carry out an offensive or defensive action is forbidden.

In foil, it is equally forbidden during the course of the bout to protect or cover the valid surface with the unarmed hand or arm or any other nonvalid surface.

In sabre, it is forbidden to protect or substitute a valid surface with another part of the body, either by covering or an abnormal movement. During the bout, the fencer's unarmed hand must not in any case take hold of any part of his electrical equipment.

For all these offences, the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

4. Putting on guard

31 The fencer who is called first should place himself to the right of the President, except in the case of a bout between a right- and a left-hander, if the left-hander is called first.

The President places each of the two competitors in such a way that the front foot of each is 2 meters from the center line of the strip (that is, behind the "on guard" lines).

Competitors are always put on guard, whether at the beginning of the

bout or subsequently, in the center of the width of the strip. During replacement on guard in the course of the bout, the distance between the fencers must be such that, in the "on guard" stance, with arms extended and points "in line", the tips of the weapons cannot touch. Replacement on guard at distance cannot cause a fencer who was in front of the rear limit line at the time the bout was halted to be placed behind that rear limit line.

If he already had one foot behind the rear limit line, he holds his position. Replacement on guard at distance after crossing a lateral boundary of the strip can place the fencer at fault behind the rear limit line and result in a touch.

Competitors come on guard when the President gives the order "On Guard," after which the President asks, "Are you ready?" On receiving an affirmative reply, or in the absence of a negative reply, he gives the signal for the bout to commence with the word "Fence."

The fencers must come on guard correctly and remain completely still until the command "Fence" is given by the President.⁶

If during a bout the President notices that one of the fencers is making use of his unarmed hand or arm or protecting or covering valid target area with a nonvalid surface, he can call for the help of two judges (if possible neutral) who will be appointed by the bout committee. These judges, one on each side of the strip, will watch one fencer each and will signal, by raising their hands or when asked by the President, if the unarmed hand or arm has been used or if valid target has been protected or covered. The President alone then decides on the penalties to impose (Cf. 222, 635, 637, 641/1st group).

The President may also make the fencers change places so that the fencer breaking this rule does not have his back to the President.

5. Beginning, stopping and restarting the bout

32

1. As soon as the command "Fence" has been given the competitors may begin offensive actions. No action started or made before this command is counted.⁴

2. The bout stops on the command "Halt," except in the case of special occurrences which modify the regular and normal conditions of the bout (Cf. 47).

As soon as the command "Halt" has been given, the competitors may not start any new actions; only an action which began before the order was given remains valid. Everything which takes place afterwards is entirely invalid (but Cf. 47).

If a competitor stops before the command "Halt" and is touched, the touch is valid.

The command "Halt" is also given if the fencing of the competitors is dangerous, confused or contrary to the rules; if one of the competitors is disarmed or leaves the strip; or if, while retreating, he approaches too near the spectators or the jury (Cf. 43, 231/7).

(6) In foil and sabre fencers may not come on guard with the point "in line."

3. After each valid touch is scored the competitors are put on guard in the middle of the strip. If the touch is not allowed, they are placed in the position that they occupied when the bout was interrupted (however, Cf. 226, 320, 414).

The competitors change ends:

- outdoors, after each touch;
- indoors, after each encounter; or, for bouts taking place for several touches, after one of the competitors has scored half the maximum number of touches which he can score. In sabre, if one of the competitors is left-handed and if the President cannot cross to the other side of the strip, the competitors remain in their positions and the judges exchange places from right to left and vice versa.

However, with electrical scoring apparatus competitors do not change ends during the bout (but Cf. 31, 545).

4. Except in exceptional circumstances, the President cannot allow a fencer to leave the strip. If a competitor does so without permission he is subject to the penalties in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

6. Fencing at close quarters

- 33 Fencing at close quarters is allowed as long as the competitors can wield their weapons correctly and the President can, in foil and sabre, continue to follow the action.

7. Corps à corps

- 34 Corps à corps exists when the two competitors are in contact; when this occurs the President must stop the bout (Cf. 37, 224, 318, 412). In foil and sabre it is forbidden to cause corps à corps (even without brutality or violence).

In all three weapons, it is forbidden to cause intentional corps à corps to avoid being touched or which jostles the opponent.

In the case of such an offense, the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

8. Evasions - displacements and passings

- 35 Displacing the target and ducking are allowed, including the action of ducking during which the unarmed hand may come into contact with the ground.

It is forbidden to turn one's back on one's opponent in the course of fencing.

In the case of such an offense, the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

When a fencer passes his opponent during a bout, the President must immediately call "Halt" and replace the competitors in the positions that they occupied before they passed one another.

When touches are made in the course of passing, a touch made immediately is valid; a touch made after passing his opponent by the

competitor who has made the passing movement is annulled, but a touch made immediately, even by turning around, by the competitor who has been subjected to the offensive action is valid.

When during a bout a fencer who has made a flèche attack has a touch registered against him and continues to run beyond the extreme limit of the strip sufficiently far to cause the reel or the connecting line to the reel to be torn out, the touch which he has received will not be annulled (Cf. 625).

9. Ground gained or lost

36 When the order "Halt" is given, ground gained is held until a touch has been awarded. When the competitors are replaced on guard, each fencer should retreat equally in order to attain fencing distance (Cf. 31).

37 However, when the bout has been stopped because of corps à corps, the fencers are replaced on guard so that the competitor who has sustained the corps à corps is at the place he previously occupied; this also applies if his opponent has subjected him to a flèche attack, even without corps à corps. For replacement on guard at fencing distance, the provisions of Article 31, third paragraph, must be observed.

10. Crossing the limits of the strip

10a. Stopping the bout

38 When a competitor crosses one of the boundaries of the strip with both feet, the President must immediately call "Halt" and annul everything which occurred after the boundary was crossed, except a touch received by the competitor who crossed the boundary (even after he crossed it), provided that this touch was made immediately as part of the movement in the course of which he crossed the boundary.

When one of the two fencers leaves the strip, only a touch made by the fencer who remains on the strip can be counted as valid, even in the case of a double touch (Cf. 329ff).

10b. Rear limits

39 A fencer who crosses his rear limit of the strip with both feet will receive a penalty touch.

40 Deleted.

41 Deleted.

42 Deleted.

10c. Lateral boundaries

43 When a competitor crosses a lateral boundary of the strip with one foot he is not penalized, but the President must immediately call "Halt" and replace the competitors on guard on the strip.

A competitor who crosses a lateral boundary of the strip with both feet is penalized. For replacement on guard, his opponent will advance one meter from the position which he occupied when the crossing occurred; the competitor who is penalized must retreat to regain fencing distance.

When the application of this penalty places a competitor with both feet beyond the rear limit of the strip, that competitor is considered as having been touched.

A fencer who crosses one of the boundaries of the strip with both feet to avoid being touched - especially when making a flèche - will be penalized as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

10d. Leaving the strip accidentally

- 44 A competitor who crosses one of the boundaries of the strip as the result of an "accidental cause" (such as jostling) incurs no penalty whatsoever.

11. Duration of the bout

- 45 Duration of the bout is taken to mean the effective duration: that is, the total of the intervals of time between the commands "Fence" and "Halt." The time taken for the deliberations of the jury and other interruptions is therefore not counted.

The duration of the bout must be registered exactly by a timekeeper appointed by the organizing committee (mandatory for official FIE competitions (Cf. 59)).

For the finals of all official FIE competitions, as well as for all bouts in which a clock is visible to the spectators, the clock must be placed so that it is equally visible to both fencers on the strip and to the President.

The actual duration of a bout is:

- in epee for *one touch*: 5 minutes;
- in all weapons for *4 touches*: 5 minutes; for *5 touches*: 6 minutes; for *8 touches*: 8 minutes; for *10 touches*: 10 minutes.

- 46 One minute before the expiration of regulation time, the timekeeper must stand up and call "One minute" (without stopping the clock). This warns the President, who stops the bout and warns the fencers that they have *approximately* one minute before the expiration of the time allowed for actual fencing.

An action initiated at the time of the President's "Halt" remains valid. At any interruption during the last minute of the bout, the fencers may be told, when they are placed back on guard, how much time they have left to fence.

At the expiration of regulation fencing time, the timekeeper must call "Halt" or operate an audible signal to stop the bout; in this case even an action initiated at the time of the President's "Halt" is not valid.

In case of a failure of the clock or an error by the timekeeper, the President himself must estimate how much fencing time remains.

- 47 For the finals of official FIE competitions, the warning at one minute before the end of regulation time must be made automatically by the clock, which must set off an audible signal. The President, alerted by the clock, stops the bout and warns the fencers that they have *approximately* one minute before the expiration of time allowed for actual

fencing (Cf. 46). An action initiated at the time of the President's "Halt" at the stopping of the bout is valid (Cf. 702/5, 709/8&9).

At the expiration of regulation fencing time the clock must automatically set off a loud audible signal and block the scoring machine, without canceling touches registered before the disconnection. The bout stops with the audible warning.

- 48 If a fencer improperly endeavors to cause or prolong interruptions in the bout, the President will penalize him as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).
- 49 When the time limit expires before the bout is completed, the procedure to be followed is as specified for each weapon (Cf. 226, 321, 414, 555A).

12. Accidents - withdrawal of a competitor

- 50 For an injury which occurs in the course of a bout and which is duly confirmed by the delegate of the FIE Medical Commission or the doctor on duty, a break in the bout lasting no longer than 10 minutes is allowed, timed from the point at which the bout was stopped and strictly reserved for the treatment of the accident which brought it about. Before or at the end of the ten minute break, if the doctor considers that the fencer is incapable of continuing the bout, he will advise the President that the fencer should withdraw (individual events) and/or be replaced (team events) (Cf. 558, 562).

During the remainder of the same day, a further break may not be allowed unless as a result of a new injury.

In the case of an unjustified request for a break in the bout which is duly confirmed as such by the representative of the FIE Medical Commission or by the doctor on duty, the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 638 and 641 (2nd group).

In team events a fencer judged unable to continue a bout by the doctor may, nevertheless, according to the decision of the same doctor, fence in subsequent matches on the same day.

The bout committee may modify the bout order in order to ensure the good running of the competition (Cf. 520).

- 51 Deleted.

- 52 The President may, after taking the advice of the doctor on duty, on his own authority require the withdrawal of a fencer whose inability to continue is flagrant.

CHAPTER VII - THE DIRECTION OF A BOUT AND THE JUDGING OF TOUCHES

VIIA - OFFICIALS

1. President

- 53 All bouts of fencing are directed by a President who has many duties:
- (a) he calls the roll of the competitors (Cf. 604, 615, 641);
 - (b) he directs the bout (Cf. 63);
 - (c) he verifies that the fencers' materials and equipment bear the proper inspection marks, especially those items concerned with safety, according to the special provisions for each weapon. He inspects the insulation of the wiring, particularly inside the guard (Cf. 18, 217, 314, 425, 428, 712);
 - (d) he supervises his assistants (judges, floor judges and arm judges, timekeepers, scorers, etc.) (Cf. 54ff);
 - (e) he maintains order (Cf. 615);
 - (f) he penalizes offences (Cf. 615); and
 - (g) he awards touches (Cf. 67, 69, 75).

2. The jury, judges and floor judges

- 54 The President fulfills his duty either with the help of four judges or with the use of an apparatus for the automatic registering of touches; with the latter he may be assisted if necessary by two floor judges or two judges watching for the use of the unarmed hand (Cf. 31).

Floor judges are required when there is no metallic strip.

The President and the judges (or the floor judges) constitute the "Jury." For all bouts in the finals, the President must be assisted by two judges, each watching one of the fencers in order to draw attention to any use of the non-sword arm or any other nonvalid part (Cf. 30, 31, 71, 641/1st group):

- in foil, either to deflect the opponent's blade or to cover part of the valid target;
- in epee, to deflect the opponent's blade. In epee they will also fulfill the functions of floor judges.

Arm and floor judges for foil and epee must change ends halfway through each bout so as not to judge the same fencer the entire time.

- 55 By accepting a position on a jury, each of the members concerned pledges his honor to respect the rules and to cause them to be respected, and to carry out his duties with the strictest impartiality and most sustained attention (Cf. 610).

- 56 In official FIE competitions all members of a jury must be amateurs and licensed.

In other international competitions they must, if they are amateurs, be licensed.

- 57 — For the rounds of pools, the bout committee will designate neutral officials, chosen by lot from a list prepared by the Fencing Officials Commission.

- For the direct elimination table (and the repechage), the representative of the Fencing Officials Commission will submit [USFA variation: may submit] to the bout committee a sufficiently large list of the best officials. From these officials, the bout committee will draw lots to determine who will direct each bout, in the order of the table, taking nationalities into consideration (for tables B, E, and F, by 1/4 table). In the case of a nationality conflict, the chosen President will be assigned to the next bout in the order of the table.

At the beginning of each round, the representative of the Fencing Officials Commission can recommend to the bout committee chair the removal of a President whose performance has not been satisfactory.

- For the final, the representative of the Fencing Officials Commission will draw up [USFA variation: may draw up] a list of from four to eight Presidents, of whom:
 - two to four must be completely neutral,
 - two to four may be chosen without considering their nationality.

The drawing of lots, for the first four bouts, will be from among the completely neutral Presidents.

It is necessary to avoid "crossed" officiating for the quarters of the table.

After the first four bouts of the finals, the drawing of lots will be carried out again, taking into consideration the nationalities of the fencers still competing.

From the quarter-finals of team competitions:

- if the team captains agree to accept the Presidents proposed by the bout committee and the Fencing Officials Commission, no drawing of lots will take place;
- if the team captains do not agree, the delegates of the Fencing Officials Commission and the bout committee will choose from among the neutral "A" Presidents present the two, three or four Presidents who appear suitable, and lots will be drawn among these Presidents.

- 58 For individual finals comprising at least six fencers and from the semi-finals of team competitions there will be, whenever possible, two complete juries (or two Presidents when judging with a machine). (This is mandatory for official FIE competitions (Cf. 507).)

3. Auxiliary personnel

3.1. Scorers and timekeepers

- 59 Whenever possible the organizers will appoint, on their own responsibility, scorers whose duty it will be to keep the scoresheets and scoreboards and a timekeeper whose duty it will be to keep time for the duration of the bouts (Cf. 45ff). (This is mandatory for the official FIE competitions.) For the

finals, the bout committee may assign a representative or a President of Jury, as neutral as possible, to supervise the work of the timekeeper, the scorer and the superintendent of the apparatus.

3.2. Specialist personnel

60 When judging is done with the assistance of a machine for registering touches, the organizing committee will further appoint:

a. A superintendent of the apparatus

The organizing committee must choose qualified persons who should follow the working of the apparatus with careful attention in order that they may be able to advise the President as to what the machine has registered, and notify him, even during the course of a bout, regarding any abnormal phenomena that may occur.

While fencing is in progress the superintendent of the apparatus must not touch the apparatus. When fencing ceases, he resets the machine either after the President has given his decision or when the competitors are testing their weapons, but he must never, after a phrase of the bout has caused the machine to signal a touch, annul this signal before the President has given his decision.

b. One or more experts

For each tournament, the organizing committee must appoint experts in matters relating to electrical scoring. These experts are placed under the supervision of the bout committee.

The experts may be consulted, separately or jointly, by the Presidents or by the bout committee regarding all questions relating to the electrical apparatus.

Members of the FIE Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment are ex officio qualified to act as experts.

c. The technicians

The organizing committee must, for any international tournament, ensure the presence of competent technicians to fix any damage which may occur during the competition in the personal equipment of the fencers and, if necessary, in the rest of the electrical apparatus.

VIIIB - JUDGING BY A JURY

1. The duties of the President

61 The President takes up a position at a distance from the strip which enables him to follow the actions of the fencers completely; he follows the competitors in their movements on the strip.

For the finals of official FIE competitions, he must use a microphone, preferably without a cord. He directs the bout according to the provisions of the rules (Cf. 227ff, 322ff, 415ff).

2. Positions occupied by the judges

62 Two judges are placed on each side of the strip to the President's right and left respectively and slightly behind the competitors.

The two judges placed to the President's right should watch the fencer to the President's left and especially verify the arrival of touches which this competitor may receive.

Similarly, the two judges placed to the President's left should watch the fencer to the President's right and especially verify the arrival of touches which this competitor may receive (however Cf. 69/4).

3. Method of judging

3a. Procedure

63 The President, who alone is responsible for the direction of the bout, gives the orders. However, any other member of the jury may give the command "Halt," but only in the case of a presumed accident. Also, the timekeeper stops the bout by calling "Halt!" when time expires.

64 As soon as a judge sees a touch arrive (whether on a valid surface or not) on the fencer whom he is watching he must raise his hand in order to advise the President.

65 All judging is carried out aloud and without the members of the jury leaving their places.

66 The jury is not bound by the acknowledgment of a touch even if properly made by a competitor (Cf. 606).

67 The jury first decides as to the materiality of the touch or touches. The President then alone decides for which fencer a touch will be scored by applying the conventional rules for each weapon.

3b. Materiality of the touch

68 As soon as the bout has been stopped, the President reconstructs briefly the movements which composed the last fencing phrase before the order "Halt" (this formality is not required in epee) and in the course of his analysis he questions the judges watching one fencer in order to ascertain whether in their opinion any of the actions occurring in his analysis of the phrase has resulted in a touch on that competitor; he then follows the same procedure with the two judges of the other competitor. (This formality must be observed in all three weapons). When the judges are questioned they must reply in one of the following ways: "Yes," "Yes, but not valid," "No" or "I abstain." The President votes last.

69 The President then totals the votes thus made from each side; the opinion of each judge counts as one vote, the opinion of the President as one and a half votes, while abstentions are not counted at all:

1. If both judges on the same side agree in a positive opinion (either both say "Yes" or both say "No" or both say "Yes, but not valid"), their judgment prevails.
2. If one of the judges has a definite opinion and the other abstains, the President may decide by himself since his vote is overriding; if

he also abstains, the decision of the judge who has a definite opinion prevails.

3. If the two judges concerned are positive but contrary in their opinions or if both abstain, the President may decide according to his own observations;⁷ if he also abstains, the touch is regarded as doubtful (Cf. 69/5).
4. In the case of a double abstention, the President may, as an exceptional measure, ask the opinions of the other two judges if he considers that they were better placed to see the touch - for example, a riposte on the back made on a fencer who has made a flèche attack and has passed his opponent.
5. A doubtful touch is never scored against the competitor who might have received it. On the other hand, any touch made subsequently or simultaneously in the same phrase by the fencer who has thus been granted the benefit of the doubt must also be annulled (but Cf. 38). As regards a touch made subsequently by the fencer who originally made the doubtful touch, the following courses will apply:
 - I. If the new touch (remise, redoublement or riposte) is made by the fencer who made the doubtful touch without any touch having been made by his opponent, this new touch must be awarded.
 - II. But if the doubt concerns the surface on which the touch arrived (one "Yes" and one "Yes, but not valid"), no other touch in this phrase can be awarded.
 - III. This is also the case if the opponent has himself made a doubtful touch between the first doubtful touch and the new touch made by that same fencer.

3c. Validity or priority of the touch

- 70 After the judge has decided the materiality of a touch, the President, acting alone and by applying the conventional rules for each weapon, decides for which fencer a touch is to be awarded, whether both have scored (epee), or if there is no valid touch (Cf. 232ff, 329ff, 416ff).

VIIC - JUDGING WITH A SCORING MACHINE

1. Direction of the bout

- 71 1. The bout is directed by the President who must place himself so as

(7) Examples:

I. Judge A says "No"; Judge B says "Yes, but not valid." Even if the President considers the touch valid, the judgment must be "no touch." However, in this example since one judge and the President agree that there has been contact with the point of the opponent, anything which occurs after the "no touch" decision must be annulled.

II. Judge A says "Yes," Judge B says "Yes, but not valid," and the President abstains. He cannot therefore score the touch since there is doubt as to whether or not it arrived on a valid surface. However, since both judges are agreed that there was contact with the point on the opponent, anything which occurs after the "no touch" decision must be annulled.

to be able to follow the actions while being able to see the illumination of the light signals.

2. At the beginning of each bout the President must check the weapons, clothing and equipment of the fencers.

For the weapon inspection, which must also be performed each time a weapon is changed, the President must verify the strength of the point spring by means of the special weight, the insulation of the wires inside the guard and, in the case of epee, the total travel and residual travel of the tip with the 1.50 mm and 0.50 mm gauges (Cf. 18, 21, 719, 732).

When the machine is equipped with yellow lights the President will, for foil, check that contact between the blade or guard of the foil and the same fencer's metallic vest causes the corresponding yellow light to light up.

If the light or lights remain permanently lit without it being possible to cancel them by pressing the reset button, the bout must not be started or continued until the insulation fault in the circuit has been repaired.

3. The President oversees the proper functioning of the electrical apparatus. Either on his own initiative or at the request of a team captain or competitor, he will have the necessary tests made in order to check the apparatus and localize any faults which may be found. He will prevent the competitors from complicating the results by unplugging or untimely changing of their equipment.
4. If there are floor judges, they are placed on either side of the President and on opposite sides of the strip; they observe all actions during the bout (Cf. 54).
5. The President should consult the experts for the electrical apparatus whenever he considers it necessary (Cf. 60).

2. Method of judging

2a. Materiality of the touch

72 The materiality of the touch is established according to the indications of the machine, if necessary after consulting the floor judges (Cf. 74). Only the indications of the electrical scoring machine can be taken into consideration for scoring touches. Under no circumstances can the President declare a competitor to have scored a touch unless the touch has been properly registered by the machine, except as specified in the Rules (Cf. 222, 226, 321, 414, 555A) and in the case of penalty touches (Cf. 228ff, 323ff, 415ff, 626).

73 On the other hand, the President must, in the cases enumerated for each weapon, annul a touch registered by the machine (Cf. 230ff, 324ff).

74 Only the two floor judges, who each have one vote, and the President, who has one and a half votes, decide if a touch has been made on the ground or not. If they cannot reach an affirmative majority decision (i.e. if there are three abstentions or the two judges are of different opinions and the President abstains), the touch must be considered

doubtful (Cf. 69/5). In no circumstances may the President take account of the opinions of other persons.

2b. Validity or priority of the touch

- 75 After reaching his decision regarding the materiality of a touch, the President, by applying the conventional rules for each weapon, decides for which fencer a touch is to be awarded, whether both have scored (epee) or if there is no valid touch (Cf. 232ff, 329ff, 416ff).

PART TWO: FOIL

CHAPTER I - HISTORICAL NOTES

The Rules for Foil were adopted 12 June 1914 by the FIE Committee for Foil at a meeting in Paris under the presidency of General G. Ettore, representing the Italian Fencing Federation, who edited the proposed rules.

They were basically the same as those drawn up by Monsieur Camille Prévost, President of the *Académie d'Armes* and President of the Technical Committee for Foil of the French National Fencing Federation. They also conformed to the rules drawn up by the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat for "*Les Armes de France*," to the various earlier international regulations drawn up by the different countries affiliated with the FIE, and to the Franco-Italian rules.

The present rules merely define and complete those adopted in 1914. The rules governing foil competitions judged with electrical scoring apparatus were adopted in 1957 and modified by various later Congresses up to the present date.

CHAPTER II - FIELD OF PLAY (Cf. 14ff)

- 201 Foil competitions are held indoors on strips made of wood, linoleum, cork, rubber, plastic, etc.
For competitions judged with electrical apparatus, the strip and its extensions must be entirely covered by metal, metallic mesh or a compound with a metallic base in order to neutralize touches made "on the ground" (mandatory for official FIE competitions) (Cf. 711).
- 202 The width of the strip is from 1.80 to 2.00 meters.
The length of the strip is 14 meters, so that each competitor, being placed 2 meters from the center line, has at his disposal for retreating a total distance of 5 meters without it being necessary for him to cross the limit of the strip with both feet (Cf. 15, 38ff and Figure I-1, Strip Diagram).
- 203 Five lines should be drawn very clearly on the strip perpendicular to its length, as follows:
- one *center line* which must be drawn as an unbroken line across the entire width of the strip.
 - two *on guard lines* located 2 meters on either side of the center line (these must be drawn across the entire width of the strip).
 - two *rear limit lines*, which must be drawn across the entire width of the strip, at a distance of seven meters from the center line. In addition, the last two meters of the strip before these rear limit lines must be clearly distinguished - if possible by a different color of strip - to enable the fencers easily to identify their positions on the strip (Cf. 15, 38ff and Figure I-1, Strip Diagram). A fencer who crosses his rear limit with both feet is considered as touched (Cf. 39).

- 204 The table on which the scoring machine is placed must be at least 1 meter from the strip and opposite the center line; the President must ensure that its isolation is maintained by the auxiliary personnel as well as the fencers and the spectators.

CHAPTER III - FOIL EQUIPMENT
(Weapons - Equipment - Clothing)
(Cf. 16ff)

IIIA - WEAPONS (Cf. 16ff, 22ff)

1. General specifications for foils

1a. Weight

- 205 The total weight of the foil ready for use is less than 500 grams.

1b. Length

- 206 The maximum total length of the foil is 110 cm.

1c. The blade

- 207 The blade is made of steel; it is rectangular in cross-section. The edges must be smoothed off so that they will not cut, and must be chamfered at an angle of $45^\circ (\pm 5^\circ)$, 0.5 mm on each side (± 0.1 mm), so that they will neither cut nor become capable of cutting. The blade is mounted with the widest dimension placed horizontally. The maximum length of the blade is 90 cm (Cf. 24). The blade must have a flexibility equivalent to a bend of minimum 5.5 cm and maximum 9.5 cm measured under the following conditions:
1. The blade is fixed horizontally at a point 70 cm from the extremity of the point.
 2. A 200 gram weight is suspended 3 cm from the extremity of the point.
 3. The bend of the blade is measured at the extremity of the point between the nonweighted and the weighted positions. (Cf. Figure II-1, Foil Dimension & Flex Diagrams)

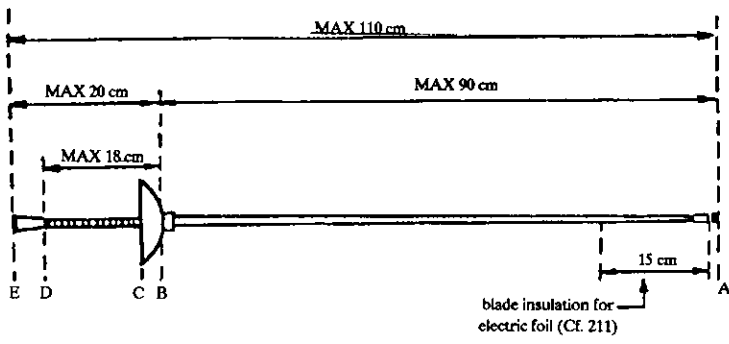
All methods of treating a blade between the guard and the point, either by grinding, filing or otherwise, are forbidden (Cf. 22).

The blade should be as straight as possible.

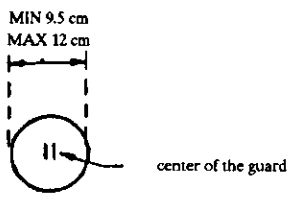
Any curve must be uniform and the bend of the blade in all cases less than 2 cm; curvature is only permitted in the vertical plane and must be located near the center of the blade.

1d. The guard (Cf. 26)

- 208 The guard must be able to pass through a straight cylindrical tube (gauge) having a diameter of 12 cm and a length of 15 cm, the blade being parallel to the axis of the cylinder. Eccentric mounting is forbidden; the blade must pass through the center of the guard. The diameter of the guard must be greater than 9.5 cm.



Foil Dimensions
Articles 206-207



Foil Guard
Article 208

Article 205: The total weight of the foil must be less than 500 grams.

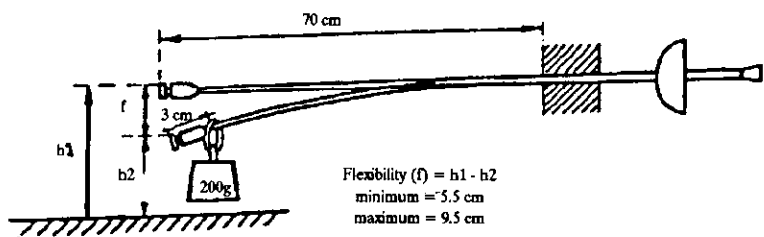


Figure II - 1
Foil Dimension & Flex Diagrams

1e. The martingale

- 209 When the foil is not secured to the hand by an attachment or by the body cord, the use of a martingale is mandatory.

1f. Points and tips

- 210 Unless fitted with an electric point for registering touches (or another design previously approved), the point of the foil must be covered; the flat metal head of the blade must be covered with waxed thread, plastic or some other nonmetallic material.

2. Specifications for the electric foil

- 211 In addition to the special conditions regarding construction specified in Part VII (Cf. 702, 712, 718ff), foil fencers' electrical equipment must conform to the following conditions:

2a. The tip

The pressure which must be exerted on the tip in order to cause the scoring machine to register a touch must be more than 500 grams; this weight must be lifted by the point (Cf. 719).

The distance which the tip must travel back in order to cause the scoring machine to register a touch may be infinitely short; the total stroke is less than 1 mm.

Sharpening the edges of the point is forbidden. It is strictly forbidden to press or drag the point of the electric weapon on the metallic strip during the bout (between "Fence" and "Halt"). It is equally forbidden, at any time, to straighten the weapon on the strip. Any breaking of this rule will be punished according to Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

2b. Insulation

The body of the point, apart from any parts which may be insulated; the foil blade for a length of 15 cm from the point; and the pommel or the extremity of the grip must be entirely covered with some insulating material (electrical tape, cellophane tape or even varnish) (Cf. 721).

IIIB - CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

1. General specifications for clothing and equipment for all foilists

1a. The jacket

- 212 The lower edge of the jacket, cut horizontally at the waist, must overlap the knickers by at least 10 cm when the fencer is in the "on guard" position (Cf. 27).

The jacket must include a lining making a double thickness of material for the sleeve down to the elbow of the sword-arm and covering the flank up to the region of the armpit.

In addition, the wearing of a protective plastron made of hempcloth, nylon, etc. is mandatory. This must:

1. have at least two layers;
 2. include a sleeve down to the elbow without opening or seam in the region of the armpit; and
 3. ensure the best possible protection.
- It may be fixed to the jacket without being entirely sewn in.

1b. The glove

- 213 The glove may be slightly padded (Cf. 27).

1c. The mask (Cf. 27, 722/4)

- 214 For foil, the mask must be of such design that, when the fencer is in the "on guard" position, the bib is not lower than 2 cm below the collar and in any case not below the prominences of the collarbones (clavicles).

1d. Clothing for women's foil

- 215 Women's clothing must include knickers closed below the knee or a divided skirt and, inside the jacket, breast protectors of metal or other rigid material (Cf. 27).

2. Specifications for clothing and equipment necessary for electric foil **2a. Metallic vest**

- 216 The fencer wears over his jacket a metallic vest the conductive surface of which must entirely and without omission cover all the valid target area when he is standing upright, in the "on guard" position and lunging (Cf. 220).

Whatever the means of fastening used, the metallic material must cover a sufficient area to ensure that it covers the valid target in all positions of the fencer. The overlap at the closure must always come from the sword-arm side.

The metallic collar must have a minimum height of 3 cm.

The lamé material must satisfy the conditions for its verification detailed elsewhere (Cf. 722).

The shape of the bottom edge of the vest must be such that when it is laid flat there is a straight line between the top of each hipbone and the point of junction of the lines of the groin.

The band of nonmetallic material passing between the legs must be at least 3 cm wide (Cf. Figure II-2, Foil Metallic Vest)

2b. Body cord and attachment plugs

- 217 The conducting wires of the body cord (fencers' personal equipment) must be well insulated electrically from each other, not affected by humidity, and twisted or joined together. The body cord has a connect-

ing plug at each end. The electrical resistance of each of these conducting wires (plug to plug and plug to alligator clip) must not exceed 1 ohm.

At the reel end the three-prong male connection, which must satisfy the conditions of manufacture and assembly specified in Part VII (Cf. 710), will be attached to the wires in the following manner:

- the prong at 15 mm to the metallic vest;
- the central prong to the wire in the weapon; and
- the prong at 20 mm to the foil ground circuit or the metallic strip.

The wire which joins the rear connection of the body cord to the metallic vest by an alligator clip must be separate for at least 40 cm. This wire must be soldered to the alligator clip and this soldering must not be covered by insulation or any material whatever. However, any method of attachment which presents the same guarantees as soldering may be used, provided it has been accepted by the Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment.

The alligator clip must be strong and ensure perfect contact with the metallic vest. Its width at the point of contact must be at least 10 mm; the inside of the clip must have a free space at least 8 mm long by 3 mm high. It should be clipped to the back of the metallic vest on the sword-arm side.

At the end nearest the foil, inside the guard, any method of attachment is allowed, but the chosen method must always conform to the specifications in Article 712.

Furthermore, the male plugs of the connection must in no circumstances be able to touch the metal part of the guard.

The wire from the point must be protected by an insulating sheath from the place where it enters the guard to the insulated socket of the plug. Under no circumstances may noninsulated wire extend beyond this insulated socket (Cf. 26, 208, 712).

2c. Mask

- 218 The wire mesh of the mask must be insulated internally and externally with a plastic material which will not chip off, applied before the mask is assembled (Cf. 722).

CHAPTER IV - THE CONVENTIONS OF FOIL FENCING

IVA - METHOD OF MAKING A TOUCH

- 219 The foil is a thrusting weapon only. Offensive actions with this weapon must therefore be made with the point and with the point only. When fencing with nonelectric weapons, any touch with the point must arrive clearly and openly to be counted (Cf. 29).

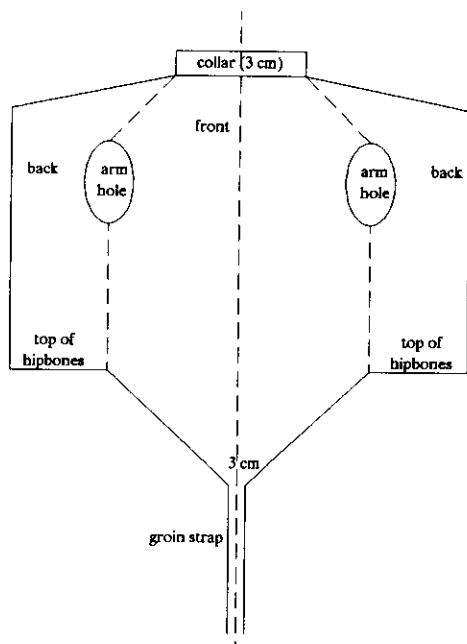


Figure II - 2
Foil Metallic Vest

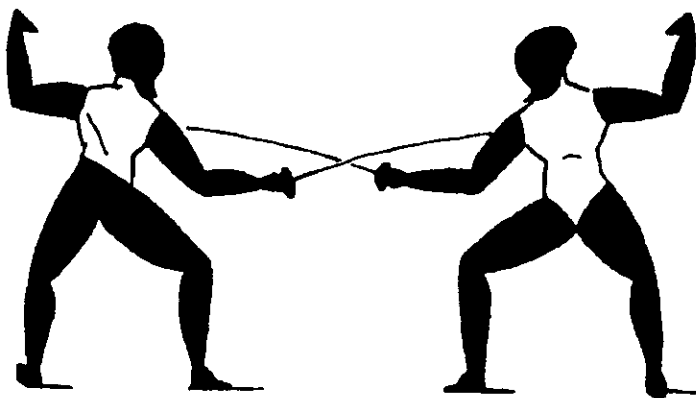


Figure II - 3
Foil Target

IVB - VALID TARGET

1. Limitation of the valid target

- 220 In foil, only touches which arrive on the valid target are counted. The valid target for foil, for women as for men, excludes the limbs and the head. It is confined to the trunk, the upper limit being the collar up to 6 cm above the prominences of the collarbones; the side limits are the seams of the sleeves (which should cross the head of the humerus); the lower limit follows a horizontal line across the back joining the tops of the hipbones, thence following in straight lines to the junction of the lines of the groin (Cf. Figure II-3, Foil Target).
- 221 The bib of the mask is not included in the target (Cf. 214 and Figure II-3, Foil Target).

2. The possible extension of the valid target

- 222 However, touches which arrive off the target are counted as valid whenever, by reason of an abnormal position, the fencer has substituted this nonvalid target for the valid target. The President may question the judges about this, but he alone must decide whether the touch is valid or not.

3. Non valid surfaces

- 223 A touch which is made on a part of the body other than the target (whether directly or as a result of a parry) is not counted as a valid touch, but it stops the phrase and annuls all touches which are scored thereafter (but Cf. 222).

IVC - CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS

- 224 In foil, it is forbidden to cause corps à corps (even without brutality or violence), to cause voluntary corps à corps to avoid a touch, or to jostle the opponent.
For these offences, the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

IVD - NUMBER OF TOUCHES - DURATION OF A BOUT

- 225 In foil, bouts are for five touches for men and for women, with a time limit of six minutes per bout; in direct elimination, either two encounters for five touches with a deciding encounter if necessary, or bouts for any specified number of touches (Cf. 554f., 555A).
- 226 When the time limit expires before the bout has been completed:
(a) if one competitor has scored more touches than his opponent, the number of touches required to bring it up to the maximum being fenced for must be added to his score, and the same number of touches must be added to his opponent's score.

- (b) if both competitors have scored the same number of touches, they are both counted as having scored one less than the maximum number of touches and they fence for the last touch without any time limit. They are replaced on guard in the positions which they occupied when the bout was interrupted (Cf. 32/3).

IVE - JUDGING OF TOUCHES IN FOIL

- 227 Foil competitions are judged with electrical scoring apparatus. This is mandatory for the official FIE competitions. In the case of all other competitions, the organizers are required to make an advance announcement if they will be judged by a jury (Cf. 1f.).

IVE 1 - MATERIALITY OF THE TOUCH

1. **With a jury**
(Cf. 61ff)
 2. **With electrical scoring apparatus**
- 228 1. For judging the materiality of touches, only the indications of the scoring machine can be taken into consideration. Under no circumstances can the President declare a competitor to have scored a touch unless the touch has been properly registered by the machine (except as specified in the regulations (Cf. 222, 226, 555A) and in the case of penalty touches) (Cf. 72, 626, 709/4).
- 229 When using the apparatus it should be noted that:
- (a) if the two lights (white and colored) light up together on the same side of the machine, a nonvalid touch has preceded a valid touch;
 - (b) the machine does not otherwise indicate whether there is any priority in time between two or more touches which it registers simultaneously.
- 230 2. The President will disregard touches which are registered as a result of actions:
- started before the word "Fence" or after the word "Halt" (Cf. 32);
 - which are made on the ground (when there is no metallic strip, or outside it); or which are made on any object other than the opponent or his equipment (Cf. 73f.).

A fencer who voluntarily causes the machine to register a touch by placing his point on any surface other than his opponent will be penalized as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group). If in the final minute of fencing a fencer voluntarily causes a touch by placing his point on any surface other than his opponent, he will be penalized as specified in Articles 635, 638 and 641 (2nd group). Fencers are forbidden to place a noninsulated part of their weapon in contact with their metallic vest with the intention of jamming the scoring machine and thus avoiding being touched.

If such an offence is committed, the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

When the scoring machine is equipped with yellow lights, these lights light up in three cases:

1. The yellow lights light up and go out at once; this does not stop the bout.
 2. If the yellow lights light up with the sounding of an audible signal and do not go out, the fencer who has placed his weapon in contact with his metallic vest must be declared touched, even if the point arrived on his weapon, provided that the President awards priority to the touch made against him. If the white light lights up on the same side as the yellow light, the touch is nonvalid.
 3. If the yellow lights light up and do not go out, the President must stop the bout because there must be a fault in the electric circuit. Permanent illumination of the yellow lights is often caused by perspiration which dampens the jacket and, particularly, the glove of one of the fencers.
- 231 3. The President must, on the other hand, take into account possible failures of the electrical equipment, in particular:
- (a) He must annul a touch which he has just awarded as the result of a touch registered as on the valid target (colored light) if he establishes, by tests made under his personal supervision, before the bout has effectively recommenced³ and without any of the equipment in use having changed (Cf. 71/3&5):
 - that a touch registered as “valid” against the fencer against whom the touch was awarded can be made without there being in fact a valid touch,
 - that a “nonvalid” touch made by the fencer against whom the touch was awarded is not registered by the machine,
 - that a “valid” touch made by the fencer against whom the touch was awarded does not cause any touch either valid or nonvalid to be registered, or
 - that the registration of touches made by the fencer against whom the touch was awarded does not remain recorded on the machine.
 - (b) On the other hand, when the President has awarded priority to a fencer’s touch, this touch will not be annulled if subsequently it is found that a valid touch made by the opponent is registered as nonvalid or that the weapon of the fencer against whom the touch was awarded is permanently registering a nonvalid touch.
 - (c) If a fencer’s equipment does not conform to the provisions of paragraphs 2 to 4 of Article 722, a touch made off target which is registered by the machine as valid will not be annulled.
- (3) The fact that the President has said “Fence”, even if some time has thereafter elapsed, does not necessarily mean that “the bout has effectively recommenced,” if the fencers have maintained a passive attitude. For the bout to have effectively recommenced, the fencers must have actually engaged in a fencing phrase which could have affected the equipment in use.

4. The President must also apply the following rules:
 - (a) Only the last touch made before the fault is established can be annulled.
 - (b) A competitor who makes any modification in or changes his equipment without being asked by the President to do so before the President has given his decision loses all right to the annulment of the touch (Cf. 71/3).
 - (c) If the bout has effectively recommenced,⁴ a competitor cannot claim the annulment of a touch awarded against him before the recommencement of the bout.
 - (d) The localization of a fault found in the equipment (including the competitors' equipment) is of no consequence to a possible annulment.
 - (e) It is not necessary that the established failure repeat itself each time a test is made, but it is essential that the fault should be verified by the President without the possibility of doubt at least once during the tests made by him or under his supervision.
 - (f) The mere fact that the competitor against whom a touch has been awarded has broken his blade is not sufficient to justify the annulment of that touch.
 - (g) The President must pay particular attention to touches which are not registered or which are registered abnormally. Should such defects be repeated, the President must ask a member of the Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment or an expert technician on duty to verify that the equipment conforms to the rules.

The President must ensure that nothing is altered in the competitor's equipment or in the whole of the electrical apparatus before the expert makes the inspection.

5. Whenever accidental causes make it impossible to carry out tests, the touch will be considered doubtful (Cf. 69/5).
6. If touches are registered simultaneously on both sides of the machine and the President cannot establish the priority with certainty, he must replace the competitors on guard.
7. In accordance with the general rules (Cf. 32), the President must stop the bout, even if no touch is registered by the machine, whenever fencing becomes confused and he is no longer able to analyze the phrase.
8. The President must also supervise the state of the metallic strip; he must not allow the bout to commence or continue if the metallic strip has holes in it which might affect the proper registering of touches. (The organizers must make the necessary arrangements to permit the rapid repair or replacement of metallic strips.)

(4) See note on previous page.

IVE 2 - VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF THE TOUCH

1. Introductory note

232 Whatever method a President has used to make a decision regarding the materiality of a touch (either with the assistance of a jury or with an electrical scoring apparatus), he *alone* then decides as to the validity or the priority of the touch by applying the following basic rules which are the conventions applicable to foil fencing.

2. Regard for the fencing phrase

233 (a) Every attack (that is, every initial offensive action) which is correctly executed must be parried or completely avoided and the phrase must be followed through - that is to say, coordinated (Cf. 10).

In order to judge the correctness of an attack the following points must be considered:

1. The simple attack, direct or indirect (Cf. 11), is correctly executed when the extending of the arm, with the point threatening the valid target, precedes the initiation of the lunge or the *flèche*.
2. The compound attack (Cf. 11) is correctly executed when, with the arm extending in the presentation of the first feint, the point threatens the valid target and the arm is not bent during the successive actions of the attack and the initiation of the lunge or the *flèche*.
3. The attack with advance-lunge or advance-*flèche* is correctly executed when the extending of the arm precedes the end of the advance and the initiation of the lunge or the *flèche*.
4. A simple or compound action executed with a bent arm, or a forward movement or feint executed with a bent arm, is not considered an attack, but rather a preparation, which lays itself open to the initiation of the offensive or offensive/defensive action of the opponent (Cf. 12).

To judge the priority of an attack when analyzing the fencing phrase, it should be noted that:

5. If the attack is initiated when the opponent is not "in line," that is to say with the arm straight and the point threatening the valid target, it may be executed with a direct thrust, by a disengagement or a *coupé*, or may even be preceded by a beat or successful feints obliging the opponent to parry.
6. If the attack is initiated when the opponent is "in line," that is to say with the arm straight and the point threatening the valid target, the attacker must first deflect the opponent's blade.
7. If the attacker, when attempting to deflect the opponent's blade, fails to find it, the right of attack passes to the opponent.

234 (b) The parry gives the right to *riposte*; a simple *riposte* may be direct or indirect, but to annul any subsequent action by the attacker, it must be executed immediately, without indecision or delay.

- 235 (c) When a compound attack is made, if the opponent finds the blade during one of the feints, he has the right to riposte.
- 236 (d) When a compound attack is made, the opponent has the right to stop hit, but to be valid the stop hit must precede the conclusion of the attack by an interval of fencing time; the stop hit must arrive before the attacker has begun the final movement of the attack.

3. Judging

- 237 In applying the basic conventions of foil fencing, the President should judge as follows:

When during a phrase both fencers are touched simultaneously, there is either a *simultaneous action* or a *double touch*.

The first of these is due to the simultaneous conception and execution of attacks by both fencers; in this case the touches exchanged are annulled for both fencers even if one of them has been touched off target.

The double touch, on the other hand, is the result of a faulty action on the part of one of the fencers.

Therefore, when there is not a period of fencing time between the touches:

1. Only the fencer who is attacked is counted as touched if
 - (a) he makes a stop hit into a simple attack;
 - (b) instead of parrying, he attempts to avoid the touch and does not succeed;
 - (c) after a parry, he makes a momentary pause which gives his opponent the right to re-attack (redoublement, remise or reprise);
 - (d) during a compound attack, he makes a stop hit without being in time; or
 - (e) having his point "in line" (arm straight and point threatening the target) and being subjected to a beat or a *prise de fer* which deflects his blade, he attacks or places his point in line again instead of parrying a direct thrust made by his opponent.
2. Only the fencer who attacks is counted as touched if
 - (a) he initiates his attack when his opponent is "in line" (arm straight and point threatening the target) without deflecting the opponent's weapon (Presidents must ensure that mere blade contact is not considered as sufficient to deflect the opponent's blade.);
 - (b) he attempts to find the blade, does not succeed and continues the attack;
 - (c) during a compound attack in which his opponent finds the blade, he continues his attack while the opponent ripostes immediately;
 - (d) during a compound attack, he makes a momentary pause, during which time the opponent makes a stop hit, while the attacker continues his attack;

- (e) during a compound attack, he is stop hit in time before he begins his final action; or
 - (f) he makes a touch by a remise, redoublement or reprise after his opponent's parry, which has been followed by a riposte which is immediate, simple, and executed in one period of fencing time without withdrawing the arm.
3. *The competitors are replaced on guard* each time the President is unable to judge clearly from which side the fault has come when there is a double touch.

One of the most difficult cases to judge arises when a stop hit is made and there is doubt as to whether it was made sufficiently in time in relation to the final movement of a compound attack. Generally, in such cases, the double touch occurs through the fault of both fencers concerned, which justifies the President in replacing them on guard. (The fault of the attacker consists of indecision, slowness of execution or the making of feints which are not sufficiently effective; the fault of the defender lies in delay or slowness in making the stop hit.)

PART THREE: EPEE

CHAPTER I - HISTORICAL NOTES

The rules for epee drawn up in 1914 clarified and completed all the various epee rules which existed prior to the foundation of the FIE and which had evolved from 1892 both in France and elsewhere, notably by:

- the permanent committee named by the *Société d'Escrime à l'Épée de Paris, l'Académie d'Épée*; the *Société d'Entraînement à l'Escrime et au Pistolet*; and *Les Armes de France*;
- the 1905 *Comité International*, subject to the laws of each country, regarding the application to duelling;
- the *Union des Sociétés Françaises de Sport Athlétiques (USFSA)*;
- the *Comité National des Sports de France*;
- the *Comité Olympique Français*; and
- the organizing committees for the tournaments held at Nice, the Côte d'Azur, Ostend, etc.

The present rules modify only in detail the principles adopted in 1914. The rules governing epee competitions judged with electrical scoring apparatus were adopted in 1936 and subsequently modified by various Congresses.

CHAPTER II - FIELD OF PLAY (Cf. 14ff)

- 301 Epee competitions may be held indoors or outdoors. Official FIE competitions may only be held indoors.
- 302 The width of the strip is from 1.80 to 2.00 meters and its length is 14 meters (Cf. 15, 38ff, 202 and Figure I-1, Strip Diagram).
- 303 Five lines should be drawn very clearly on the strip perpendicular to its length, as follows:
- one *center line* which must be drawn as an unbroken line across the entire width of the strip.
 - two *on guard lines* located 2 meters on either side of the center line (these must be drawn across the entire width of the strip).
 - two *rear limit lines*, which must be drawn across the entire width of the strip, at a distance of seven meters from the center line. In addition, the last two meters of the strip before these rear limit lines must be clearly distinguished - if possible by a different color of strip - to enable the fencers easily to identify their positions on the strip (Cf. 15, 38ff and Figure I-1, Strip Diagram). A fencer who crosses his rear limit with both feet is considered as touched (Cf. 39).
- 304 When competitions are judged with electrical scoring apparatus, the strip and its extensions must be entirely covered with metal, a metallic mesh or a compound with a metallic base in order to ensure the nonregistration of touches made on the ground (this is mandatory for official FIE competitions) (Cf. 711).

- 305 The table on which the scoring machine is placed must be at least 1 meter from the strip and opposite the center line; the President must ensure that its isolation is maintained by the auxiliary personnel as well as the fencers and the spectators.

CHAPTER III - EPEE EQUIPMENT
(Weapons - Equipment - Clothing)
(Cf. 16ff)

IIIA - WEAPONS (Cf. 22ff)

1. General specifications for epees

1a. Weight

- 306 The total weight of the epee ready for use is less than 770 grams.

1b. Length

- 307 The maximum total length of the epee is 110 cm.

1c. The blade

- 308 The blade is made of steel; it is triangular in cross-section and without cutting edges. It is as straight as possible and mounted with the groove uppermost. Any bend must be uniform and the curve of the blade in all cases less than 1 cm; curvature is only permitted in the vertical plane and must be located near the center of the blade (Cf. 24, 30).

The maximum length of the blade is 90 cm.

The maximum width of any of the three sides of the blade is 24 mm.

The blade should have a flexibility equivalent to a bend of 4.5 cm minimum and 7.0 cm maximum measured under the following conditions:

1. The blade is fixed horizontally at a point 70 cm from the extremity of the point.
2. A 200 gram weight is suspended 3 cm from the extremity of the point.
3. The bend of the blade is measured at the extremity of the point between the nonweighted and the weighted positions (see illustration).
4. All methods of treating a blade between the guard and the point, either by grinding, filing or otherwise, are forbidden (Cf. 22 and Figure III-1, Epee Dimension & Flex Diagrams).

1d. The martingale

- 309 When the epee is not secured to the hand by an attachment or by the body cord the use of a martingale is mandatory.

1e. The guard (Cf. 26)

- 310 The guard, which must have a circular edge, must be able to pass through a cylindrical gauge having a diameter of 13.5 cm and a length of 15 cm, the blade being parallel to the axis of the cylinder.

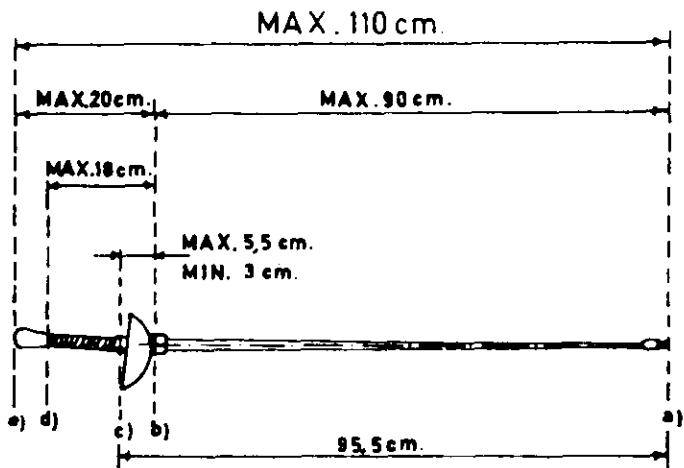


Fig. 1. EPEE DIMENSIONS (EPEE POINT NOT DEPRESSED)



Fig. 2. CROSS SECTION OF BLADE

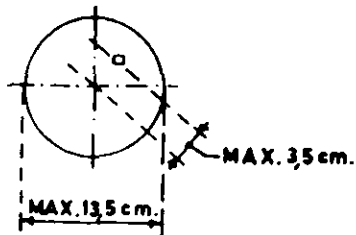


Fig. 3. ECCENTRICITY OF GUARD

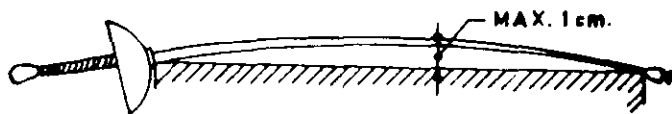


Fig. 4. CURVATURE OF BLADE

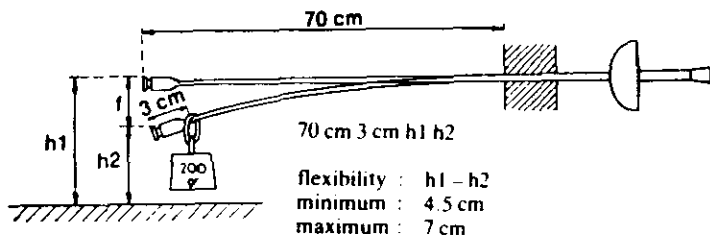


Figure III - 1
 Epee Dimension & Flex Diagrams

The depth of the guard (the distance between planes B and C) must be between 3.0 and 5.5 cm (Cf. 24).

The total length between planes A and C must never be greater than 95.5 cm (Cf. 24).

Eccentric mounting (the distance between the center of the guard and the point where the blade passes through the guard) is allowed provided it does not exceed 3.5 cm.

2. Points and tips

For the electrical epee

- 311 1. The electrical point is completed by a tip which must conform to the specifications in Part VII (Cf. 732).
2. It is forbidden to sharpen the edges of the point.
3. The point should be fixed to the end of the blade and conform to the specifications in Part VII (Cf. 733).
4. The pressure which must be exerted on the tip in order to cause the scoring machine to register a touch must be more than 750 grams; this weight must be lifted by the spring of the point (Cf. 732).
5. The distance which the tip must travel back in order to cause the scoring machine to register a touch (the "lighting stroke") must be greater than 1.0 mm. The further distance which the tip may travel (the "residual travel") must be less than 0.5 mm. This last requirement is as vital as that dictating the length of the "lighting stroke." The total travel must be greater than 1.5 mm (Cf. 18, 732).
- 312 Deleted.

IIIB - EQUIPMENT

1. The mask

- 313 The mask must not be covered, in whole or in part, by material which can cause the point to glance off (Cf. 27).
The mask must be so shaped that the bib reaches below the prominences of the collarbones.

2. The body cord

- 314 The conducting wires of the body cord (fencers' personal equipment) must be well insulated from each other, insensitive to humidity, and twisted or joined together. The maximum electrical resistance allowed for each of these conducting wires from plug to plug is 1 ohm. The body cord has a connecting plug at each end. At the reel end the three-prong male plug is connected to the wire as follows:
- the prong at 15 mm to whichever wire is most directly connected to the point;
 - the central prong to the other wire in the epee; and
 - the prong at 20 mm to the epee ground circuit and the metallic strip.

This plug must conform to the conditions of manufacture and mounting specified in Part VII (Cf. 710, 730).

Inside the guard the choice of system is free, but the system chosen must comply with the conditions of Article 712.

In addition, the prongs of the plug must not on any account be permitted to contact the metal of the guard.

The two wires coming from the tip must be protected by two insulating sheaths, one for each wire, from the point where they enter the guard up to the two insulated plug holes on the plug socket. In no case may uninsulated wires extend beyond the plug connections (Cf. 26, 310, 712, 730).

IIC - CLOTHING

315 The jacket, which must cover the entire front of the trunk, must be completed by a lining making a double layer of material for the sleeve down to the elbow of the sword-arm and covering the flank in the region of the armpit. The collar must have a minimum height of 3 cm. In addition, the wearing of a protective plastron made of hempcloth, nylon, etc. is mandatory; this must:

1. have at least two layers,
2. include a sleeve down to the elbow without opening or seam in the region of the armpit, and
3. ensure the best possible protection (Cf. 27).
4. It may be fixed to the jacket without being entirely sewn in.

Women's clothing must include, inside the jacket, breast protectors of metal or other rigid material (Cf. 27/4).

The lower edge of the jacket must overlap the knickers by at least 10 cm when the fencer is in the "on guard" position.

CHAPTER IV - THE CONVENTIONS OF EPEE FENCING

IVA - METHOD OF MAKING A TOUCH

316 The epee is a thrusting weapon only. Attacks with this weapon must therefore be made with the point, and with the point only.

When fencing with nonelectric weapons, any touch made with the point must arrive clearly and distinctly to be counted (Cf. 29).

It is strictly forbidden to press or drag the point of the electric weapon on the metallic strip during the bout (between "Fence" and "Halt"). It is equally forbidden, at any time, to straighten the weapon on the strip. Any breaking of this rule will be penalized according to Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

IVB - THE VALID TARGET

- 317 For epee the valid target includes the whole of the fencer's body, including his clothing and equipment. Thus, any touch which arrives counts as a valid touch whatever part of the body (trunk, limbs or head), the clothing or the equipment it reaches (Cf. Figure III-2, Epee Target).

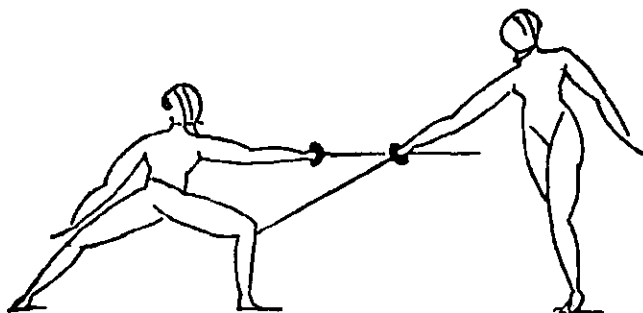


Figure III - 2
Epee Target

IVC - CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS

- 318 In epee a fencer who either by a flèche attack or by vigorous attacks causes corps à corps, even several times in succession, (without brutality or violence) does not transgress the basic conventions of fencing and commits no fault thereby (Cf. 34, 37).¹ A fencer who intentionally causes corps à corps to avoid being touched or who jostles his opponent will be penalized as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

IVD - NUMBER OF TOUCHES - DURATION OF THE BOUT

- 319 In epee, bouts are for five touches, with a duration of six minutes for each bout; for direct elimination, two encounters for five touches each

(1) The "flèche ending systematically in corps à corps" referred to in this article must not be confused with the "flèche resulting in a shock which jostles the opponent," which is considered as an act of voluntary brutality in all three weapons and is punished as such (Cf. 637, 641/1st group). On the other hand, the "flèche which is made by running past the opponent" and without corps à corps is not forbidden; the President should not call "Halt" too soon, in order not to annul a possible riposte. If when making such a running flèche without touching his opponent the fencer who makes the flèche systematically crosses the lateral boundaries of the strip, he must be punished as specified in Article 43.

with a deciding encounter if necessary, or one bout for a given number of touches (Cf. 544f., 555A).

320 If, as the result of a double touch, both competitors score the maximum number of touches being fenced for, they must fence for one or more additional touches until the expiration of the time limit. Any further double touch is annulled (and therefore the fencers hold their ground on the strip). The score in such a case will always be marked as the maximum number of touches for each fencer (for example when the bout is for five touches, the score is entered on the score sheet as D/5 and V/5) (Cf. 321b).

321 When the allotted time limit expires before the bout is competed:

(a) in epee for one touch, both competitors are counted as touched and a defeat is scored against each.

(b) in epee for several touches:

- if one competitor has scored more touches than the other, the number of touches required to bring it up to the maximum being fenced for must be added to his score, and the same number of touches must be added to his opponent's score.
- if both competitors have scored the same number of touches (or no touches), they are both counted as having scored the maximum number of touches being fenced for and a defeat is scored against each, except in direct elimination where the bout goes on without any limitation of the time until there is a result (Cf. 545).

IVE - THE JUDGING OF TOUCHES IN EPEE

322 Epee competitions are judged with electrical scoring apparatus (this is mandatory for official FIE competitions).

IVE 1 - MATERIALITY OF THE TOUCH

1. Basic principle

323 Only the indications of the scoring machine can be taken into consideration for judging the materiality of touches. In no circumstances can the President declare a competitor to have scored a touch unless the touch has been properly registered by the machine (except as specified in the regulations (Cf. 321, 555A) and in the case of penalty touches) (Cf. 72, 626, 709/4).

2. The annulment of touches

324 1. In arriving at his judgment, the President will disregard touches which are registered as a result of actions:

- started before the word "Fence" or after the word "Halt" (Cf. 32); or
- caused by the meeting of the points of the epees or by a touch made on the ground (when there is no metallic strip, or outside

it) or which are made on any object other than the opponent, including his equipment (Cf. 74, 331).

325 A fencer who voluntarily causes the machine to register a touch by placing his point on any surface other than that of his opponent will be penalized as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

If in the final minute of fencing a fencer voluntarily causes a touch by placing his point on any surface other than his opponent, he will be penalized as specified in Articles 635, 638 and 641 (2nd group).

326 2. Further, the President must take note of possible failure of the electrical equipment and annul the last touch registered in the following circumstances:

(a) if a touch made on the guard of the competitor against whom the touch was registered or on the insulated strip causes the machine to register a touch;

(b) if a touch properly made by the competitor against whom the touch was registered does not cause the machine to register a touch;

(c) if the machine registers an extraneous touch on the side of the competitor against whom the touch was registered; for example, after a beat on the blade, by any movements of his opponent, by vibrations on the strip which are transmitted to the central electrical apparatus or as a result of any cause other than a properly made touch; or

(d) if the registering of a touch made by the competitor against whom the touch was registered:

— does not prevent the registering of a subsequent touch made by his opponent after a lapse of time greater than that required to register a double touch; or

— is annulled by a subsequent touch made by his opponent.

327 3. The President must also apply the following rules regarding the annulment of touches:

(a) Only the last touch preceding the establishment of the fault may be annulled and then only if it is the competitor against whom the touch was registered who is placed at a disadvantage by the fault.

(b) The failure must be determined by tests made immediately after the bout was stopped, under the supervision of the President and without any changes to the equipment in use.

(c) With these tests, one is only trying to establish whether there is a material possibility of a mistake in the judging as the result of a fault. The localization of this fault in the electrical equipment, including that of either of the fencers, is unimportant in reaching a decision.

(d) A fencer who makes any modification in or changes his equipment without being asked by the President to do so, before a judgment is pronounced, loses his right to the annulment of the

touch (Cf. 71/3). Similarly, after again coming on guard and after the bout has effectively recommenced,² a fencer cannot claim the annulment of a touch registered against him before the recommencement of the bout.

(e) It is not necessary, for the annulment of a touch, that the failure found should repeat itself each time a test is made, but it is essential that the fault should be established by the President without the possibility of doubt at least once.

(f) If the incidents mentioned in Article 326 occur as a result of the competitor's body cord being unplugged (either near the hand or at the back of the fencer), they cannot justify the annulment of the touch registered.

However, if the safety device prescribed in Article 710 does not work or is missing, the annulment should be allowed if the plug at the fencer's back comes loose.

(g) The fact that the epee of a competitor shows on the guard, on the blade or elsewhere large or small areas of insulation formed by oxidation, glue, paint or any other material on which his opponent's touches can cause a touch to be registered, or that the electric point is badly fixed to the end of the blade so that it can be unscrewed or tightened by hand, cannot justify the annulment of touches registered against that competitor.

(h) The fact that a fencer against whom a touch has been registered is found to have broken his blade justifies the annulment of that touch unless the breaking of the blade clearly occurred after the registration of the touch.

(i) When a competitor tears the metallic strip by a touch made on the ground and, at the same time, the machine registers a touch against his opponent, the touch must be annulled.

(j) Whenever, owing to some accidental cause, tests cannot be made, the touch must be considered as doubtful and must be annulled (but Cf. 331).

(k) The President must pay particular attention to touches which are not registered or which are registered abnormally. Should such defects be repeated, the President must ask the members of the Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment present or an expert technician on duty to verify that the equipment conforms to the rules.

The President must ensure that nothing is altered either in the competitor's equipment or in any of the electrical apparatus before the expert makes the inspection.

328 4. The President must supervise the condition of the metallic strip; he must not allow the bout to commence or to continue if the

(2) The fact that the President has said "Fence", even if some time has thereafter elapsed, does not necessarily mean that "the bout has effectively recommenced," if the fencers have maintained a passive attitude. For the bout to have effectively recommenced, the fencers must have actually engaged in a fencing phrase which could have affected the equipment in use (Cf. 327d).

metallic strip has holes in it which might affect the proper registering of touches. (The organizers must make the necessary arrangements to ensure the rapid repair or replacement of the metallic strips).

IVE 2 - VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF THE TOUCH

1. Basic principle

- 329 In epee, when both competitors are touched, priority of a touch is allowed only when there is an appreciable difference of time between the touches; if no such difference exists there is a "double touch"; that is to say a touch is scored for each competitor.

2. Judging

- 330 The electrical scoring machine registers a double touch if the difference of time between the two touches is less than from 1/20th to 1/25th of a second.

- 331 When there is a double touch made by two valid touches a touch is scored for each competitor.

If a double touch is registered and one touch is valid and the other is not valid (a touch made outside the opponent (Cf. 324) or a touch made after leaving the strip (Cf. 43ff)), only the valid touch is scored. If a double touch is registered by a definite touch and a doubtful touch (failure of the electrical apparatus, disagreement or uncertainty of judges), the fencer who has made the definite touch has the choice of accepting the double touch or having it annulled.

PART FOUR: SABRE

CHAPTER I - HISTORICAL NOTES

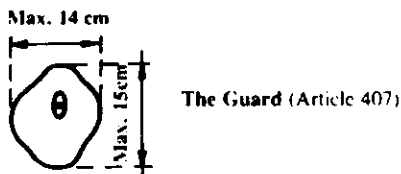
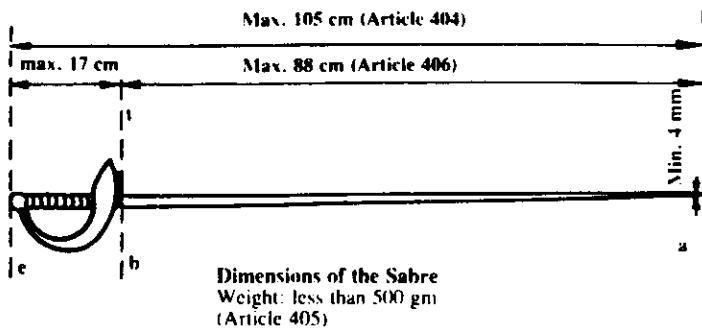
The FIE sabre rules include the essential portions of the rules which were adopted at the Olympic Games in London in 1908 and in Stockholm in 1912. They also conform to the basic principles of the Ostend rules and the Hungarian rules and were adopted 12 June 1914 by the FIE Committee for Sabre assembled in Paris under the chairmanship of Dr. Bela Nagy, President of the Hungarian Fencing Federation, who edited the proposed rules.

The present rules merely complete and define those adopted in 1914 and modified by subsequent Congresses.

The rules governing sabre competitions conducted with the aid of electrical scoring apparatus were adopted in 1988.

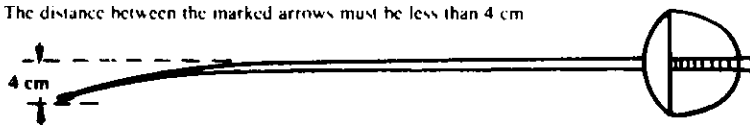
CHAPTER II - FIELD OF PLAY (Cf. 14ff)

- 401 Sabre competitions are held indoors on strips made of wood, linoleum, cork, rubber, plastic, metal or metallic mesh, or a metal-based material.
- 402 The width of the strip is from 1.80 to 2.00 meters and its length is 14 meters (Cf. 15, 38ff, 202 and Figure I-1, Strip Diagram).
- 403 Five lines should be drawn very clearly on the strip perpendicular to its length, as follows:
- one *center line* which must be drawn as an unbroken line across the entire width of the strip.
 - two *on guard lines* located 2 meters on either side of the center line (these must be drawn across the entire width of the strip).
 - two *rear limit lines*, which must be drawn across the entire width of the strip, at a distance of seven meters from the center line. In addition, the last two meters of the strip before these rear limit lines must be clearly distinguished - if possible by a different color of strip - to enable the fencers easily to identify their positions on the strip (Cf. 15, 38ff and Figure I-1, Strip Diagram). A fencer who crosses his rear limit with both feet is considered as touched (Cf. 39).



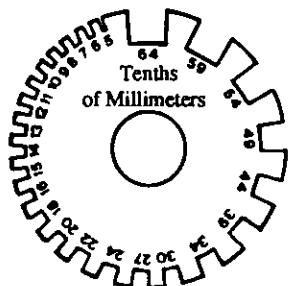
Curvature of the blade (Article 406)

The distance between the marked arrows must be less than 4 cm



Gauges (measuring instruments)

To check the width and thickness of sabre blades



Thickness

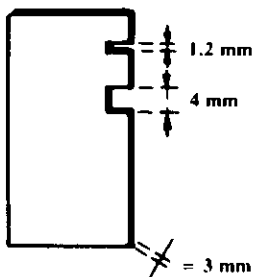
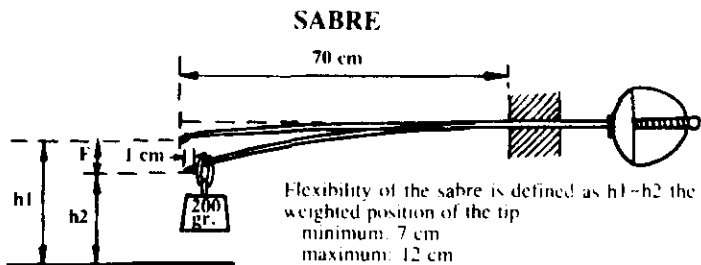


Figure IV - 1
Sabre Dimension Diagrams



Size of the sabre blade (Article 406)

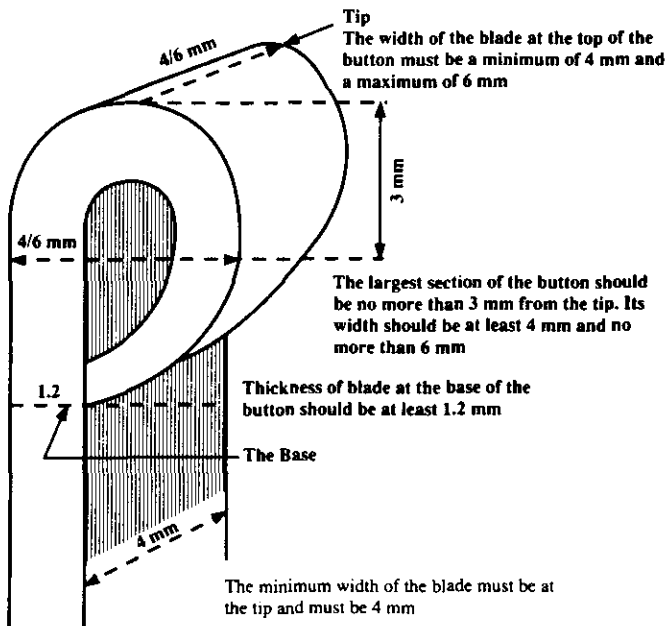


Figure IV - 2
 Sabre Flex and Tip Diagrams

CHAPTER III - SABRE EQUIPMENT
(Weapons - Equipment - Clothing)
(Cf. 16ff)

IIIA - WEAPONS (Cf. 22ff)

1. General specifications for sabres

1a. Length

404 The maximum total length of the sabre is 105 cm.

1b. Weight

405 The total weight of the sabre ready for use is less than 500 grams.

1c. The blade

406 The blade is made of steel with an approximately rectangular cross-section. Its maximum length is 88 cm; the minimum width of the blade, which must be at the button, is 4 mm; its thickness, also immediately below the button, must be at least 1.2 mm.

The end of the blade must be folded over onto itself or be fashioned in one piece to form a button which, viewed end on, must have a square or rectangular cross-section of 4 mm minimum and 6 mm maximum. The maximum dimension must be at most 3 mm from the end of the blade.

Blades which are too rigid or too whippy are forbidden. Similarly, sabres having shapes out of the ordinary are forbidden. If the blade has a curve, it must be a distinct curve which must be continuous, with a bend of less than 4 cm. Blades with sharply bent extremities or which curve in the direction of the cutting edge are forbidden.

All methods of treating a blade between the guard and the point, whether by grinding, filing or otherwise, are strictly forbidden, as is the sharpening of its rounded extremity (Cf. 22).

The sabre blade must have a flexibility equivalent to a bend of minimum 7 cm and maximum 12 cm measured in the following way:

1. The blade is fixed horizontally at a point 70 cm from the point of the blade.
2. A 200 gram weight is hung 1 cm from the point.
3. The curve is measured at the point of the blade between the weighted and nonweighted positions (Cf. Figure IV-2, Sabre Flex & Tip Diagrams).

1d. The guard (Cf. 26)

407 The guard must be full in shape, made in one piece and externally smooth. It must have a convex form which is continuous, without rim or holes. It must be able to pass through a rectangular gauge measuring 15 cm by 14 cm in cross-section, with a length of 15 cm, the blade being parallel to the axis of the gauge.

IIIB - EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

- 408
1. For sabre, masks must be well padded and have bibs which are sufficiently large and strong (Cf. 27).
 2. The wrist or sleeve portion of the glove (the gauntlet) must not be made of leather which is hardened or of patent leather, or of any other material which might make the blade glance off.
 3. The elbow guard may be made of hardened leather.
 4. The jacket must cover the valid surface of the trunk, its lower part overlapping the knickers by at least 10 cm when the fencer is in the "on guard" position (Cf. 19, 410).
 5. The jacket must include a lining making a double layer of material for the sleeve down to the elbow of the sword-arm and covering the flank in the region of the armpit.
In addition, the wearing of a protective plastron made of hempcloth, nylon, etc. under the jacket is required. This must:
 - (a) have at least two layers,
 - (b) include a sleeve down to the elbow without seam or opening in the region of the armpit, and
 - (c) ensure the best possible protection.It may be fixed to the jacket without being entirely sewn in (Cf. 27).

CHAPTER IV - THE CONVENTIONS OF SABRE FENCING

IVA - METHOD OF MAKING A TOUCH

- 409
- Sabre is a weapon for thrusting and cutting with the edge and the back edge (Cf. 29).
- (a) All touches made with the cutting edge, the side or the back edge of the blade are counted as valid touches (edge cuts and back edge cuts).
It is forbidden to hit with the guard. Any touch caused by hitting with the guard will be annulled and the fencer causing this touch will be penalized as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).
 - (b) Touches with the point which graze the target or cuts which slip along the opponent's body (passé touches) do not count.
 - (c) Touches through the blade, that is to say those which touch the valid target and the sabre of the opponent at the same time, are valid whenever the cutting edge, the back edge or point arrives clearly on the target.

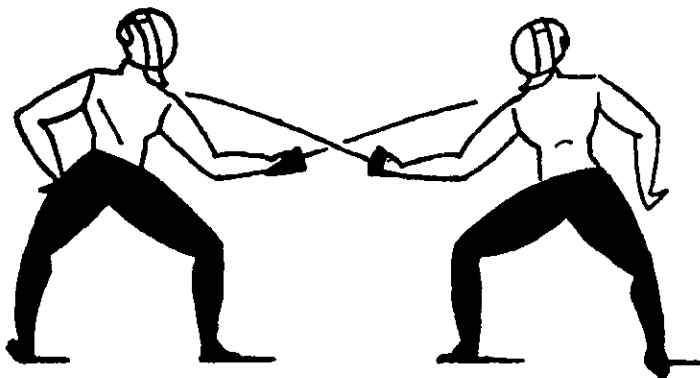


Figure IV - 3
Sabre Target

IVB - TARGET

1. Limitation of the valid target

- 410 In sabre, only touches which arrive on the valid target are counted. The target comprises the entire body above a horizontal line drawn between the top of the folds formed by the thighs and the trunk of the fencer when in the "on guard" position (Cf. Figure IV-3, Sabre Target).

2. Touches off the target

- 411 A touch which arrives on a nonvalid surface is not counted; it does not stop the fencing phrase and does not annul subsequent touches. The President must penalize a fencer who replaces valid target with a nonvalid surface, either by covering target or by an abnormal movement. For such an offence, the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

IVC - CORPS A CORPS AND FLECHE ATTACKS

- 412 In sabre, it is forbidden to cause corps à corps (even without brutality or violence), corps à corps to avoid a touch, or corps à corps with jostling. When such an offence is committed, the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

IVD - NUMBER OF TOUCHES - DURATION OF A BOUT

- 413 In sabre, bouts are fenced for five touches with a duration of six minutes per bout; for direct elimination, either two encounters for five touches with a deciding encounter if necessary, or one bout for a given number of touches (Cf. 554f., 555A).

- 414 When the time limit expires before the bout has been completed:
- (a) if one competitor has scored more touches than the other, the number of touches required to bring it up to the maximum being fenced for must be added to his score, and the same number of touches must be added to his opponent's score.
 - (b) if both competitors have scored the same number of touches, they are counted as having both scored one less than the maximum number of touches and they fence for the last touch without any time limit. They are replaced on guard in the positions that they occupied when the bout was interrupted (Cf. 32).
 - (c) However, if the President has had to draw lots to give attacking priority (Cf. 423) either before or at the expiration of time, the measures specified in Article 423h, "Scoring of the Bout", must be applied.

IVE - JUDGING OF TOUCHES IN SABRE

- 415
1. In nonelectric sabre, all bouts are judged by a jury (Cf. 61ff). For the materiality of touches, refer to Articles 68ff.
 2. If the competitions are conducted with the aid of electrical scoring apparatus (mandatory for official FIE competitions), only the indications of the scoring machine can be taken into consideration for judging the materiality of touches. The President cannot declare a competitor to have scored a touch unless the touch has been properly registered by the machine, except as specified in the Rules (Cf. 414, 555A) and in the case of penalty touches (Cf. 72, 626, 709/4).

The President must, however, take into account possible failures of the electrical equipment; in particular, he must annul a touch which he has just awarded as a result of a touch registered by the machine, if he establishes, by tests made under his personal supervision, before the bout has effectively recommenced³ and without any of the equipment in use having changed (Cf. 71/3 & 5):

- that a touch made by the fencer against whom the touch was awarded is not registered by the machine,
 - that the registration of touches made by the fencer against whom the touch was awarded does not remain recorded on the machine,
 - that the sabre of the fencer who has scored the touch is not equipped with a sensor, or
 - that a touch can be registered on the fencer against whom the touch was awarded without there in fact having been a touch, or by a touch on the weapon or on a nonvalid surface.
- (3) The fact that the President has said "Fence", even if some time has thereafter elapsed, does not necessarily mean that "the bout has effectively recommenced," if the fencers have maintained a passive attitude. For the bout to have effectively recommenced, the fencers must have actually engaged in a fencing phrase which could have affected the equipment in use.

If the sabre of the fencer against whom the touch was awarded does not conform to the provisions of Article 428 (insulation of the interior and exterior of the guard, of the handle and of the pommel), the touch will not be annulled, even if a touch on the weapon causes the registration of a touch.

The President must also apply the following rules:

- (a) Only the last touch made before the fault is established can be annulled.
- (b) A fencer who makes any modification in or changes his equipment without being asked by the President to do so before the President has given his decision loses all right to the annulment of the touch (Cf. 71/3).
- (c) If the bout has effectively recommenced,⁴ a competitor cannot claim the annulment of a touch awarded against him before the recommencement of the bout.
- (d) The localization of a fault found in the equipment (including the equipment of the competitors) is of no importance for this possible annulment.
- (e) It is not necessary that the failure found should repeat itself each time a test is made, but it is essential that the fault should be established by the President himself at least once without the possibility of doubt during the tests made by him or under his supervision.
- (f) The fact that the competitor against whom a touch has been awarded has broken his blade cannot alone justify the annulment of that touch.
- (g) The President must be extremely attentive to touches which are not registered or which are registered abnormally by the machine. Should such defects be repeated, the President must call for a member of the Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment or the expert technician on duty to verify that the equipment conforms to the rules.
- (h) Whenever accidental causes make it impossible to carry out tests, the touch will be considered doubtful (Cf. 69/5).
- (i) If touches are registered on both sides of the machine, the President will apply the regulations in Articles 422 and 423.
- (j) In accordance with the general rules (Cf. 32), the President must stop the bout, even if no touch is registered by the machine, whenever fencing becomes confused and he is no longer able to analyze the phrase.

VALIDITY OR PRIORITY OF THE TOUCH

1. Preface

416 Whatever method a President has used to make a decision regarding the materiality of a touch (either with the assistance of a jury or with electrical scoring apparatus), he *alone* then decides as to the validity

(4) See note on previous page.

or the priority of the touch by applying the following basic rules which are the conventions applicable to sabre fencing.

2. Regard for the fencing phrase

- 417 (a) Any attack properly executed (Cf. 10) must be parried or completely avoided and the fencing phrase must be followed through.
- (b) The attack is an initial offensive action, executed by extending the arm and continuously threatening the valid target with the point or the cutting edge.
1. *An attack with a lunge is correctly executed:*
 - as a *simple attack* (Cf. 11) when the arm extends during the lunge and the touch arrives at the latest when the front foot makes contact with the strip.
 - as a *compound attack* (Cf. 11) when, with the arm extending in the correct presentation of the first feint (Cf. 419), the touch arrives at the latest when the front foot makes contact with the strip or immediately afterwards.
 2. *A flèche attack is correctly executed:*
 - as a *simple attack* (Cf. 11) when the arm extends during the flèche and when the touch arrives at the latest before the rear foot again makes contact with the strip or as it does so.
 - as a *compound attack* (Cf. 11) when, with the arm extending in the correct presentation of the first feint (Cf. 419), the touch arrives at the latest as the front foot again makes contact with the strip.
 3. *An attack made with an advance-lunge or an advance-flèche is correctly executed:*
 - as a *simple attack* (Cf. 11) when the arm extends before the completion of the advance and when the touch arrives at the latest at the end of the lunge or the flèche (Cf. 417a&b).
 - as a *compound attack* (Cf. 11) when, with the arm extending in the correct presentation of the first feint (Cf. 419) during the advance, the touch arrives at the latest at the end of the lunge or the flèche (Cf. 417a&b).
 4. In no case should a flèche attack end in corps à corps (Cf. 412). It may be followed by a reprise of the attack, but only after a pause in the action (Cf. 13c).
- 418 (c) In order to judge the correctness of an attack, the following points must be considered:
1. If the attack is initiated when the opponent has his point “in line” (i.e. with the arm straight and the point threatening the target), the attacker must first deflect his opponent’s weapon. Presidents must ensure that mere blade contact is not considered as sufficient to deflect the opponent’s blade.
 2. If, when attempting to find the opponent’s blade to deflect it, the blade is not found, the right of attack passes to the opponent.

3. If the attack is commenced when the opponent's blade is not "in line," the attack may be completed directly, by a disengagement, by a coupé, or even preceded by successful feints (Cf. 419) which oblige the opponent to execute a parry.
- 419 (d) In compound attacks the feint must be correctly presented, i.e.:
1. A feint with the point: the arm extended with the point continuously threatening the valid target.
 2. A feint with a cut: the arm extended, the blade and the arm forming an obtuse angle of about 135°, with the cutting edge threatening a valid target.
- (e) In a compound attack, if the opponent finds the blade in one of the feints, he has the right to riposte.
- (f) In a compound attack the opponent has the right to stop hit, but in order to be valid, the stop hit must precede the last movement of the attack by one period of fencing time, i.e. the stop hit must arrive before the attacker has started the last movement of the attack itself.
- 420 (g) Attacks by beats on the blade
1. In an attack by beating on the blade, the attack is correctly executed and retains its priority when the beat is made on the foible of the opponent's blade, i.e. the two-thirds of the blade furthest from the guard.
 2. In an attack by beating on the blade, when the beat is made on the forte of the opponent's blade, i.e. the one-third of the blade nearest the guard, the attack is badly executed and the beat gives the opponent the right to an immediate riposte.
- 421 (h) The parry gives the right to riposte; a simple riposte may be direct or indirect, but in order to annul any subsequent action by the attacker, it must be executed immediately, without any hesitation or pause.
- Against cuts, the object of the parry is to prevent touches made by the opponent from arriving on the intended valid target, therefore:
1. The parry is properly executed when, before the completion of the attack, it prevents the arrival of that attack by closing the line in which the attack is to finish.
 2. When a parry is properly executed, the opponent's offensive action must be declared parried, and judged as such by the jury, even if, as a result of its flexibility, the extremity of the opponent's weapon makes contact with the intended target.
- When analyzing the fencing phrase, the President must obtain precise answers from the judges, i.e. "Yes," "No" or "Abstain." He must consistently refuse to accept answers such as "Badly parried," "Insufficiently parried," "Laid on," etc.

3. Judging

- 422 In applying the basic conventions of sabre fencing, the President must judge as follows:

When during a phrase both fencers are touched simultaneously, there is either a *simultaneous action* or a *double touch*:

- I. The first of these conditions is due to the simultaneous conception and execution of attacks by both fencers; in this case the touches exchanged are annulled for both fencers.
- II. The double touch (*coup double*), on the other hand; is the result of a faulty action on the part of one of the fencers.

Therefore, when there is not an interval of fencing time between the touches:

1. *Only the fencer who is attacked is counted as touched if:*
 - (a) he makes a stop hit into his opponent's simple attack made from correct fencing distance;
 - (b) instead of parrying, he attempts to evade the touch and does not succeed;
 - (c) after a successful parry, he makes a momentary pause which gives his opponent the right to re-attack (redoublement, remise or reprise);
 - (d) during a compound attack, he makes a stop hit without being in time; or
 - (e) having his point "in line" (arm straight and point threatening the target) and being subjected to a beat or a *prise de fer* which deflects his weapon, he attacks or places his point in line again instead of parrying a direct thrust made by his opponent.
2. *Only the fencer who attacks is counted as touched if:*
 - (a) he initiates his attack when his opponent has his point "in line" (arm straight and point threatening the target) without deflecting the opponent's weapon. Presidents must ensure that mere blade contact is not considered as sufficient to deflect the opponent's blade.
 - (b) he attempts to find the blade, does not succeed (because he is deceived) and continues the attack;
 - (c) during a compound attack in which his opponent finds the blade, he continues the attack while his opponent immediately ripostes;
 - (d) during a compound attack, he bends his arm or makes a momentary pause, during which time the opponent makes a stop hit or an attack, while the attacker continues his own attack;
 - (e) during a compound attack, he is stopped one period of fencing time before he makes his final movement;
 - (f) he makes a touch by a remise, redoublement or reprise on his opponent's parry, which has been followed by a riposte which is immediate, simple, and executed in one period of fencing time without withdrawing the arm; or
 - (g) his flèche attack is not executed in accordance with Article 417/2&3 or if the continuation of his flèche attack does not abide by the regulations specified in Article 417/4, and the

fencer who is attacked executes an offensive or defensive action in the same time.

3. *The fencers are replaced on guard each time* there is a double touch and the President is unable to judge clearly from which side the fault has come.

One of the most difficult cases to judge arises when a stop hit is made and there is doubt as to whether it was made sufficiently in time in relation to the final movement of a compound attack. Generally, in such cases, the double touch occurs through the fault of both fencers concerned, which justifies the President in replacing them on guard. (The fault of the attacker consists of indecision, slowness of execution or the making of feints which are not sufficiently effective; the fault of the defender lies in delay or slowness in making the stop hit.)

4. Simultaneous attacks

423

It is forbidden to cause, deliberately and repeatedly, simultaneous attacks. Therefore, following one decision of "simultaneous attacks," the President must apply the following rules:

- (a) "Simultaneous attacks" are counted as such, even when there is doubt as to the materiality or validity of the touch (Cf. 69/5), if:
 - each of the fencers is touched on a valid target; or
 - neither of the fencers is touched; in this case the President must annul any action which follows the simultaneous attacks in which no touch was scored, except an immediate remise by one of the fencers which arrives before the order "Halt."

On the other hand, simultaneous attacks are not counted as such if only one fencer is touched on the valid target.

- (b) Following one decision of "simultaneous attacks," the President must warn each of the fencers. This warning remains in effect even if followed by the exchange of one or more valid touches.
- (c) If, following the warning, there is a new decision of "simultaneous attacks" (Cf. 423a), the bout will continue, with the offensive priority being given in turn to each of the two fencers. The fencer who does not have the offensive priority must refrain from causing "simultaneous attacks;" if not, he will be declared touched, unless in that action he touches his opponent on a valid target without himself being touched.
- (d) The decision as to which fencer will first benefit from the offensive priority will be made by the President by drawing lots.
- (e) Following the first exchange after the drawing of lots which produces a valid touch (Cf. 423c), the roles of the two fencers are reversed, with the priority passing to the other fencer on the resumption of the bout. A penalty touch awarded against a

fencer who is at fault during a fencing exchange should equally be considered as a valid touch.

- (f) When there is no decision in the course of an exchange, the fencer who has the offensive priority maintains that priority when the fencers are put back on guard.
- (g) After the second exchange which produces a valid touch following the drawing of lots for offensive priority (Cf. 423c&e), the bout will start again as normal. However, on each subsequent decision of "simultaneous attacks," the President will award alternating offensive priority by drawing lots between the two fencers (Cf. 423d).
- (h) Scoring of the bout

At the time of the drawing of lots, if the bout score is 4-3, 4-2, 4-1 or 4-0, each fencer must in turn benefit from the offensive priority, even if the first valid touch after the drawing of lots brings the score to 5-3, 5-2, 5-1 or 5-0 and even after the expiration of normal fencing time.

- If the application of these rules brings the final score to 6-3, 6-2, 6-1 or 6-0, the bout is terminated and the score entered on the pool sheet as 5-3, 5-2, 5-1 or 5-0 in favor of the winning fencer; otherwise the actual score should be entered.

At 4-all, the rules must also be applied in turn for each fencer, even after the expiration of normal time:

- If the application of these rules brings the score to 6-4, the bout is ended with the score on the pool sheet being 5-4 in favor of the winner.
- If the application of these rules brings the score to 5-5, the bout must then continue normally for the last touch. However, if in the continuation of the bout, a new decision of "simultaneous attacks" obliges the President again to draw lots for the offensive priority, the result of the first valid touch to be scored will end the bout; the score entered on the pool sheet will be 5-4 in favor of the winner.

The same principle will be applied for bouts in which the number of touches is greater than five and when the score is 10-all or 12-all.

CHAPTER V - SPECIAL CONDITIONS WHICH MUST BE MET BY THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE ELECTRICAL SABRE EQUIPMENT

1. Metallic jacket

- 424 The fencer wears over his jacket a metallic jacket whose conductive surface must cover entirely and without omission the valid surface of the body located above the horizontal line passing around the body through the tops of the folds formed between the thighs and the trunk when the fencer is in the "on guard" position.

The conductive surface covers the arms as far as the wrists. The jacket includes a collar which must be at least 3 cm high. The jacket is equipped in the middle of the back, beneath the collar, with a 2 cm by 3 cm metallic tab for the attachment of the mask wire alligator clip. Whatever the means of fastening used, the metallic material must cover a sufficient area to ensure that it covers the valid target in all positions of the fencer.

The lamé material must satisfy the conditions required for its verification (Cf. 722).

The sleeves of the metallic jacket must be fixed at the wrists by means of an elastic band. There must be a strap passing between the legs of the fencer to hold the jacket in place.

2. Body cord and attachment plugs

- 425 Fencers must use a body cord as specified in Article 217, plugged into the guard by any system which satisfies the conditions of manufacture and assembly specified in Articles 710, 712 and 717.

3. Mask

- 426 The mesh of the mask must not be insulated and must ensure electrical conductivity.

The bib and any trim must be entirely covered by a metallic material having the same electrical characteristics as the metallic jacket.

The electrical resistance between the alligator clip and any point on the mask must be less than 3 ohms.

Electrical contact between the metallic jacket and the mask must be ensured by a wire and one or two alligator clips. The wire must be attached either by an alligator clip or by soldering to the mesh of the mask and must be between 30 and 40 cm long. The alligator clip, which must conform in shape and size to the requirements of Article 217, must be soldered to the other end of the wire.

4. Glove

- 427 The regulation glove on the sword hand must be covered by removable or attached metallic fabric on the back of the hand as far as the fingers and over the entire cuff.

The metallic fabric must be folded over to the inside of the cuff to a depth of at least 5 cm.

To guarantee good contact with the sleeve of the metallic jacket, it is necessary to use an elastic band, a snap or any system capable of ensuring contact and approved by the SEMI Commission.

5. Sabre

- 428 The regulations concerning the dimensions and characteristics of the nonelectric sabre are also valid - without any change - for the electric sabre (Cf. 404ff).

Inside the guard there must be a connector into which the body cord may be plugged, whichever system is used.

The mounting for the sensor (accelerometer) must be affixed inside the guard and attached firmly to the guard itself. To this mounting must be attached either a four-pin ARCHER (TANDY) socket, type 274001, or a BNC socket.

The four pins must be connected to the blade, the guard, the body cord socket and the sensor, according to the attached diagrams (Cf. Figure IV-4, Circuit Connections for Electric Sabre). The drawing and description which relate to the BNC socket remain as already approved by the SEMI Commission.

The interior of the guard must be completely insulated by means of an insulating finish or a pad.

The exterior of the guard must be insulated for 7 to 8 cm from the pommel.

The handle and the pommel must be completely insulated.

The guard must be electrically insulated from the blade.

The insulation between the guard and the blade which projects from the guard may not be thicker than 0.5 cm and will not be considered as part of the length of the blade.

Sabres without insulation between the guard and the blade are provisionally allowed.

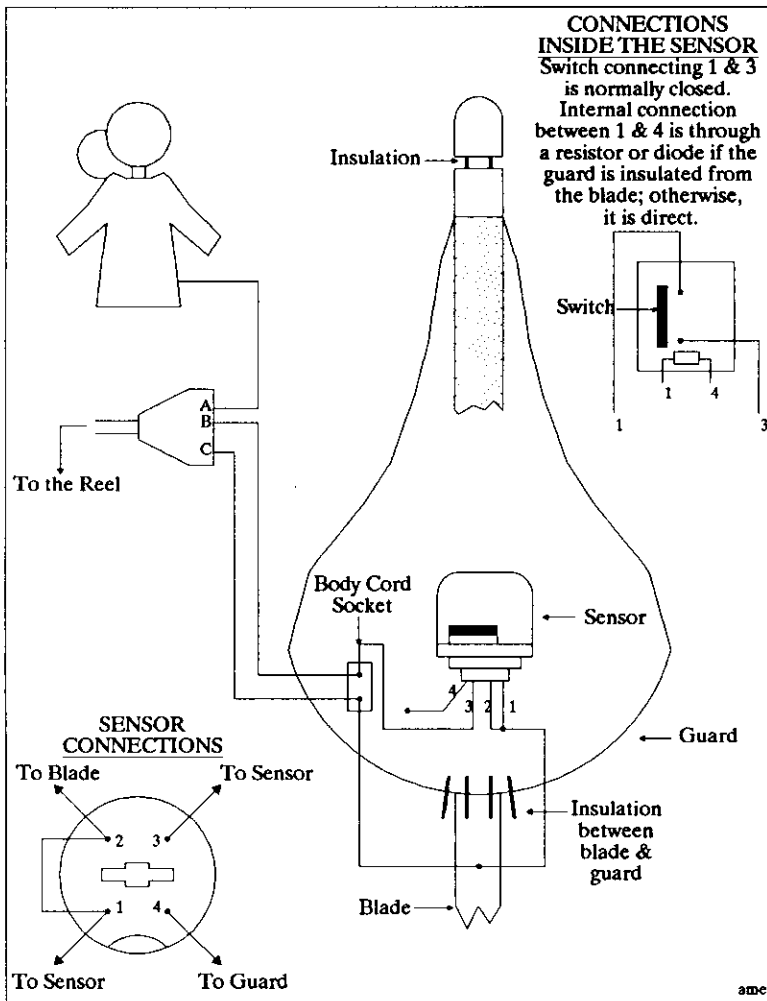


Figure IV - 4
 Circuit Connections for Electric Sabre

PART FIVE: ORGANIZATION OF COMPETITIONS

CHAPTER I - COMPETITIONS

- 501 Official FIE competitions are organized according to special rules (Cf. 570ff). Other international tournaments may include individual or team competitions for women in foil and epee and for men in all three weapons. These tournaments may be organized according to rules other than those for official FIE competitions.
- 502 Official FIE competitions, as well as other international tournaments, are open to all competitors (individual or team) of countries affiliated with the FIE; every competitor or participant in a competition, irrespective of his status, is required to hold a current international license (Cf. Statute 95).
In particular, a competitor (individual or team) from a national federation affiliated with the FIE may not participate in official FIE competitions or other international tournaments if he refuses to fence against any competitors whatsoever (individual or team) who have been correctly entered in the event.
Should this rule be broken, the competitor concerned (individual or team) will be immediately disqualified and the FIE Executive Committee will consider whether there are grounds, and to what extent, for penalizing the national federation to which the disqualified competitor belongs (Cf. Statute 14/j).

CHAPTER II - BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANIZATION AND CONTROL

1. **The organizing committee (Cf. 616)**
- 503 The organizing committee is the group of persons responsible for organizing a championship or a tournament.
2. **The FIE Central Office (Cf. 621)**
- 504 At the Olympic Games, the World Championships, the World Under-20 Championships and the World Cadet Championships, the FIE Central Office controls the activities of the bout committee as described in Article 582.
3. **The bout committee (Cf. 617)**
- 505 (a) The technical organization of competitions is entrusted to a bout committee (mandatory for official FIE competitions) composed of seven members for the Olympics and the World Championships and five for the World Under 20 Championships and the World Cadet Championships. The bout committee includes one member from the organizing country; the others must be of different nationalities (Cf. 581).

- (b) For official FIE competitions, the bout committee is appointed by the FIE Central Office by agreement with the national federation which is organizing the tournament.
- (c) For the Olympic Games, this agreement is made with the organizing committee for the fencing events appointed by the Olympic Committee of the country which is organizing the Games.
- (d) The members of the bout committee cannot act in any other capacity at the tournament, such as member of the Jury of Appeal, team captain, official delegate of their federation, competitor, etc. In special circumstances they may act as Presidents or as judges. Their functions include the strict and complete organization of the different events and the obligation to see that the rules are adhered to; they cannot decide on any departure from the rules except when circumstances arise in which it is absolutely impossible to apply them.
- (e) For all other international competitions, a bout committee composed of three members, each representing a different country, one of whom represents the country in which the tournament takes place, may be sufficient.
- (f) For official FIE competitions, when the bout committee has to make a judgment in the case of an appeal against a President's decision, the decisions of the bout committee may be made by the majority of the members present (there must be at least three) at the moment of the appeal.

4. Jury of Appeal (Cf. 618)

4a. Nomination

506

At each international competition in which the representatives of two or more countries take part an international Jury of Appeal composed of one representative of each competing nation must be appointed .

At official FIE competitions, each national federation must nominate in writing, not later than the day before the start of the competition, its representative to the Jury of Appeal, as well as a substitute capable of replacing him in case of absence. In this manner, the federations ensure the presence of one or the other during the entire competition. A national federation may modify, in writing, the designation of its representative and/or substitute if necessary.

Furthermore, elected members of the FIE Executive Committee who have no official function at the competition are ex-officio members of the Jury of Appeal with voice and vote when they are present at the competition.

Members cannot act if they are involved personally or by reason of their position. No member of the Jury of Appeal may be empowered to vote in the name of an absent colleague.

Members of the Jury of Appeal, with the exception of the President, may not vote in cases involving persons of their own nationality.

4b. President

The Jury of Appeal is under the ex-officio presidency of the delegate of the FIE Central Office, who will only vote when a deciding vote is required. In the absence of a delegate of the Central Office, the Jury of Appeal appoints one of its members as its president.

In this case the President thus named always votes and, if there is tie vote, his vote is decisive.

4c. Jurisdiction

The Jury of Appeal can in no circumstances decide to waive the rules of the FIE even with the agreement of the parties concerned (Cf. 505d); it can only consider complaints and demands which are submitted to it in accordance with the rules.

4d. Meetings

The members of the Jury of Appeal who are present when a complaint is lodged are convened forthwith by the bout committee or when necessary by the organizing committee; however, if an urgent decision is not required, the Jury of Appeal may be convened later. For this purpose, the members of the Jury of Appeal should keep the organizing committee informed as to where they can be found in an emergency when they are absent.

4e. At the Olympic Games

At the Olympic Games the decisions of the Jury of Appeal are final, except in the case of a nontechnical dispute regarding which the final decision rests with the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), which may intervene on its own responsibility or at the request of a national Olympic Committee, the FIE or the organizing committee (Article 39 of the General Rules for the Olympic Games, 1971 edition) (Cf. 619).

4f. Deposit

When submitting a complaint to the Jury of Appeal, the appellant must deposit US \$80, or its equivalent in another currency, which may be confiscated in whole or in part for the benefit of the FIE in the case of a frivolous appeal (Cf. 614).

5. Juries

507 All members of a jury must be appointed in accordance with the provisions of Articles 56ff and 610.

The bout committee may (at any time and without having to justify its decision) alter the composition of a jury, in particular for the bouts of a barrage (Cf. 610).

In an emergency, the FIE Central Office may appoint the juries for particular competitions.

For individual finals comprising six or more competitors, whenever possible there will be two complete juries (or two Presidents when judging with electrical apparatus). (This is mandatory for official FIE competitions - Cf. 58).

6. Auxiliary personnel

508 Auxiliary personnel who ensure the correct running of competitions include:

6a. The scorers

Who keep the scoresheets on which the result of each bout is marked touch by touch, and who make the corresponding entries on the scoreboard (Cf. 59);

6b. The timekeeper

Who controls the duration of each bout in accordance with Articles 45ff and 59;

6c. The superintendent of the electrical apparatus

Who concerns himself with the apparatus (Cf. 60a);

6d. The experts

Who may be consulted by the President or the bout committee regarding all matters relating to the electrical apparatus (Cf. 60b); and

6e. The technicians

Who are present to repair any damage which may occur to the electrical equipment (Cf. 60c).

7. Inspection of equipment

509 The inspection of the electrical equipment used by the organizers to ensure flawless functioning at official FIE competitions and the inspection of competitors' equipment must be supervised by the FIE Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment (SEMI Commission).

In order to effect this supervision, two members of this Commission must be appointed to undertake this work. However, when a person competent to undertake the inspection of the electrical apparatus (and approved for this purpose by the FIE Commission) is present in the organizing country, only one member of the Commission will be appointed (Cf. 17, 53, 60b, 508d, 708).

The two delegates each from the SEMI Commission, the Medical Commission and the Fencing Officials Commission - all designated by the FIE Central Office - all have, throughout the duration of the competition, the right to intervene with the President of the Jury if they consider that the equipment being used in any bout is dangerous.

CHAPTER III - ENTRIES FOR COMPETITIONS

- 510 Entries for international competitions must be sent to the organizers by the competitor's national federation (or the national federation which granted the competitor his international license, if the competitor in question is not resident in his native country). Members of federations affiliated with the FIE are not allowed to participate in competitions organized by clubs or persons not affiliated with their national federation unless participation in such events is especially authorized by said federation.

CHAPTER IV - INSPECTIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT BEFORE A COMPETITION (Cf. 17f)

CHAPTER V - TIMETABLE

- 511 Organizers must see to it that one type of competition is completed before beginning another in order to avoid undue fatigue in the fencers.
- 512 The schedule must be arranged in such a way that no fencer is obliged to participate in events for more than twelve hours out of twenty-four. In any case, no pool or match may begin after midnight, or at any time when it can be foreseen that there is a likelihood that it will end long after midnight.
Whatever format is adopted, the final should start at a time which, considering local customs, will ensure that the results can be communicated to the press, etc., in sufficient time to allow them to be published. The organizers must allow sufficient time in the schedule for the inspection of competitors' equipment. This requires a minimum of one day for each weapon. If events in two weapons are begun on the first day of competition, the inspection must begin two days earlier.
- 513 When a tournament includes several individual competitions in immediate succession, those fencers who have fenced in the finals of one competition will, unless they have had twenty-four hours' rest, be exempted from participation in the first round eliminating pools of the succeeding competition.
Those fencers who have actually fenced on a team in the finals of a team competition in one weapon will, if they have not had twenty-four hours' rest, be exempted from participation in the first round of eliminating pools of the individual competition for the same weapon provided this competition takes place after the team event.

CHAPTER VI - INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS

- 514 Individual competitions may be organized:
- A. by pools;
 - B. by pools with a mixed format of pools of 4 starting with the last 48, 24 or 12 fencers who qualify from the elimination pools;
 - C. by direct elimination throughout;
 - D. by direct elimination with a mixed format of one or more rounds of elimination pools, then direct elimination with repechage to qualify 6 fencers for a final pool; or
 - E. by direct elimination with a mixed format of one or more rounds of elimination pools, then direct elimination with repechage to qualify 8 fencers for a direct elimination final.

VIA - UNDER THE POOL FORMAT

1. **The number of fencers per pool**
- 515 (a) For one touch (epee), pools consist, in principle, of a minimum of 10 fencers.
- (b) For several touches, pools may consist of a lesser number, with a minimum of 4.
- (c) However, final pools must comprise at least 6 fencers.
2. **Composition of pools**
- 516 For the first round, the competitors must be seeded. The bout committee alone decides which competitors are to be seeded, it being understood that each national federation must indicate on its entry sheet the seeded order of its fencers, for the information of the bout committee.
- Seeding on principle should not be thought of only in the singular. In each pool there may be first, second, third, etc. seeds.
- From the second round onward, each pool must have the same number of competitors, so as to produce:
- four quarter-final pools of six fencers, or
 - three pools of six fencers.
- In either case, twelve fencers must qualify to form two semi-final pools of six fencers, each promoting three fencers to the finals.
- 517 In the second qualifying round and in following rounds, the seeding of fencers in each pool will be based on an order of classification established solely from the indicators earned by each fencer in the previous round.
1. The first indicator, serving as the first classification, will be obtained by dividing the number of victories of each fencer by the number of bouts he has fenced in the pool (formula V/B); the highest indicator (maximum 1.00) being the highest classified (see Figure V-1, Table for Indicators).

V/B = ratio of number of victories to number of bouts fenced

V B		NUMBER OF BOUTS FENCED													
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
N U M B E R O F V I C T O R I E S	1	.500	.333	.250	.200	.167	.143	.125	.111	.100	.091	.083	.077	.071	.067
	2	1.00	.667	.500	.400	.333	.286	.250	.222	.200	.182	.167	.154	.143	.133
	3		1.00	.750	.600	.500	.429	.375	.333	.300	.273	.250	.231	.214	.200
	4			1.00	.800	.667	.571	.500	.444	.400	.364	.333	.308	.286	.267
	5				1.00	.833	.714	.625	.555	.500	.455	.417	.385	.357	.333
	6					1.00	.857	.750	.667	.600	.545	.500	.462	.429	.400
	7						1.00	.875	.778	.700	.636	.583	.538	.500	.467
	8							1.00	.889	.800	.727	.667	.615	.571	.533
	9								1.00	.900	.818	.750	.692	.643	.600
	10									1.00	.909	.833	.769	.714	.667
	11										1.00	.917	.846	.786	.733
	12											1.00	.923	.857	.800
	13												1.00	.929	.867
	14													1.00	.933
	15														1.00

Figure V - 1
Table for Indicators

- In cases of ties in the first indicator, to separate fencers with the same indicator, a second indicator will be established by calculating the difference between the number of touches scored and the number of touches received by each fencer in the course of the pool (formula Touches Scored - Touches Received: TS-TR).
In cases of a tie in both indicators, the tied fencers will be separated by counting the number of touches received by each fencer in the pool. The fencer who has received the fewest touches will be the highest classified. In the case of another tie, the position of the tied fencers in the classification will be determined by drawing lots.

In cases where a fencer, because of his place in the order, would be placed in a pool where there is already a fencer of the same nationality, he will be moved down in the classification order one or more places. This rule will be applied for five fencers per country. For other fencers, only indicators will be considered.

In each pool, except for pools of four, the order of fencers in the pool will be decided by lot (however, taking into account Article 519).

Example of the composition of a pool:

Starting with the second round, the pools must be established based on the classification of fencers by indicators from the previous round and according to the following example:

Pool	A	B	C	D	E
Fencers classified #:	1	2	3	4	5
	10	9	8	7	6
	11	12	13	14	15
	20	19	18	17	16
	21	22	23	24	25
	30	29	28	27	26

3. Bout order

518 The bout order in each pool is shown as follows:

Pool of 4 fencers	Pool of 5 fencers	Pool of 6 fencers	Pool of 7 fencers	Pool of 8 fencers	Pool of 9 fencers	Pool of 10 fencers
1-4	1-2	1-2	1-4	2-3 7-5	1-9 3-1	1-4 3-8
2-3	3-4	4-5	2-5	1-5 3-6	2-8 2-4	6-9 4-9
1-3	5-1	2-3	3-6	7-4 2-8	3-7 5-9	2-5 6-5
2-4	2-3	5-6	7-1	6-8 5-4	4-6 8-6	7-10 10-2
3-4	5-4	3-1	5-4	1-2 6-1	1-5 7-1	3-1 8-1
1-2	1-3	6-4	2-3	3-4 3-7	2-9 4-3	8-6 7-4
	2-5	2-5	6-7	5-6 4-8	8-3 5-2	4-5 9-3
	4-1	1-4	5-1	8-7 2-6	7-4 6-9	9-10 2-6
	3-5	5-3	4-3	4-1 3-5	6-5 8-7	2-3 5-8
	4-2	1-6	6-2	5-2 1-7	1-2 4-1	7-8 4-10
		4-2	5-7	8-3 4-6	9-3 5-3	5-1 1-9
		3-6	3-1	6-7 8-5	8-4 6-2	10-6 3-7
		5-1	4-6	4-2 7-2	7-5 9-7	4-2 8-2
		3-4	7-2	8-1 1-3	6-1 1-8	9-7 6-4
		6-2	3-5		3-2 4-5	5-3 9-5
			1-6		9-4 3-6	10-8 10-3
			2-4		5-8 2-7	1-2 7-1
			7-3		7-6 9-8	6-7 4-8
			6-5			3-4 2-9
			1-2			8-9 3-6
			4-7			5-10 5-7
						1-6 1-10
						2-7

Figure V - 2
Bout Order for Pools

The time allowed for a fencer to rest between two consecutive bouts in a pool or a barrage is three minutes.

519 When a pool contains several fencers from the same country:

- (a) If they do not form the majority, they must fence among themselves before meeting competitors of another nationality.
- (b) If they form the majority, the bout committee may establish a special bout order, departing as little as possible from the principle specified in Article 519a in order to avoid excessive fatigue or exceedingly long delays for the competitors who form the minority.
- (c) When competitors classed as "stateless" are included in a pool, they must first fence against the competitors of their original nationality, after the latter have fenced each other, and next against the competitors of the country which grants them their international fencing license.

(d) Examples of the order of fencers of the same nationality in a pool of six

1. When a pool contains among it six qualified fencers:

- two fencers of nationality A, or
- two fencers of nationality A and two of nationality B,

the fencers are listed on the pool sheet in such a way that those of the same nationality fence each other in their first bout and the bout order for a pool of six is as shown in Article 518.

When a pool contains two fencers of nationality A, two of nationality B, and two of nationality C, the bout order will be: 1-4, 2-5, 3-6, 5-1, 4-2, 3-1, 6-2, 5-3, 6-4, 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 2-3, 1-6, 4-5.

2. When a pool contains among its six qualified fencers:

- three fencers of nationality A,
- three fencers of nationality A and two fencers of nationality B, or
- three fencers of nationality A and three fencers of nationality B,

the fencer are listed on the pool sheet in the following way:

- the fencers of nationality A are given numbers 1, 2 and 3;
- the fencers of nationality B are given numbers 4 and 5 or 4, 5 and 6.

3. When a pool contains among its six qualified fencers four fencers of the nationality A and two others of different nationalities, the four fencers of nationality A are listed on the pool sheet as 1, 2, 3 and 4 and the bout order in the pool is as follows: 3-1, 4-2, 1-4, 2-3, 5-6, 1-2, 3-4, 1-6, 2-5, 3-6, 4-5, 6-2, 5-1, 6-4, 5-3.

(e) Example of the order of fencers of the same nationality in a pool of seven:

1. When this pool contains among the seven qualified fencers:

- two fencers of nationality A,
- two fencers of nationality A and two fencers of nationality B, or

- two fencers of nationality A, two fencers of nationality B and two fencers of nationality C, the fencers of the same nationality are listed on the pool sheet so that they fence their first bout against each other while following the bout order specified in Article 518 for a pool of seven.

2. When the pool contains among the seven fencers:

- three fencers of nationality A,
- three fencers of nationality A and two fencers of nationality B, or
- three fencers of nationality A, two fencers of nationality B and two fencers of nationality C, the three fencers of nationality A must be listed 1, 2 and 3 on the pool sheet; the two fencers of nationality B, 4 and 5; and the two fencers of nationality C, numbers 6 and 7.

The bout order for the pool of seven detailed in Article 518 is no longer valid and must be replaced by the following order: 1-2, 4-5, 6-7, 3-1, 4-7, 2-3, 5-1, 6-2, 3-4, 7-5, 1-6, 4-2, 7-3, 5-6, 1-4, 2-7, 5-3, 6-4, 7-1, 2-5, 3-6.

520 If a bout in a pool or a team match is interrupted by an accidental cause, and this interruption is likely to be prolonged, the President may (with the consent of the bout committee, or when necessary the organizing committee) alter the bout order in such a way as to allow the competition to proceed.

4. Classification in pools (elimination rounds)

521 The classification in each pool is determined by the number of victories obtained by each fencer. If there is equality of victories between two or more competitors, the classification is determined by the TS-TR indicator (the difference between the total number of touches scored and the total number of touches received in the pool).

In cases of a tie in both indicators, the fencers will be separated by counting the touches received during the course of the pool, with the fencer having received the fewest touches being classified the highest. In cases of an absolute tie between two or more fencers, they will fence a barrage according to the rules of the pool if such a barrage is necessary to determine promotion; if not, they will be classified as equal.

In cases of a tie in victories in a barrage between more than two fencers, the classification will be determined by applying the formula TS-TR, and touches received, on the touches of the barrage, with the fencer receiving the fewest touches being classified the highest.

There will be only one barrage, but in the case of an absolute tie in victories, TS-TR indicators and touches received in the barrage, the fencers will fence a further barrage.

In epee, in a barrage between only two fencers, these two will fence only one bout for five touches. There will be no double defeat at the

expiration of time; the fencers will fence for a deciding touch. On the other hand, in a barrage with more than two fencers, the rules of the pool and the preceding rules must be observed.

5. Promotion to the next round (qualification)

522 The classification of fencers in each pool determines their promotion to the next round, and this is related to the number of fencers qualifying per pool.

- (a) In epee for one touch, 50% of the competitors in the pool will be promoted to the next round.
- (b) In all three weapons for bouts of more than one touch, three or four fencers per pool, depending on the circumstances, will be promoted, and a minimum of 50% of the pool. In pools of four at least two fencers will be promoted.

6. Barrages

523 The classification of fencers in a barrage is determined after the new bouts which they have fenced according to the rules of the original pool.

In individual competitions, barrages must be fenced immediately after the original pool (Cf. 507).

When there are three competitors in a barrage the bout order is as follows:

For the first bout lots are drawn, unless there are two competitors of the same nationality, etc. (Cf. 519).

Thereafter one of the following alternatives will apply:

- (a) If the barrage is for first place in the final, or for promotion where two out of three competitors can be promoted, the bout order must be:

- 1st bout: fencer A versus fencer B;
- 2nd bout: fencer C versus the loser of the 1st bout;
- 3rd bout: fencer C and the winner of the 1st bout.

(However, if the barrage is for promotion and C has won the 2nd bout, the 3rd bout will not be necessary.)

- (b) If the barrage is for promotion and only one competitor can be promoted, the order is the following:

- 1st bout: fencer A versus fencer B;
- 2nd bout: fencer C versus the winner of the 1st bout;
- 3rd bout: unnecessary if C loses the 2nd bout;
otherwise, fencer C versus the loser of the 1st bout.

7. Classification in the final pool

524 In the case of a tie in victories in the final pool, classification will be by means of a barrage, but only for first place. This barrage will be fenced according to the rules of the original pool and will determine the placing of the fencers who take part in it.

There will be only one barrage. In cases of a tie in victories in a barrage between more than two fencers, the final classification will be determined by calculating the TS-TR indicators based on the aggregates of the touches scored and of the touches received in both the pool and the barrage. Should the two indicators be equal, the fencers will be separated according to the number of touches received, with the fencer who has received the fewest touches being placed highest in the classification. If there is an absolute tie in victories, TS-TR indicators and touches received, the fencers will fence a further barrage.

For places other than first place, should there be a tie in victories, the classification will be determined according to the TS-TR indicator of each of the fencers in the final pool. In cases of a tie in indicators the fencers will be separated according to the number of touches received. In cases of an absolute tie, the fencers will be classified as equal, except in the Olympic Games, where fencers who have tied in victories, TS-TR indicators and touches received must fence a barrage to obtain a result without a tie for second and third place.

In epee, if only two fencers are involved in a barrage for first place they will fence a single bout for five touches. There will be no double defeat at the time limit; the fencers will fence for a deciding touch. On the other hand, in a barrage between more than two fencers, the rules for the pool and the rules previously stated will apply.

8. A competitor withdrawing from a competition

8a. Fundamental principles

- 525 1. No one may be disadvantaged by the fact that he has been unable to fence one or more scheduled bouts.
2. No one may gain an advantage from not having met all opponents against whom he would normally have fenced.

8b. When only one competitor withdraws

- 526 When for any reason whatsoever a competitor (individual or team) does not complete an event which has commenced, the bout committee must apply the following rules (without prejudice to any disciplinary action which may be taken).

Introduction

- 527 1. When a competitor (individual or team) during an event (pool) does not complete a scheduled bout (or team match) already in progress, if the opponent is leading, that bout (or match) will be considered as having been fenced to the end (all the remaining touches which should have been fenced for being credited to the competitor who does not withdraw). In all other cases that bout (or match) will be considered as not having been fenced.
- 528 2. When the competitor who withdraws has obtained no victories before his withdrawal, he will be considered as not having fenced.

Examples

- (a) Pool of teams: Match between team X and team Z. Total number of bouts = 16. When the score is: X 9 victories (or even only 6 victories), and Z 2 victories, team Z withdraws. The official score of the match will be X 14 victories, Z 2 victories. But if in this match the score had been 5-5 or 3-2 in favor of Z, the withdrawing team, the entire team match would be annulled.
- (b) Individual pool for five touches: The bout between A and B has begun; when the score is 3-2 in favor of B, A is obliged to withdraw. For this bout B will be the winner with the official score of 5-2. But if the score had been 3-3 or 3-2 in favor of A, who withdrew, the bout would be annulled.

Rule One

- 529 When the event (pool) is completely finished (except for the bouts of the competitor who withdraws) the bout committee will make out two complete classification tables, based on victories, determining exactly the order of the fencers (following the general rules of classification, according to the format which the competition is following):

Table A: Classification including only those competitors who have fenced all the bouts originally scheduled in the pool.

Table B: Classification including only those competitors who have not fenced the competitor who has withdrawn.

Rule Two

- 530 The order of classification between competitors in the same table is final.

Rule Three

1. For the finals

- 531 For first place, a barrage must always be fenced between the fencer best placed in Table B and the fencer best placed in Table A when the latter has the same number of victories or one more than the fencer in Table B.

Successively, for the final determination of each place (and with the provision that the classification of each table remains final with regard to the competitors appearing in that particular table), the competitor who is - or who remains - best placed in Table B will fence a barrage with the competitor who is - or who remains - best placed in Table A and whose total victories are equal either to his total or to his total plus one. However, there will be no barrage when the number of touches scored and received is such that, if the event had been finished normally, the fencer in Table B would not have been ranked above the fencer in Table A even had he won the bout not fenced without receiving a touch, or would not have been ranked below that fencer, even had he lost the bout not fenced without scoring a touch.

Example: Pool of 6 fencers (see Figure V-3, Withdrawal Example I)

TABLE A

		Indicators
1st G	4 victories	+8
2nd V	3 victories	+3
3rd X	1 victory	-6

TABLE B

1st H	3 victories	+3
2nd L	1 victory	-4

In Table B (fencers who have not fenced K, who withdrew), H is the best placed, with one victory fewer than G, who is best placed in Table A (fencers who have fenced K, who withdrew). H must therefore fence a barrage with G for first place.

(a) If H is the winner of the barrage:

1st H, 2nd G, 3rd V.

(b) If G is winner of the barrage:

1st G,

but for second place, there must be a barrage between V and H (Cf. 531, Rule Three), who both have the same number of victories.

If H is the winner of this barrage:

1st G, 2nd H, 3rd V.

If V is the winner of this barrage:

1st G, 2nd V, 3rd H.

(c) Similarly, for fourth and fifth places there must be a barrage (Cf. 531, Rule Three) between L and X.

If L is the winner he is 4th; X is 5th.

If X is the winner he is 4th; L is 5th.

However, barrages between fencers of Tables A and B who have the same number of victories are not necessary when the TS-TR indicator of the fencer in Table B would always be better than that of the fencer in Table A even if he had lost 5-0 the bout not fenced against the fencer who withdrew. When the fencer in Table A has one victory more than the fencer in Table B, the barrage will not be necessary if the TS-TR indicator of the fencer in Table B would always be lower than that of the fencer in Table A even if he had won 5-0 the bout not fenced against the fencer who withdrew (Cf. 533/6).

(d) For the classification of K, who withdrew, Rule Four applies (Cf. 532) if the withdrawal was caused by circumstances beyond the fencer's control.

WITHDRAWAL EXAMPLE I
Pool of 6 fencers, for 5 touches

Fencer	G	X	K	L	V	H
G	—	V	V	V	4	V
X	2	—	V	4	3	3
K	2	3	—		V	
L	3	V		—	3	4
V	V	V	4	V	—	4
H	4	V		V	V	—

TABLE A

Fencer	V	D	TS	TR	IND
G	4	1	24	16	+8
X	1	4	17	23	-6
K	withdraws				
L					
V	3	2	23	20	+3
H					

TABLE B

Fencer	V	D	TS	TR	IND
G					
X					
K	withdraws				
L	1	3	15	19	-4
V					
H	3	1	19	16	+3

Figure V - 3

WITHDRAWAL EXAMPLE II
Pool of 9 fencers, for 5 touches

F'cer	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
L	–	V			V	3			V
M	3	–	V	V		V	1	V	4
N		3	–	V		3	3	V	4
O		0	4	–		V	V	V	0
P	2				–	V	3	V	
Q	V	3	V	3	4	–	V	V	2
R		V	V	2	V	2	–	3	3
S		1	1	2	2	3	V	–	V
T	2	V	V	V		V	V	4	–

VICTORIES / TS / TR / IND

F'cer		TABLE A	TABLE B	TABLE C
L	withdraws			
M			4V/28/22/+6	
N				2V/23/25/-2
O				3V/19/22/-3
P	withdraws			
Q		4V/32/31/+1		
R			3V/25/27/-2	
S			2V/19/32/-13	
T			5V/31/23/+8	

Figure V - 4

2. For elimination rounds

Subject to the proviso that the classification of each table remains unalterable for the competitors in that table, the procedure is as for the final, observing, however, the additional rules listed below.

Example:

TABLE A

		Indicators
1st G	4 victories	+8
2nd V	3 victories	+3
3rd X	1 victory	-6

TABLE B

1st H	3 victories	+3
2nd L	1 victory	-4

1st case: four fencers are to be promoted to the next round.

In this case, G, V and H are already qualified and a barrage must be fenced between L and X to determine the 4th fencer to qualify. If L is the winner he qualifies, but L has fenced one match fewer because he has not met K, who withdrew. To equalize his classification by indicators, which must be established between the fencers promoted to provide the basis for the setting up the pools for the next round, L's V/B and TS-TR indicators must take into account the barrage fenced against X.

If X is the winner he qualifies, but retains his indicators from the pool, as he has fenced all his bouts.

To regularize the classification of H equally, a barrage is fenced between V and H, who both have the same number of victories.

Whatever the result of this barrage:

V retains his indicators from the pool, as he fenced all his bouts.

For H, who has fenced one bout fewer because of K's withdrawal, the V/B and TS-TR indicators must take into account the result of this barrage, as in the case of L.

2nd case: three fencers are to be promoted to the next round.

In this case, G, V and H qualify but a barrage must be fenced between V and H in order to equalize the classification by indicators. The results of the barrage will be included only in the indicators for H; V retains his indicators from the pool.

Rule Four

- 532 A competitor (individual or team) who is obliged to withdraw due to some cause beyond his control which has been duly recognized by the President is entitled to the classification resulting from his actual total

of points, but should a barrage be necessary with one or another of his opponents he loses the benefit of being able to fence the barrage. In other cases of withdrawal, he loses the right to any classification whatever, without prejudice to possible disciplinary penalties.

8c. When more than one competitor does not complete a competition (Cf. 525) (Cf. Figure V-4, Withdrawal Example II)

533 In order to apply the fundamental principles to these circumstances (Cf. 525ff), the following corollaries are added to the previous rules:

1. When more than one competitor does not complete a pool, the bout committee will, after the pool is completely finished, prepare the following classification tables (the classification order within each table being final):

Table A: including only those competitors who have fenced all the bouts originally scheduled in the pool;

Table B: including only those competitors who have fenced all the bouts originally scheduled less one;

Table C: including only those competitors who have fenced all the bouts originally scheduled less two;

And so on as required.

2. Every fencer who has not fenced one or more bouts must fence a barrage with the fencers who are best placed in the other tables with whom he might have had the same number (or a greater number) of victories (except in those cases where, as specified in Rule Three above, the number of touches received and scored makes the barrage unnecessary (based on the TS-TR indicator)).
3. To determine first place in the final pool, each table having its definitive classification, it is first ascertained which of the fencers best placed in each table has the greatest number of actual victories. Should he be a fencer in Table A, he must fence a barrage with the fencer best placed in Table B who has the same number of victories, or one fewer, than he, and with the fencer best placed in Table C who has the same number of victories, or one or two fewer, and with the fencer best placed in Table D who has the same number of victories or one, two or three fewer, etc. Should he be a fencer in Table B, he must fence a barrage with the fencer best placed in Table C who has the same number of victories, or one fewer, than he, and with the fencer best placed in Table D who has the same number of victories, or one or two fewer, etc. Should he be a fencer in Table C, he must fence a barrage with the fencer best placed in Table D who has the same number of victories, or one fewer, than he, and with the fencer in Table B who has only one victory fewer. And so on as required.

The competitor who wins this barrage will be placed first in the final; the classification relative to each other of the other competitors in the barrage will be determined by the results of the barrage as fenced, but other competitors may be placed within their rankings.

4. For the other places in the final, every fencer who has not fenced one or more bouts in the final will fence a barrage with those fencers in the other tables with whom he might have tied on number of victories (except in those cases where the number of touches received and scored by the different competitors concerned is such that this barrage is unnecessary).
5. For promotion from elimination rounds, after determining which competitors are certain of promotion and which are certain to be eliminated, a barrage will be fenced between all the competitors who might, according to the number of their actual or possible victories, be promoted to the next round.
6. In order to equalize the classification by indicators of the fencers from Table B, and possibly from Table C, who have not met the fencer or fencers who withdrew from the competition with the classification of the fencers from Table A (who have fenced all their bouts and as a result retain their original indicators), the bout committee will take the barrage into account when calculating the indicators of the fencers in Tables B and C.

In the final, in the case of a withdrawal, the classification will be made in the same way.

VIB - BY POOLS WITH THE MIXED FORMAT OF POOLS OF FOUR

1. Format of the competition

- 534 The bout committee will organize one or two qualifying rounds of pools, depending on the number of fencers entered, to arrive at either 48 or 24 fencers.

In either case several rounds of pools of four fencers will be held, with two fencers promoted per pool, to arrive at a final of six fencers.

In the first elimination round, the pools can be composed of from four to seven fencers, depending on the number of fencers entered; it should be noted that the size of the pools can only differ by one fencer. From the second round onward, the pools must all have the same number of fencers, either six for elimination rounds or four for the pools from 48 or 24 fencers.

The bouts will be fenced for five touches with a time limit of six minutes (Cf. 45).

2. Composition of pools

- 535 In the first round, the competitors must be seeded. The bout committee alone decides which competitors are to be seeded, it being under-

stood that each national federation must indicate on the entry form the ranked order of its fencers, to inform the bout committee.

In the second and subsequent rounds, fencers are placed in pools according to a classification based only on the indicators obtained by each fencer in the preceding round (Cf. 517, definition of indicators).

In the case of equality of the two indicators between two or more fencers, their placement in the classification table is decided by drawing lots.

When a fencer would be placed, because of his classification, in a pool where there is already a fencer of the same nationality, he moves down in the order of classification by one or more places.

In placing fencers in quarter- and semi-final pools on the basis of their indicators, should there be fencers with the same indicators, the bout committee, instead of drawing lots to decide the order, must take into account the nationality of the fencers.

- 536 From the second round onward, following the order of classification of fencers promoted and noting the number of pools which the round should have:

Pools	A	B	C	D	E	F
Fencers classified #:	1	2	3	4	5	6
	12	11	10	9	8	7
	13	14	15	16	17	18
	24	23	22	21	20	19

3. Classification in the pools

3a. Elimination rounds

- 537 In each pool, the number of victories earned by each fencer establishes the classification.

In the case of a tie in victories between two or more fencers, their TS-TR indicators determine their classification in the pool. In the case of a tie in TS-TR indicators, the number of touches received by each fencer during the pool will be taken into account.

When two or more fencers tie exactly on victories, TS-TR indicators and touches received, they will fence a barrage following the rules of the pool if such a barrage is necessary to decide promotion; if not, they will be considered as having tied.

In the case of a tie in victories in a barrage between more than two fencers, their classification will be obtained by the TS-TR indicators based on the aggregates of the touches scored and of the touches received in both the pool and the barrage. In cases of a tie in TS-TR, the touches received by each fencer in the pool and in the barrage will be taken into account.

There will only be one barrage, but in the case of a further tie in victories, TS-TR indicators and touches received, the fencers must fence a further barrage.

In epee for a barrage between only two fencers, they will fence only one bout for five touches. There will be no double defeat at the

expiration of time; the fencers will fence for a deciding touch. On the other hand, in a barrage between more than two fencers, the rules for the pool and the previous rules will be observed.

3b. Pools of four

538 In each pool, it is the number of victories obtained by each fencer which establishes the classification.

In the case of tie in victories between two or more fencers, their classification will be decided by a barrage.

In a barrage between more than two fencers, if there is a further tie in victories, they will be separated by means of the TS-TR indicators and touches received determined by adding together their touches scored in the pool and in the barrage and their touches received in the pool and in the barrage.

There will only be one barrage, but if there is a further absolute tie in victories, TS-TR indicators and touches received, the fencers will fence an additional barrage.

In epee for pools of four, there will be no double defeat at the expiration of time. If at the end of regulation time the two fencers have scored the same number of touches, or none at all, they will each be assumed to have scored the maximum number of touches (five). They will then fence for one further deciding touch without any time limit, annulling double touches.

The pool sheet will show a result of V/5 and D/5, as appropriate (Cf. 320).

4. Promotion to the next round

539 The classification of the fencers in each pool decides their promotion to the next round, consistent with the number of fencers being promoted per pool. This number will be three or four, as appropriate, with a minimum of 50% of the fencers in the pool promoted; in pools of four at least two fencers are promoted.

In the pools of four, in the case of a tie in victories, promotion to the next round must be decided by fencing a barrage (Cf. 538).

5. Bout order in the pool

540 For the elimination rounds and the final pool of six, the bout order is as specified in Article 518 (however, Cf. 519).

1. In official FIE competitions, the pools of four will be fenced on one single strip and the bout order will be as follows:

1st bout: 1-4 (except when Article 519 applies)

2nd bout: 2-3 (except when Article 519 applies)

Three minutes' rest (Cf. 518)

3rd bout: The winner of the 1st bout versus the loser of the 2nd bout

4th bout: The winner of the 2nd bout versus the loser of the 1st bout

Three minutes' rest (Cf. 518)

If at the end of the first four bouts, only one of the four fencers already has two victories, his 3rd bout must be fenced before the other remaining match.

5th bout: The fencer already having won two victories versus the fencer he has not yet met

6th bout: The remaining bout

If at the end of the first four bouts, the four fencers each have one victory, the order of the last two bouts will be decided by drawing lots (Cf. 519).

2. In other competitions the organizers may, as their choice, apply the following rules for the pools of four:

The pools of four may be run in series of two bouts fenced simultaneously on two strips. To allow fencers in one pool to have a rest in between bouts, the bouts of a second pool may be fenced, alternating with those of the first pool, on the same two strips.

The bout order will be as follows:

1st series: 1-4 and 2-3, simultaneously on two strips

2nd series: The winners against the losers, simultaneously on two strips

3rd series: The two remaining bouts.

If at the end of the first two series of bouts only one of the four fencers already has two victories, his third bout must be fenced before the other bout in the third series.

In the pools of four, in both cases (1) and (2) above, the third series must be fenced out even if a result has already been obtained, to establish the indicators, and to calculate points for the seeding of teams.

6. Final pool: classification

- 541 In the case of a tie in victories in the final pool, the classification will be determined by a barrage, but only for first place. This barrage will be fenced in accordance with the regulations for the pool and will determine the classification of the fencers who take part in it.

There will only be one barrage. In the case of a further tie in victories in a barrage between more than two fencers, the classification will be determined by applying the formula TS-TR and touches received, taking into account the touches in both the pool and the barrage. If there should be a further absolute tie in victories, TS-TR and touches received, the fencers will fence a further barrage.

For positions other than first place, the classification when victories are equal will be established from the TS-TR indicators and the touches received for each of the fencers in the pool. In the case of a tie in these indicators, the fencers will be ranked as tied, except in the Olympic Games where, for second and third places, a barrage will be fenced if victories and TS-TR indicators and touches received are equal, so as to ensure a result without a tie for second and third places. In epee, if a barrage for first place is between only two fencers, they will fence one bout for five touches. There will not be a double defeat

at the expiration of time; rather, the competitors will fence for a deciding touch. On the other hand, in a barrage between more than two fencers, the rules of the pool and the previous rules will apply.

VIC - BY DIRECT ELIMINATION FOR THE ENTIRE COMPETITION

1. Application

- 542 The general provisions of the *FIE Rules for Competitions* apply without any exception, insofar as they do not conflict with those special rules contained in this Part VIC.

2. Organization of the competition

- 543 The bout committee will organize a first elimination round taking account of seeding and nationalities and exempting from this first round the number of competitors (the "top seeds") necessary in order to preserve, after this first round, a number of competitors which is a power of two (i.e. 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, etc.). The formula used to arrive at E, the number of competitors exempt from the first round is:

$$E = 2N - P$$

where P is the number of competitors entered, and N the number of competitors who must be preserved to arrive at the direct elimination table (i.e. 4 or 8 or 16 or 32, etc.).

The direct elimination table is then drawn up observing the principles of seeding; those seeded will be placed in the table in order of merit at positions 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., according to the sample tables in Article 556.

3. Format of bouts and number of touches

- 544 For all three weapons each individual bout consists either of a given number of touches or of two encounters for five effective touches with a deciding encounter if required. Bouts consisting of two or three encounters are considered equivalent to a single bout for ten effective touches, and any warnings are valid for the whole bout.

4. Duration of bouts (Cf. 45)

- 545 Six minutes per encounter. The encounters are separated by a mandatory rest period of thirty seconds and the fencers change sides. If in any of the three encounters the fencers are tied at the expiration of regulation time, the encounter will be extended without time limit until a decision is reached.
- Bouts for ten touches are ten minutes long; bouts for eight touches are eight minutes long.

5. Withdrawal of a fencer

- 546 When, for any reason whatever, a fencer cannot fence, or cannot complete a bout, his opponent is declared winner of that bout.

6. Bout order

547 Bouts are always called in the order of the table, starting at the top and finishing at the bottom.

In order to save time, the organizers may run several bouts simultaneously on different strips, but the fencers must always be called in the same order.

A rest period of ten minutes must always be allowed between two consecutive bouts of the same fencer.

7. Classification

548 The general classification is obtained as follows:

1st - the winner of the final bout

2nd - the loser of the final bout

When it is not necessary to separate the remaining competitors, the two losers of the semi-final matches tie for 3rd; the four losers of the quarter-final matches tie for 5th; the eight losers of the eighth-final matches tie for 9th, etc.

When it is necessary to divide them, there will be a barrage between the losers of the semi-final matches to determine 3rd and 4th places, a barrage by direct elimination between the losers of the quarter-final matches to determine 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th places, etc.

VID - MIXED FORMAT - ELIMINATION POOLS AND DIRECT ELIMINATION TABLE WITH REPECHAGE, TO QUALIFY SIX FENCERS TO A FINAL POOL

1. Rules: format of the competition

549 The competition is fenced with a mixed format of one, two, or several rounds of elimination pools and a direct elimination table with repechage, to qualify six fencers for a final pool.

The direct elimination table of 64, 32 or 16 fencers qualifies four fencers for the final; the repechage table qualifies two.

In the elimination pools and the final the bouts are fenced for five touches for both men and women - the actual fencing time is six minutes (Cf. 45).

In the direct elimination and repechage tables the bouts are fenced for ten touches, ten minutes maximum for men, and for eight touches, eight minutes maximum for women (Cf. 45).

2. Composition of the pools: elimination rounds

550 (a) The first elimination round will be fenced in pools; each pool may have five or six fencers, according to the number of entries, it being understood that there may not be a difference of more than one fencer between any of the pools.

The number of fencers who qualify from each pool will be three or four according to the circumstances, but must be at least 50% of the fencers comprising the pool.

The composition of the first round pools is the responsibility of the bout committee, which must, however, take into account the World Cup ranking of the fencers as of the date of the World Championships and, if necessary, of any information provided by the team captains. The order of the fencers on the pool sheet will be established by drawing lots, except when Article 519 is applied where there are fencers of the same nationality.

Pools must be fenced through the last bout, even if the qualifying results have already been determined.

- (b) From the second round onward, all pools must have the same number of fencers.

For the composition of the pools in the second and subsequent rounds, the bout committee will only take into account the order of classification established by the V/B and TS-TR indicators obtained by each fencer in the preceding round. In cases of equality in both indicators, the fencer who has received the fewest touches will be placed highest. In a case of absolute equality, lots will be drawn between the equal fencers.

As in the first round, the second and subsequent round pools will qualify three or four fencers according to the circumstances, but at any rate 50% of the fencers. The pools must be fenced through the last bout.

Example of pool composition: see Article 517.

For the bout order, see Articles 518 and 519.

3. Classification in the pools: promotion

551 In each pool it is the number of victories obtained by each fencer which decides the classification.

In cases of equality of victories between two or more fencers, their TS-TR indicators decide their classification. In cases of equality of TS-TR indicators, account will be taken of the number of touches received, with the fencer having received the fewest touches being the highest placed.

In cases of absolute equality in victories, TS-TR indicators and touches received between two or more fencers, they will fence a barrage, following the normal rules for the pool, if this barrage is necessary to decide promotion; if not, they will be classified as tied.

In a barrage between more than two fencers, if there is again equality of victories, they will be classified according to the TS-TR indicators obtained by taking the difference between the total number of touches scored and the total number of touches received in both the pool and the barrage. In cases of equality of TS-TR indicators, the touches received by the fencers in both the pool and the barrage will be taken into account, with the fencer having received the fewest touches being the highest placed.

There will be only one barrage, but in the case of another absolute equality in the barrage, the fencers will fence a further barrage.

In epee for a barrage between only two fencers, they will fence a single bout for five touches. There will be no double defeat "at time;" the fencers will fence for one more touch until there is a result, with no time limit. On the other hand, in a barrage between more than two fencers, the rules for the pool and the preceding rules will be observed. It is the classification of the fencers in each pool which determines their promotion to the next round, according to the number of fencers promoted from each pool.

4. Direct elimination table: composition

552

The promoted fencers' results from the last two rounds of qualifying pools will be written on a table which summarizes the number of bouts fenced, bouts won, touches scored and touches received by each fencer in each of those rounds.

A seeding order of the 32 or 16 qualified fencers will be established in the following way:

- (a) The results written on the summary table will be added to determine the two necessary indicators.
- (b) The first indicator, for the initial classification, will be obtained by dividing the number of victories by the number of bouts fenced (formula V/B).
- (c) The fencer with the highest indicator (maximum 1.00) will be seeded first.
- (d) In cases of equality in this first indicator, a second indicator (formula $TS-TR$, the difference between the total number of touches scored and the total number of touches received) will be established to separate tied fencers.
- (e) In cases of equality of both the V/B and $TS-TR$ indicators, the fencer having received the fewest touches will be the highest seed.
- (f) In cases of absolute ties between two or more fencers, their places in the classification table will be decided by drawing lots.
- (g) The bout committee will then establish the direct elimination table by placing, as defined in Article 556, each fencer at the position in which his seeding order puts him, with the best classified fencer being put as No. 1, the next best as No. 2, and so on.
- (h) A single exception will be made for fencers of the same nationality. In principle, they should not be in the same quarter of the table. Each time the application of the rules puts two fencers of the same nationality in the same quarter of the table, whichever of the fencers has the lower classification will drop to the next position in the order which will put him into a different quarter of the table. This rule will not apply to the fifth fencer from a country, in cases where five fencers from the same country qualify for the direct elimination table.

Moreover, this exception will not be observed for the last few fencers to qualify if the number of places available does not allow its application.

- (i) In the case of a withdrawal before the direct elimination table has been established, it is the lowest place in the table (i.e. the 32nd, the 16th or the 8th) which must remain empty.

5. Organization of the bouts: format

553

All the bouts of the direct elimination table will be fenced in the order of the table, beginning at the top and finishing at the bottom, up to Table C, qualifying four fencers for the final pool of six.

The bouts will be for:

- ten touches, time limit ten minutes per bout, for the men (Cf. 45).
- eight touches, time limit eight minutes per bout, for the women (Cf. 45).

A rest period of ten minutes must always be allowed between two bouts of the same fencer.

6. Repechage: principles, tables, organization of the bouts

554

The principles of the repechage are as follows:

- A fencer cannot be eliminated until he has been beaten twice, once in the direct elimination table and once in the repechage table.
- All bouts in the repechage table are fenced with the same format as in the direct elimination table.
- The repechage table for a direct elimination table of 32 fencers consists of five rounds to determine the two fencers who, with the four fencers qualified from the quarter-finals of the direct elimination table, will compete in the final pool of six fencers.

(a) In the first round of repechage (Table D), the sixteen fencers who were beaten in the first round of direct elimination (Table A) will fence in the order established by the latter.

(b) The second round of repechage (Table E) will be a table of sixteen fencers: the eight fencers beaten in the second round of direct elimination (Table B), who will be placed in numbers 1-8, and the eight winners from the first round of repechage (Table D), who will be placed in numbers 9-16.

The allotting of numbers 1-8 and 9-16 is done with respect to the original classification order of the 32 fencers who qualified. However, in drawing up this table of sixteen fencers, the bout committee must not take into account the nationality of the fencers but rather the possibility of bouts between the same two fencers being repeated.

In a repechage table of 16 fencers, if once the table has been drawn up according to Article 554b above, one or more bouts which have already been fenced would be repeated, the fencer in such a bout who has the lower seeding number in his quarter of the table must change places with the fencer who, in the opposite quarter of the table, has the nearest seeding number to his.

The changes will be made between quarter A of the table on the one hand and quarter B of the table on the other, and in the same

way between quarter C and quarter D (Cf. 568).

The bouts in this second round (Table E) will be fenced in the order of the table to qualify eight fencers.

- (c) The third round of repechage (Table F) consists of the eight winners of the second round of repechage, who will fence among themselves, in the order of the table, to qualify four fencers for the fourth round of repechage.
- (d) The fourth round of repechage (Table G) will be a table of eight fencers consisting of the four losers from the direct elimination quarter-finals (Table C), who will be numbers 1-4 in Table G according to their original classifications, and the four winners from the third round of repechage (Table F), who will be numbers 5-8, also according to their original classification order.

The bout committee must not take into account the nationality of the fencers in establishing Table G of 8 fencers, but rather the possibility of bouts being repeated, and must apply the same system of exchanging fencers as in the table for 16 fencers where repeating bouts occur (Cf. 554b). However, in a case where such an exchange would result in the repetition of another bout, there will not be a second exchange.

The bouts in Table G (fourth round of repechage) will be fenced in the order of the table to qualify four fencers.

- (e) The fifth and final round of repechage (Table H) will consist of two bouts between the winners of Table G to identify the two fencers who, with the four winners of the quarter-final round of the direct elimination table, will fence in the final pool of six fencers.
- (f) In the case of withdrawal before the establishment of the repechage table, it is the lowest place in the table which remains empty.

7. Final pool: classification

555 The order of the fencers on the pool sheet is determined by drawing lots by the bout committee, who must, however, apply the exceptions set down in Article 519 for FIE competitions.

The rules for the final pool of six fencers are as follows:

Each fencer in the pool will fence all the other fencers in the pool in bouts for five touches, fencing time six minutes (Cf. 45), for men as well as for women, in the bout order specified in Articles 518 and 519, whichever applies.

In epee, double defeats "at time" will be counted.

In cases of equality of victories in the final pool, classification will be established by means of a barrage for first place only. The barrage will be fenced following the rules of the pool, and will determine the placing of the fencers who take part in it.

There will be only one barrage. In cases of equality of victories in barrages between more than two fencers, the final order will be obtained by taking into account the TS-TR indicators (the difference

between the total number of touches given and the total number received in both the pool and the barrage). In cases of equality of TS-TR indicators, the fencers will be separated by taking into account the number of touches received in both the pool and the barrage. Should there be absolute equality of victories, TS-TR indicators and touches received, the fencers will fence a further barrage.

For places other than first place, where there are equal victories, the order will be established according to the TS-TR indicators for each of the fencers in the final pool; in cases of equality of TS-TR indicators, placing will be according to the number of touches received.

In cases of equality of victories, TS-TR indicators and touches received, the fencers will be classified as tied except in the Olympic Games, where a barrage must be fenced between fencers tied on victories, TS-TR indicators and touches received in order to get an order without ties for second and third places.

In epee, if a barrage for first place is between only two fencers, they will fence a single bout for five touches. There will be no double defeat "at time;" the fencers will continue for one more touch until there is a result. On the other hand, in a barrage between more than two fencers, the rules of the pool and the preceding rules will be observed.

VIE - MIXED FORMAT - ELIMINATION POOLS AND A DIRECT ELIMINATION TABLE WITH REPECHAGE TO QUALIFY EIGHT FENCERS FOR A FINAL RUN BY DIRECT ELIMINATION

Articles 549 and 553 are valid for this format, as well as Article 554 with the following modification to the end of article 554: omit paragraphs (e) and (f).

554A The bouts of Table G (4th round of repechage) will be fenced in the order of the table to qualify four fencers who, with the four fencers qualifying in Table C of the direct elimination, will compete in the direct elimination final of eight fencers.

In the case of a withdrawal before the repechage table has been established, it will be the lowest place in the table which must remain empty.

555A **The direct elimination final of eight fencers**

The order of the direct elimination table of eight fencers is determined on the one hand for the four fencers qualifying through the direct elimination Table C, who occupy places 1 to 4, based on the initial seeding order in the summary table of classification of qualified fencers; and on the other hand, for the four fencers qualifying through repechage Table G, who occupy places 5 to 8, based on the initial seeding order.

In the establishment of this table, no account will be taken either of the nationality of fencers or of the repetition of bouts.

In the case of a withdrawal before this table has been established, it will be the lowest place in the table which must remain empty. The bouts will be fenced according to the order of the table of eight, starting at the top, on a single strip.

Each bout will be fenced:

- for men, for ten touches, with a difference of two touches up to twelve touches, and with a time limit of ten minutes.
- for women, for eight touches, with a difference of two touches up to ten touches, and with a time limit of eight minutes.

All bouts must be fenced to a result; there will be no double defeats in epee. Should the bout not be completed when regulation time has expired:

- (a) For all three weapons, if one of the fencers has scored more touches than the other, the number of touches required to reach the maximum is added to his score, and the same number of touches is added to the score of his opponent.
- (b) For foil and sabre, if the two fencers are tied, they are both assumed to have scored one less than the maximum number of touches, and they fence for a deciding touch without time limit. They are placed on guard at the place they occupied when the bout was stopped (Cf. 226 and 414).
- (c) For epee, if the two fencers are tied, they are both assumed to have scored the maximum number of touches, and they fence for a deciding touch without time limit, double touches being annulled (Cf. 321).

The bout to decide 3rd and 4th places will be fenced before the last bout of the final.

For 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th places, the fencers will be classified according to their initial indicators.

Ten minutes rest must always be allowed between two bouts of the same fencer.

555B Classification of fencers

At official FIE competitions, all fencers must be ranked and all necessary bouts contested:

- first and second places are determined by the final bout
- at the World Championships, two third places are awarded to those defeated in the two bouts for promotion to the final bout. At the Olympic Games, a bout will be held for third place (bronze medal)
- fencers defeated in the first round of the finals place 5th through 8th
- fencers defeated in Tables D, E, F and G are classified as follows:
 - the four fencers defeated in Table G place 9th through 12th
 - *in a tableau of 16*, the four fencers defeated in Table D place 13th through 16th
 - *in a tableau of 32*, the four fencers defeated in Table F place 13th through 16th

- the eight fencers defeated in Table E place 17th through 24th
- the eight fencers defeated in Table D place 25th through 32nd

Each group of fencers eliminated in the first round of the finals (5th - 8th) and in Tables D, E, F and G is classified within itself according to the original places of the fencers in the direct elimination tableau of 32 (or 16) fencers.

If a fencer withdraws during the course of the direct elimination or repechage table, he retains his place as set forth above, as if he had lost his remaining bout(s).

The classification of fencers eliminated in the elimination rounds will be determined, round by round, according to their indicators (V/B, TS-TR, TR) (Cf. 517).

In the case of ties in indicators, the fencers will be classified as tied.

555C Mixed format

One round of elimination pools and a direct elimination table with repechage from 32 to qualify eight fencers for a direct elimination final. For the Olympic Games; the Senior, Junior and Cadet World Championships; and category "A" events; the competitions are to be run according to the following format:

Articles 550 to 553, 554 except for paragraph (e), 554A, 555A and 555B are applicable, subject to the following modifications:

1. Format of the competition

The competitions are organized according to a mixed format:

- one round of pools;
- direct elimination without repechage to 32 fencers;
- direct elimination with repechage from 32 to 8;
- final of 8 by direct elimination, consisting of 4 fencers from the direct elimination and 4 fencers from the repechage.

2. Elimination round

Article 550a applies, except for the first two sentences:

- In the present format, pools will have six fencers. If the number of entrants is not divisible by six, the bout committee may form pools of five, chosen at random. In no case may the number of fencers be four from the start.
In exceptional cases, to avoid having two successive flights of pools, the bout committee may form pools of six and (or) seven fencers. These pools will be chosen at random.
- In category "A" events, the organizing country may add the required number of fencers of its own nationality to balance the pools.
- Bouts are fenced for 5 touches, 6 minutes.

A fencer who withdraws or is excluded is deleted from the pool, and his results are annulled as if he had not competed.

3. Classification - qualification

Article 551 is modified as follows:

- A single general classification is established for all of the participants in all of the pools (V/B, TS-TR, TR).
- Before the beginning of the competition, the bout committee will determine and announce the number of fencers to qualify for the direct elimination table. This number must be at least 2/3 and at most 4/5 of the participants (from 20% to 33 1/3% eliminated).
- In the case of an absolute tie between the last qualifiers, there will not be a barrage, and those who are tied will all qualify, even if they are in excess of the anticipated number (Cf. 552f).

4. Direct elimination table - composition

Cf. Article 552, completed as follows:

- The table of 32, 64, 128 or 256 may be incomplete.
- The classification of the fencers will be based on the single preliminary round of pools.
- The application of the principle of protection of fencers of the same nationality (Cf. 552h) cannot place a fencer in a position lower than the total number of qualified fencers.

5. Progression of bouts in the direct elimination phase

Article 553 is modified as follows:

- Bouts are fenced for the best two of three encounters, each for five touches with a margin of two touches to a maximum of six, in six minutes.
- There will be a rest of 30 seconds between each encounter.
- All warnings and/or penalties are valid for the entire bout (2 or 3 encounters).
- There will be no double defeats in epee; each encounter must be fenced to a result.
- Fencers will not change sides between encounters except in exceptional circumstances (for example, sunshine on the strip).
- Hand judges change sides after each encounter and in the middle of the third encounter.

6. Repechage

Articles 554 and 554A are modified as follows:

- A new table of 32 is not created; the initial table continues, carried out through the repechage.
- The repechage will only start with 32 fencers, regardless of the size of the initial direct elimination table.
- In exceptional cases, the repechage may start with 16 fencers if the number of entries is too small to allow the formation of a table of 32.

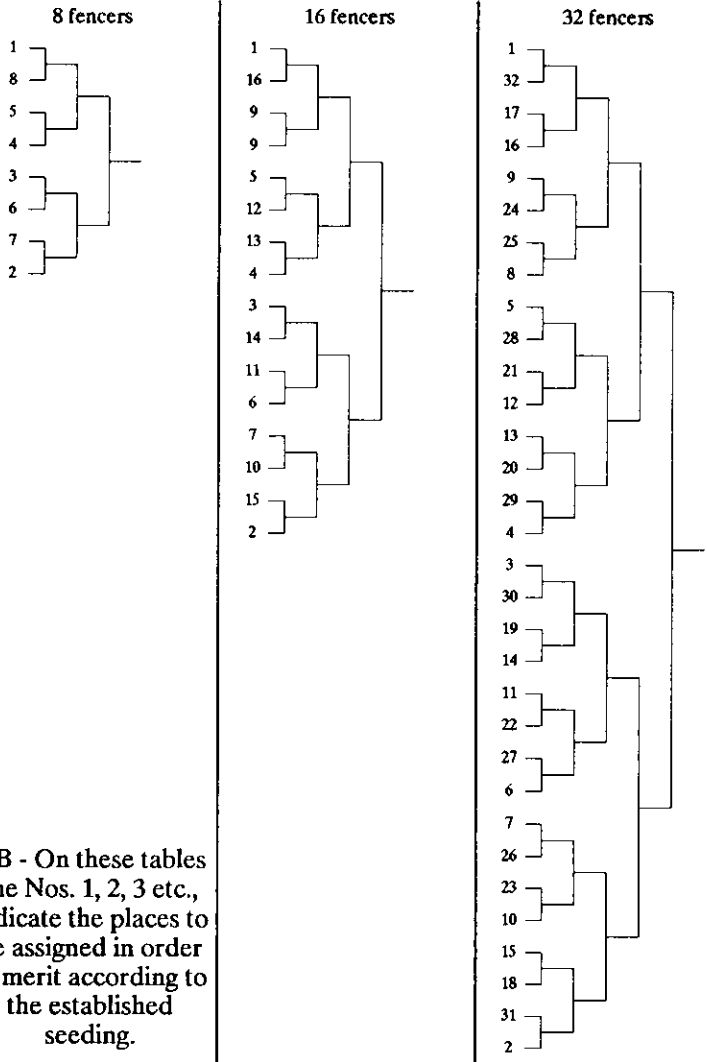
7. Final of eight

Article 555A is modified as follows:

Paragraph 5: bouts are fenced according to 555C/5.

Point (c), 2nd paragraph: There will not be a bout for third place except at the Olympic Games, where the bout for third place (bronze medal) is always fenced.

556 8. Sample elimination tables:



NB - On these tables the Nos. 1, 2, 3 etc., indicate the places to be assigned in order of merit according to the established seeding.

Figure V - 5
Direct Elimination Tables: 8, 16, 32 Fencers

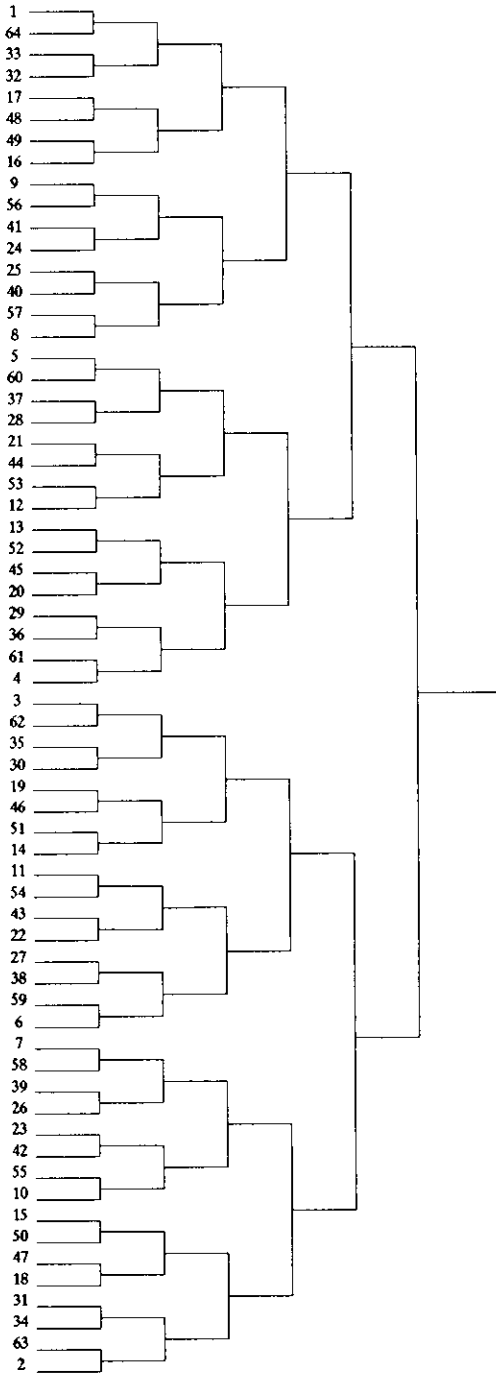


Figure V - 6
 Direct Elimination Table: 64 Fencers

DIRECT ELIMINATION TABLE OF 32 FENCERS WITH REPECHAGE

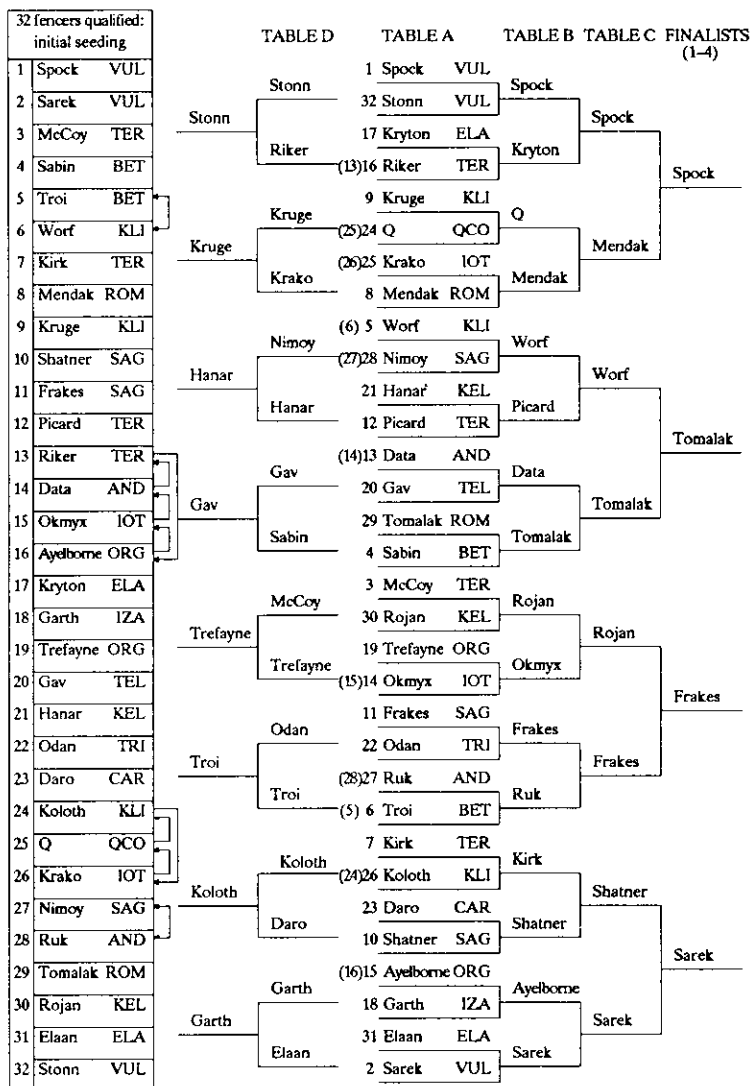


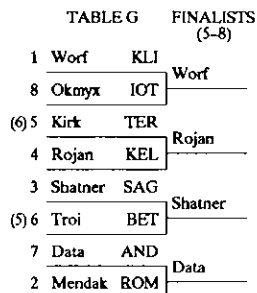
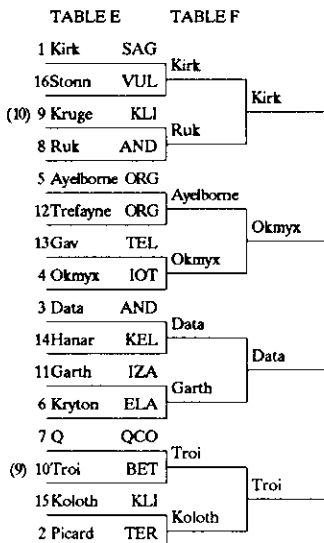
Figure V - 7

DIRECT ELIMINATION TABLE OF 32 FENCERS WITH REPECHAGE - CONTINUED

Seeding into Table E Losers of B (1-8)	
1	Kirk (7)
2	Picard (12)
3	Data (14)
4	Okmyx (15)
5	Ayelborne (16)
6	Kryton (17)
7	Q (25)
8	Ruk (28)
Winners of D (9-16)	
9	Troi (5)
10	Kruge (9)
11	Garth (18)
12	Trefayne (19)
13	Gav (20)
14	Hanar (21)
15	Koloth (24)
16	Stonn (32)

Seeding into Table G Losers of C (1-4)	
1	Worf (6)
2	Mendak (8)
3	Shatner (10)
4	Rojan (30)
Winners of F (5-8)	
5	Troi (5)
6	Kirk (7)
7	Data (14)
8	Okmyx (15)

Final Placings		
1	Spock	VUL
2	Data	AND
3	Worf	KLI
4	Frakes	SAG
5	Sarek	VUL
6	Shatner	SAG
7	Tomalak	ROM
8	Rojan	KEL



FINALS (Table of 8 Fencers)

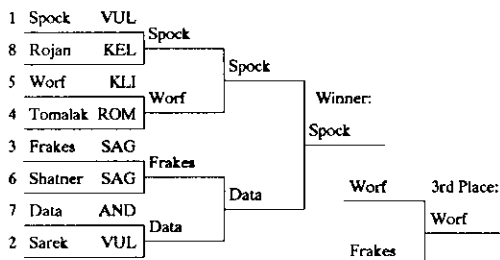


Figure V - 8

Explanations of sample Direct Elimination Table:

Table A

To avoid placing two fencers of the same nationality in the same quarter of the table, the rule in Article 552h is applied.

Examples:

TROI (#5) is moved to #6 because there is already a fencer of her nationality (SABIN) in the second quarter of the table; WORF (#6) takes the place of TROI.

RIKER (#13) is moved several places (finally he is placed in #16 in the first quarter of the table) as he cannot occupy places 13, 14 or 15 because of the fencers PICARD (second quarter of the table), MCCOY (third quarter of the table) and KIRK (fourth quarter of the table), who are all of his nationality.

Similarly, KOLOTH (#24) is moved to #26 in the fourth quarter of the table because of the presence of his countryman KRUGE in the first quarter. Q (#25) and KRAKO (#26) are each moved up one place.

NIMOY (#27) is moved to #28 to avoid being in the same quarter as his countryman FRAKES. RUK moves up to #27.

The bout between countrymen SPOCK and STONN is unavoidable because STONN is the last in the table and cannot be moved.

Table E

For establishing Table E no account is taken of the fencers' nationalities, but rather the repetition of bouts (Cf. 554b).

This is why TREFAYNE and AYELBORNE (ORG) must meet each other. On the other hand, TROI (#9) must be placed in the adjacent number (#10) in the corresponding table because she has already fenced against RUK (see Table A). KRUGE (#10) takes place #9.

Table G

As in Table E, repetition of bouts must again be avoided. Because of this KIRK (#6), who has already met SHATNER (see Table B) is moved to the adjacent number (#5) in the corresponding quarter of the table.

Finals

In establishing the final table, no account is taken of either the fencers' nationalities (FRAKES/3 - SHATNER/6) or bouts which are repeated (WORF/5 - TOMALAK/4).

CHAPTER VII - TEAM COMPETITIONS

557 1. Organization formats

Team competitions may be organized:

A — by pools of teams throughout;

B — by pools of teams: one round of elimination pools followed by a table of direct elimination of eight or sixteen teams through to the final; or

C — by direct elimination throughout.

When establishing the pools for a team competition (Cf. 6), the bout committee will determine the seeding by assembling all the facts which may enable them to determine the relative strengths of the teams (Cf. 565ff).

The bouts are fenced in such a way that each fencer of one team meets the fencers of the opposing team in a prearranged order.

The fencers of the two teams will meet each other in the following order:

3-8, 4-6, 1-7, 2-5, 6-3, 8-1, 5-4, 7-2, 1-6, 3-5, 2-8, 4-7, 5-1, 6-2, 7-3, 8-4.

2. The composition of teams

558 At official FIE competitions, teams will consist of four or five fencers, of whom four are designated by the team captain for each match.

After lots have been drawn to decide which team is placed on the upper part of the match scoresheet, each team captain will provide, in writing, the order in which his fencers are entered on the scoresheet, as well as the name of the team captain for this match.

A team cannot begin a match if fewer than four members are present and ready to fence. However, a team may complete a match which it has already started with fewer than four fencers.

Exceptionally, if as a result of an accident or some cause outside their control which has been duly recognized, a team is forced to present itself at the start of a match with fewer than four fencers, the bout committee or the organizing committee may authorize a fencer properly entered for another weapon to complete the team.

3. Classification of teams

559 3a. Match between two teams

The winner of the match is the team whose members have obtained more individual victories.

In the case of a tie in individual victories, the winner is the team which has received fewer touches. If there is equality of individual victories and of touches received, the match is "drawn."

Each victory of one team over another is worth two points.

Each drawn match is worth one point to each of the two teams.

Each defeat counts zero.

3b. Classification of several teams in the same pool

1st case

560 In each match the bouts will stop as soon as a result has been obtained. For foil and sabre, account will only be taken of the number of victories necessary, i.e. normally nine victories in a match between teams of four.

For epee this number may be reduced to eight, seven or six victories, etc., depending on the number of double defeats registered during the match. However, the match should be stopped sooner if the difference in touches is such that the losing team cannot catch up with the other; a bout in progress must be completed.

The general classification is obtained by adding up the points, the winning team being the one with the highest total, and so on.

In the case of a tie in points between two or more teams in the same pool, they will be ranked between themselves according to the difference between the number of individual victories and individual defeats added up for the entire pool: V-D indicator.

In the case of a tie in V-D indicators, the TS-TR indicator for all the touches scored and received by each team throughout the pool will be applied. In the case of a tie in TS-TR indicators, the team which has received the fewest touches will be classified above the other(s).

If the number of points, the V-D indicators, the TS-TR indicators and the number of touches received are the same for two or more teams, they will be classified as tied.

If it is necessary to differentiate between the teams, for promotion to the next round or for the overall classification, there will be one single barrage bout, fenced immediately after the original event, between fencers nominated by the captains of the teams from among those who have just fenced in the team pool.

2nd case

561 In these matches, all possible bouts (Cf. 557) must be fenced.

The general classification is obtained by adding up the points, the winning team being the one with the highest total, and so on.

In the case of a tie in points between two or more teams in the same pool, they will be ranked between themselves by applying the V-D indicator for the total of all the victories and all the bouts in the entire pool.

In the case of a tie in the V-D indicators, the TS-TR indicator for the total of all the touches scored and received by each team in the pool will be applied. In the case of a tie in the TS-TR indicators, the team which has received the fewest touches will be classified above the other(s).

In the case of an absolute tie between two or more teams they will be classified as tied.

If it is necessary to differentiate between the teams for promotion to the next round or for overall classification, there will be one single

barrage bout, fenced immediately after the original event, between fencers nominated by the captains of the teams from among those who have just fenced in the team pool.

When the classification in a pool has been conclusively determined, the bout committee is allowed to stop the matches (or even the bouts) which remain to be fenced and therefore to halt the match with the result decided.

3c. Withdrawal of a member of a team during a match

562

When a member of a team withdraws during the course of a match - without prejudice to possible disciplinary penalties - the results which he has obtained up to the time of his withdrawal are allowed to stand, and defeats will be counted against him for each of the subsequent bouts in which he should have taken part; that is to say that all of his pending opponents will be considered to have beaten him, without having received a single touch from him.

The fencer who withdraws will retain the benefit of the victories he has won before his withdrawal, as well as the touches scored and received in the bout in which he withdraws.

However, if a member of a team is *obliged* to withdraw during a match, either as the result of an accident, or by reason of some cause beyond his control which has been duly recognized by the President of the Jury, his team captain may ask the permission of the bout committee, or failing them, of the organizing committee, to put in a substitute to continue the match at the point where the fencer who was so obliged withdrew, even during a bout in progress.

However, a fencer who is thus replaced cannot take his place in the team back during the same match.

In the course of a match, the team captain may ask to replace a fencer with the substitute named before the start of the match (Cf. 558).

This substitution may only be made at the end of a bout. The fencer who has been replaced may not fence again during that match, even in the case of an accident or unavoidable circumstances in order to replace a fencer on the strip. The announcement that a fencer is to be substituted, which must be made by the President to the bout committee and to the opposing team captain, must be made at the latest before the beginning of the bout preceding the next bout of the fencer who is to be replaced.

If an accident occurs in the bout which follows the request for a substitution, the team captain may annul that request. If the captain of the opposing team has also requested a substitution, this substitution may be implemented or cancelled.

3d. A team not completing an event

563

I. When for any reason whatever a team does not complete an event which has begun, the bout committee will apply the rules specified for a competitor who does not complete an event in an individual

competition, each team being considered in its entirety as being a single competitor (Cf. 525ff).

II. When a team withdraws, it is considered:

1. as not completing the event which has begun, if it has already fenced against another team in the pool (Cf. 527ff).
2. as not competing at all in the event, if this is its first match in the pool.

VIIA - TEAM EVENTS ENTIRELY BY DIRECT ELIMINATION

1. Basic principle

564 When organizing team competitions by direct elimination, the applicable rules are the same as those for individual competitions, each team being considered as an individual (Cf. 542, 548, 556).

2. Format for matches

Each match will be fenced so that each fencer of one team will fence each member of the other team, following the bout order shown in Article 557.

3. Barrages

When two teams cannot be separated (same number of individual victories and same number of touches), the result will be determined by a single barrage bout which will be fenced to a result between one fencer from each team selected by the team captains from the fencers who have just participated in this team match. The team whose member wins the barrage will win the match.

**VIIB - TEAM COMPETITIONS WITH A MIXED
FORMAT: POOLS AND DIRECT ELIMINATION**

565 At official FIE competitions, World Championships and Olympic Games, the team events will be fenced with at least one round of pools, followed by a direct elimination table. The following rules specify:

- the way the pools of teams must be composed, taking into account the results obtained in the individual events by the fencers entered to compete in the team events;
- the way the direct elimination table must be prepared, taking into account the preliminary round of pools; and
- the rules for classification of the teams as a result of fencing the direct elimination table.

1. Composition of the pools

566 The pools are established by the bout committee, taking into account when seeding the teams the results achieved by the fencers representing each nation in the individual event, considering at a maximum the results of the four best fencers of each nation who are entered to

fence the team event, according to the following system (initial seeding).

2. Point system

567 Points are calculated in the following way:

- Each fencer will receive the number of points equal to his place in the individual competition. Before calculating these points, all fencers who are not participating in the team competition will be removed from the individual rankings and only the rankings of the fencers participating in the team competition will be counted.
- Fencers who did not take part in the individual competition but who are part of a team will receive four points more than the last placed fencer in the individual competition.
- In the case of a tie in points for two or more teams, priority will be given to the team with the fencer best placed in the individual competition. If the best fencers from the teams were tied, the classification of the second best fencer of each team will decide.

In the case of the exclusion of a fencer from the individual event, the points obtained by that fencer remain valid for the classification of his team in the team event on the condition that he is actually taking part in that event.

The team whose point total is lowest is seeded No. 1, with the other teams following in reverse order to their number of points.

The pools for the teams are set up in the same way as those for individual events, the teams taking the No. 1 place in each pool becoming thus first seeds, the teams taking the No. 2 place in each pool becoming the second seeds, etc., even if the number of teams is not divisible by the number of pools.

If the results of the pools confirm this seeding, the same order of seeding will be used by the bout committee to place the qualifying teams into the direct elimination table.

If the results of the pools do not confirm the seeding, the bout committee will modify the classification established by the pool results by observing the following rules:

After classifying the teams in each pool of teams, according to the results of each pool:

- (a) the winning teams from each pool take the top half of the classification;
- (b) the teams placing second in each pool take the lower half of the classification.

In each half of the classification, the teams will, for the establishment of the direct elimination table, be ranked according to their initial seeding.

Example: 16 teams:

Pool A	Pool B	Pool C	Pool D
1	2	3	4
8	7	6	5
9	10	11	12
16	15	14	13

Results of the pools of teams:

Pool A	Pool B	Pool C	Pool D	
1	10	6	5	Placed 1st
8	2	11	4	Placed 2nd
9	7	3	12	Placed 3rd

The classification established for the direct elimination table will be:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Team No. 1 | 5. Team No. 2 |
| 2. Team No. 5 | 6. Team No. 4 |
| 3. Team No. 6 | 7. Team No. 8 |
| 4. Team No. 10 | 8. Team No. 11 |

3. Direct elimination table

568 When the classification of the teams has been established according to the results of the round of elimination pools, the bout committee will put the teams which have qualified into the direct elimination table according to the following systems of drawing lots:

1. Between the teams seeded 1st and 2nd.
2. Between the teams seeded 3rd and 4th.
3. Between the teams seeded 5th and 6th.
4. Between the teams seeded 7th and 8th.
5. Between the teams seeded 9th and 10th.
6. Between the teams seeded 11th and 12th.
7. Between the teams seeded 13th and 14th.
8. Between the teams seeded 15th and 16th.

But in no circumstances may two teams from the same pool meet each other again in the first round of direct elimination. In any case where the Rules do not allow this rule to be applied, the teams placed second in their pools will be exchanged either between quarters A and B of the table, or between quarters C and D.

Direct Elimination Table for team events:

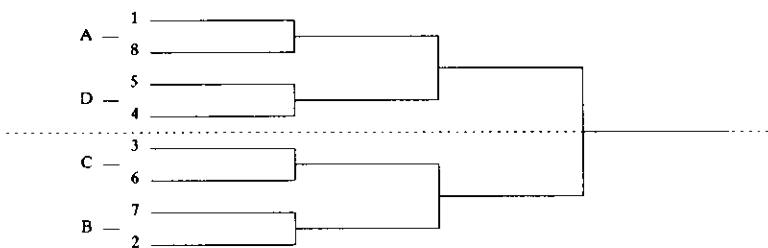


Figure V - 9
Team Direct Elimination Table

Additional matches by direct elimination necessary for the establishment of the table will always be considered as the first round of direct elimination. In consequence, for matches in this first round only, the exchanges defined above will take place in order to avoid having teams who have already met in the elimination pools meet again in the first round of direct elimination.

4. Classification of places other than 1st and 2nd

569

A supplementary match between the two teams beaten in the semi-finals will enable the determination of 3rd and 4th places. This match must be fenced before the match to determine first place.

Further, if needed, 5th and 6th places can be determined as follows:

- The four teams eliminated in the quarter-final of the direct elimination table will meet each other in two matches, following the order of the table.
- The winners of these two matches will then meet to determine 5th and 6th places.

These three matches will be fenced on a strip other than that to be used for the semi-finals and final of the event, and must, in all circumstances, be finished before the match to decide first place.

For those teams which still have to be classified below 6th place the classification will be established as follows:

- The two teams beaten in the matches to qualify for 5th and 6th places will meet to decide 7th and 8th places.
- For the other teams, the classification will be established as follows:
 - For teams eliminated in the various direct elimination tables: according to their initial seeding (Cf. 566)
 - For teams eliminated in the rounds of pools,
 - (1) by taking into account the number of points for team victories in the pools. However, where there have been pools of three teams and pools of four teams, the bout committee

will not take into account the matches with the team placed fourth in the pool, so as to equalize the classification in pools of three and four teams.

- (2) In cases of a tie in points, the teams will be classified between themselves according to the V-D and TS-TR indicators and touches received. These indicators will be calculated on the total of victories, defeats, touches given and touches received in all the matches in the pools.

If there are several pools of four teams, the order of teams classified fourth in these pools will be established relative to each other by taking into account the team points and the V-D and TS-TR indicators and touches received.

CHAPTER VIII - SPECIAL RULES FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS,⁵ HISTORICAL NOTES

VIIIA - INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

1. Annual championships

- 570 In accordance with the decisions made at the Congresses at Antwerp (1920, 1939), the Hague (1927), Amsterdam (1928), Brussels (1937, 1947), Madrid (1962) and Paris (1987), official individual championships in foil, epee and sabre for men and in foil and epee for women, called World Championships (called European Championships until 1936) are held annually under the auspices of the FIE, in principle between 1 July and 15 August.

The fencing events at the Olympic Games are under the direction of the FIE and constitute the World Championships in Olympic years.

2. Candidature

- 571 Each year, requests to undertake the organization of the World Championships to be held the following year or years must be submitted to the FIE Central Office to be placed on the agenda of the annual Ordinary Congress, within the time limit specified in the Book of Statutes for the submission of items for the agenda (Cf. Book of Statutes).

The Congress will decide to which national federation the organization of these championships will be entrusted for the following year or years, and at the same time fix the date and place where they will be held.

Should the annual Ordinary Congress be unable to decide which national federation will organize the World Championships for the ensuing year because no candidate has come forward, the FIE Central Office may itself decide which national federation will organize these

(5) Chapter VIII is inserted in this technical rule book for reference. Its text appears in the book of Statutes of the FIE. It is drawn up by the Committee for Statutes.

championships if it receives one or more candidates after the Congress has taken place.

The FIE Central Office will have the same powers should the national federation to which the organization was entrusted by the Congress withdraw.

3. Entries

- 572 Entries are limited to five fencers of the same nationality for each event (three for the Olympic Games).

4. Competition format

- 573 The individual championships will take place by direct elimination with the mixed format of one or more rounds of elimination pools and a direct elimination table with repechage in order to qualify eight fencers to compete in a final by direct elimination. The rules of this format are detailed in Articles 549 to 556 of the present Rules.

VIIIB - TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

1. Simultaneity

- 574 The country which has been entrusted with the organization of the individual championships must, at the same time and place, hold team championships in all three weapons for men and in foil and epee for women.⁶

2. Entries

- 575 Entries are restricted to one team in each weapon from each country, each team to consist of four or five fencers of the same nationality from whom four are selected by the team captain for each match. In the Olympic Games each country has the right to enter 20 competitors; that is, three teams of five men and one team of five women. Countries which wish to enter a team in one or more events at the World Championships must so inform the national federation which is undertaking the organization one and a half months before the championships begin, and confirm eight days before the same date the number of teams which can actually be counted on to participate. At least one month before the championships, the organizers must advise the FIE Central Office of the countries which have entered for each team event.

3. Format (Cf. 565ff)

- 576 Team events will be fenced with a minimum of one round of pools, followed by a direct elimination table. The bout committee establishes the pools, taking into account when seeding them the results of the individual fencers of each nation in the

(6) The title of "Champion" cannot be awarded for team events unless there is a minimum participation of five teams for men's events and of four teams for the women's event.

corresponding individual event, considering as a maximum the results of the best four fencers of each country entered to fence in the team event, according to the point system defined in Articles 567.

Article 567 also details the effect the results the team pools may have on the seeding, if these results do not confirm the seeding established by the bout committee.

Articles 568 and 569 regulate the establishment of the direct elimination table according to the results of the team pools and specify how the direct elimination matches must be fenced.

VIIIC - CONDITIONS COMMON TO TEAM AND INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

1. Participants

577 The World Championships are open to all national federations affiliated with the FIE.

2. Entries

578 Countries which wish to send their fencers to the World Championships in either individual or team events must so advise the national federation which undertakes the organization one and a half months before the start of the events.

Eight days before the events begin each participating federation must confirm with the organizers the number and names of the participants in each event. Changes of names due to reasons beyond their control can only be made at the latest 24 hours before the start of each event (Cf. 535, 587).

For the World Championships, a delegation must be accompanied by the following minimum number of Presidents of Jury:

0 - 5 fencers: no President

6 - 13 fencers: one President

14 - 20 fencers: two Presidents

These Presidents of Jury will be at the disposal of the bout committee throughout the events.

Nations taking part in the Olympic Games, the World Championships and the World Under-20 Championships who do not send the number of international Presidents of Jury specified above are required to send to the organizing federation the sum of 2,500 French francs for each missing President three months before the beginning of the events, and to advise the FIE Central Office accordingly. With this money the FIE will invite substitute Presidents.

A federation which fails to observe the time limit for remitting the required sum or for informing the FIE will be obliged to pay double the specified amount to the FIE Central Office before the end of the calendar year following the passed time limit, on pain of suspension, in accordance with Article 85 of the Statutes.

1. This rule will be applied unless there is cause beyond the control of the federation in question which justifies the omission.
2. The FIE Executive Committee will examine in each case the reasons for the failure to send Presidents and the violation of Article 132 of the Statutes and may decide on measures other than the imposition of a financial penalty.

3. FIE rules

579 Apart from the special rules of the present chapter, the *FIE Rules for Competitions* must be strictly observed during the events of the World Championships.

4. Order of events

580 The events will be held in the following order:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 1st day | Women's Foil Individual elimination rounds |
| 2nd day | Women's Foil Individual continuation and final
Men's Foil Individual elimination rounds |
| 3rd day | Men's Foil Individual continuation and final
Sabre Individual elimination rounds |
| 4th day | Sabre Individual continuation and final
Women's Foil Team elimination rounds |
| 5th day | Women's Foil Team continuation and final
Men's Foil Team elimination rounds |
| 6th day | Men's Foil Team continuation and final
Women's Epee Individual elimination rounds |
| 7th day | Women's Epee Individual continuation and final
Men's Epee Individual elimination rounds |
| 8th day | Men's Epee Individual continuation and final
Sabre Team elimination rounds |
| 9th day | Sabre Team continuation and final
Women's Epee Team elimination rounds |
| 10th day | Women's Epee Team continuation and final
Men's Epee Team elimination rounds |
| 11th day | Men's Epee Team continuation and final |

5. Bout committee

581 The technical organization of the Olympic Games and the World Championships is undertaken by a bout committee composed of seven members of different nationalities of whom one represents the organizing country.

The bout committee chair is appointed from among its members by the FIE Central Office.

6. FIE Supervision

582 In order to ensure that the rules are observed, the President [of the FIE] or the member of the FIE Central Office appointed by him has the right to attend all meetings of the bout committee; the bout

committee is required to give him notice of such meetings. Similarly, if the Jury of Appeal is assembled, its ex-officio president is the FIE President or a delegate of the FIE Central Office (in their absence, Cf. 506b).

7. Number of touches

583 The number of touches for all three weapons is as follows:

For pools:

- Women (foil and epee): five touches
- Men (three weapons): five touches

For direct elimination:

Women (foil and epee): two encounters of five touches with a third deciding encounter if necessary, or one bout of eight touches.

- Men (three weapons): two encounters of five touches with a third deciding encounter if necessary, or one bout of ten touches (Cf. 45).

VIIID - THE OLYMPIC GAMES

584 The rules for the World Championships are applicable to the Olympic Games except for points contrary to the Olympic Rules.⁷

CHAPTER IX - RULES FOR THE WORLD UNDER-20 CHAMPIONSHIPS⁸

1. Frequency of the World Under-20 Championships

585 In accordance with the decisions made by the Congresses held in Paris (1949, 1951, 1959, 1987), Venice (1955), Madrid (1962) and Gdansk (1963), World Under-20 Championships are held annually under the auspices of the FIE, comprising individual competitions in foil, epee and sabre for men and in foil and epee for women.

The control of the FIE is assured, as is the technical direction, under the same conditions as for the World Championships, with the bout committee consisting of five members (Cf. 505).

2. Candidature

586 Each year, requests to undertake the organization of the World Under-20 Championships must be submitted to the FIE Central Office to be placed on the agenda of the annual Ordinary Congress, within the time limit specified for the submission of items for the agenda in the Statutes (Cf. Book of Statutes, Article 50).

(7) At the Olympic Games, entries for the individual events are limited to three competitors of the same nationality for each event instead of five as at the World Championships. Further, the number of participants from each nation must not exceed 20.

(8) Chapter IX is inserted in this technical rule book for reference. Its text appears in the book of Statutes of the FIE. It is drawn up by the Committee for Statutes. Should it contain errors or differences, the text of the book of Statutes is authoritative.

The Congress will decide to which national federation the organization of these championships will be entrusted for the following year, and at the same time fix the date and place where they will be held. As a general rule, the World Under-20 Championships are held at Easter.

Should no candidate come forward, or should the national federation to whom the organization is entrusted withdraw, the same rules will be applied as in the case of the World Championships (Cf. 571).

3. Entries

587 Entries are limited to three fencers of the same nationality for each event. Countries which wish to send their fencers to the World Under-20 Championships must inform the federation which undertakes the organization one and a half months before the event begins.

Eight days before the event begins, the organizing country must be advised of the number and names of the participants from each country. Substitution of names by countries due to reasons beyond their control may be made at the latest 24 hours before the beginning of the event (Cf. 535, 578).

For the World Under-20 Championships, a delegation must be accompanied by the following minimum number of Presidents of Jury:

0 - 3 fencers: no President

4 - 7 fencers: one President

8 - 15 fencers: two Presidents

4. Age of competitors

588 Participants must be less than 20 years of age on January 1st of the year in which the World Under-20 Championships are held. The age check will be carried out by the bout committee.

5. Rules

589 The rules for the World Championships apply to the World Under-20 Championships.

However, the bout committee will decide, depending on the number entered in each event, whether the direct elimination table will begin with 8, 16 or 32 fencers.

590 The bout committee for the World Under-20 Championships consists of only five members of different nationalities, of whom one is a representative of the organizing country.

6. Timetable of events

591 The events will be fenced in the following order:

1st day Women's foil
2nd day Men's foil
3rd day Women's epee
4th day Men's epee
5th day Sabre

If the number entered is greater than 96 and it is necessary to do so, the organizers are authorized to arrange for the first round to take place the night before.

CHAPTER X - RULES FOR THE WORLD CADET CHAMPIONSHIPS

1. Annual World Cadet Championships

592 In accordance with the decisions made by the Congresses held in Paris in 1985 and 1986 and by the Congress at Luxembourg in 1990, the World Cadet Championships are held annually and recognized as an official FIE competition.

This championship consists of an individual competition in each of five weapons.

FIE supervision is in effect as for the other official competitions and the FIE rules apply, subject to the specific provisions which follow.

2. Age of participants

593 Participants must be less than 17 years of age at 00:00 hours on January 1st of the year of the competition. The lower age limit is that which appears in Article 119 of the Statutes, i.e. at least 13 years of age at 00:00 hours on January 1st of the year of the competition.

3. Candidature and date of the competition

594 The rules for bids are the same as appear in Article 586 for the World Under-20 Championships.

The World Cadet Championships should in principle be held in the second trimester of the calendar year.

4. Entries

595 The rules concerning entries are the same as appear in Article 587 above for the World Under-20 Championships.

596 The number of Presidents of Jury which each delegation must send to the World Cadet Championships is as follows:

- 0 - 3 fencers: no President
- 4 - 7 fencers: one President
- 8 - 15 fencers: two Presidents

5. Rules

597 The provisions of Article 589 above equally apply to the World Cadet Championships, as well as the provisions relating to the bout committee (Article 590 above).

6. Order of events

- 598** 1st day Women's foil
2nd day Men's foil
3rd day Women's epee
4th day Men's epee
5th day Sabre

If the number entered is greater than 96 and it is necessary to do so, the organizers are authorized to arrange for the first round to take place the night before.

7. Officials present

- 599** The organizers of the events at the World Cadet Championships must at their expense invite the following officials:
- the FIE President or his representative, named by him;
 - the members of the bout committee;
 - two members of the SEMI Commission named by the FIE Central Office;
 - one member of the Fencing Officials Commission named by the FIE Central Office;
 - one member of the Medical Commission named by the FIE Central Office; and
 - the number of foreign judges necessary for the smooth running of the competition.

PART SIX: DISCIPLINARY RULES FOR COMPETITIONS¹

CHAPTER I - APPLICATION

1. Persons subject to these rules

- 601 The provisions of Part VI apply to all persons who participate in or attend an international fencing competition in any capacity whatsoever (organizers, officials, members of the jury, auxiliary personnel, team captains, competitors, trainers, spectators, etc.), whether or not they are amateurs and whatever their nationality. Hereinafter, all these persons are described as "fencers."

2. Order and discipline

- 602 Fencers must strictly and faithfully observe the FIE *Rules for Competitions*, the particular rules of the competition in which they are engaged, the traditional customs of courtesy and integrity, and the instructions of the officials.

In particular, they will comply in an orderly, disciplined and sporting manner to the following provisions; all infractions of these rules may entail penalization by the competent disciplinary authorities with or without prior warning, according to the facts and circumstances.

Everybody taking part in or present at a fencing competition must remain orderly and must not disturb the smooth running of the competition. During bouts no one is allowed to go near the strips, give advice to the fencers, criticize the President or the judges or insult them, applaud before the President's decision or attempt to influence him in any way. The President is obliged to stop immediately any activity which disturbs the progress of the bout over which he is presiding (Cf. 615).

All offenses will be penalized according to Articles 635, 639 and 641 (3rd group).

3. The competitors

3a. Pledge of honor

- 603 By the mere fact of taking part in a fencing competition, the fencers pledge their honor to respect the regulations and decisions of the judges, to be respectful towards the members of the jury and to obey scrupulously the orders and instructions of the President (Cf. 635, 637, 641).

3b. Presence on time

- 604 The fencers, completely equipped with materials conforming to the rules (Cf. 21) and ready to fence, must present themselves at the time and place specified for the beginning of each pool, match, or direct

(1) Penalties relating to the Fencers' Publicity Code are contained in Appendix A of these Rules.

elimination bout, and also whenever the President requires it during the competition.

They must present themselves at the strip to fence their bouts with two regulation weapons (one spare) in perfect working order (Cf. 21, 635, 637, 641).

For any fencer not present, or any team which does not have all its members present, when called by the President at the time published for the beginning of the pool, match or direct elimination bouts:

- two repetitions of the call, at one minute intervals, followed by exclusion from the competition by the President if the fencer or the entire team have not presented themselves by the third call, each call having been made at one minute intervals (Cf. 635, 640, 641).

In the course of the competition (individual or team), when a fencer has been informed that it is his turn to fence, if he does not present himself when called by the President:

- application of the penalties specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

Equally, if a fencer abandons a bout by leaving the strip (Cf. 32/4):

- application of the penalties specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

3c. Method of fencing

- 605 The competitors must fence faithfully and strictly according to the rules specified in the chapters dealing with the conventions of fencing in general (Cf. 28) and those of each weapon in particular (Cf. 219, 316, 409); all infractions of these rules will incur the penalties specified hereinafter (Cf. 635ff).

3d. Acknowledgment of a touch

- 606 Every competitor is at liberty to acknowledge aloud a touch received at the moment he receives it. However, the jury is not bound by this acknowledgment and can still deliberate on this touch (Cf. 66f., 72ff). It is, on the other hand, absolutely forbidden for competitors to make any gestures or comments - except the acknowledgment of a touch as allowed - which might influence the decisions of the jury, or to acknowledge, after the President's decision, a touch which has not been awarded. (Cf. 635, 637, 641).

3e. Personal effort

- 607 Competitors will expend the same effort and give the same attention to each bout; they will defend their personal chances in a sportsman-like manner until the end of the competition in order to obtain the best possible classification, without giving touches to or seeking touches from anyone (Cf. 635, 640, 641).

4. Doping

Article 1: General rules

- 608 (a) The use of substances intended to increase artificially and temporarily physical and mental ability in the course of sporting activity is forbidden by the FIE. Any breaking of this rule will incur disciplinary action.

Doping is the use or application in any form of products foreign to the body and of organic products in abnormal doses or administered in abnormal ways in order to increase performance abusively. (Definition established by the World Congress on Doping, Tokyo, 1964).

Because of the serious danger which doping presents to the health of licensed fencers, the FIE President, or any other person authorized by the FIE for this purpose, may, under medical supervision, and at any competition organized under the auspices of the FIE, enforce the taking of samples of solids, liquids or gases absorbed or secreted by the body of anyone licensed by the FIE in order to have them analyzed.

- (b) The list of forbidden substances is reviewed by the FIE Medical Commission at its periodic meetings. The list is based on that adopted by the IOC.

This list is submitted for approval by the FIE and must be published before the start of the competition. It cannot be modified during a competition.

- (c) The licenses issued by the federations affiliated with the FIE should contain the following clause:

“The holder of this license undertakes not to make use of drugs and to accept any form of testing.”

- (d) If a fencer refuses to submit to the taking of samples as allowed, this refusal must be signed by the fencer, sealed and handed to the organizers responsible for making a decision. All fencers should know that in such a case they will be assumed, a priori, to have made use of a forbidden substance.
- (e) The organizers of any competition must make provision for the taking of samples in their regulations. The costs of drug tests are the responsibility of the association or federation organizing the competition.
- (f) An athlete is considered as being under the influence of drugs when a forbidden substance or one of its derivatives with the same characteristics can be objectively found [in his body] by means of biological analyses made within the framework of an expert opinion and a second opinion.
- (g) On the basis of the results of an analysis proving the use of a forbidden substance, the association or federation organizing the competition must set in motion the penalty procedure through the FIE, which will decide what penalties to impose.

- (h) The method for selecting fencers for examination must in every case be decided in advance, at the beginning of the competition, by the FIE Medical Commission in consultation with the FIE President and/or his representative or the official FIE observer, and must not be divulged to the federations taking part in the competition. In principle, the testing will be performed at individual competitions on the top two in the final of eight fencers and on a fencer chosen at random from the next six fencers; at team competitions, it will be performed on one fencer chosen at random from each of the top four teams.

In addition, the organizers may test one or more other fencers at any time during the competition, after a random selection in the presence of an FIE representative. In such a case, a notification form must be personally delivered to the fencer(s) concerned immediately following his (their) elimination. Samples must be obtained within the hour following delivery of the notification.

Any fencer properly notified who does not submit to the testing will be considered as having refused it (Cf. 608d).

In addition, the doctors responsible for drug testing have the right to examine any athlete for medical reasons, but this decision can only be taken by at least two FIE Medical Commission members, and only after they have notified the FIE President (or his representative) and/or the bout committee chair. The procedure for obtaining samples is as specified in Article 608A below.

For the random selection of fencers at a Category "A" competition, in the absence of an official FIE representative, the doctor may consult with the bout committee chair.

- (i) It is forbidden for fencers, as well as nonmedical trainers, to bring to or have in their possession at the competition venue any doping substances. In principle, no attention will be paid to denunciations.
- (j) Any treatment administered during the 72 hours preceding the beginning of the competition must be reported to the doctor on duty by means of an official form. Local anesthetics administered by a doctor in the case of an injury are permitted.
- (k) The result of the test is strictly confidential. Neither the doctor responsible nor the laboratory personnel who carry out the analysis are authorized to release any information, particularly to the press.
- (l) If the result of the analysis is positive, the head of the laboratory must immediately inform the FIE Medical Commission President or his representative through the person responsible for the drug test, and communicate to him the details of the analysis with a minimum of delay. The FIE Medical Commission President or his representative will immediately call a meeting, and invite the doctor responsible for the fencer (or another doctor authorized by the fencer's delegation). The President of the Medical Commission is responsible for sending the report of the analysis to the FIE President and to the fencer in question.

(m) The fencer may demand in writing from the President of the Medical Commission a confirmation of the results, performed on the second sample. This demand must be made in the 24 hours that follow the receipt of the result.

The confirmation should be carried out by the same laboratory. The fencer may nominate a second expert of his choice, who is recognized as competent, to attend the analysis of the second sample. This confirmation must be carried out no more than six days after receipt of the appeal, and it may be carried out under the supervision of one of the FIE Medical Commission members.

(n) In the case of a positive result, the cost of the tests of the confirmation and the travel costs will be paid by the fencer or federation concerned. Should the confirmation of the results produce a negative result, the organizing country will be liable for the costs.

A deposit, as security, of US \$200 or its monetary equivalent must be remitted with any request for a second opinion. If a confirmation gives a negative result exonerating the fencer, the deposit will be refunded.

If a fencer is accused of doping as a result of the first analysis, he may continue to fence, but chiefs of delegations are warned that, should this fencer take part in the team event and should the second analysis confirm that he was under the influence of drugs, his team will immediately lose its place in the ranking and be eliminated from the competition.

(o) The members of the Medical Commission will send the results of the second test to the President of the Medical Commission. The latter will inform the FIE President, whose responsibility it is to call a meeting of the FIE Central Office members, who will impose the necessary penalties and issue an official notice (Cf. 621).

(p) Penalties

The following penalties are mandatory:

1. Anabolic steroids, amphetamine derivatives and other stimulants, caffeine, diuretics, beta-blockers, narcotic analgesics and other trademarked products containing these substances:

- two year suspension for a first offense
- life suspension for a second offense

2. Ephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, codeine, etc. (even when administered orally for cough or pain control in association with decongestants and/or antihistamines):

- three month suspension for a first offense
- two year suspension for a second offense
- life suspension for a third offense

The head of the laboratory accredited by the IOC which has reported the analysis will be consulted.

The fencer may be represented or attend personally.

Before a final decision, the accused fencer will be summoned by the FIE Central Office. He will be allowed, if he so wishes, to present his comments in writing.

- (q) Any alteration of the classification of fencers participating in a competition and the publication of those decisions will be made by the FIE Central Office which alone will have the right to bring them to the notice of the member associations.

Offenses committed and penalized in one of the member countries of the FIE will be taken into account and applied by all member countries of the FIE.

Article 2: Procedure for taking samples

- 608A (a) As soon as a fencer who has been randomly selected for testing has finished competing, a representative of the organizing committee will request, by giving him a special form, that he report within the hour to the waiting room of the drug testing station, and that he bring with him a piece of identification.
The fencer or his team captain must sign a detachable section of the form which shows the time at which he was notified.
Any fencer subject to doping control (Cf. 608h) must confirm with the bout committee chair that he has not been chosen by the random drawing before leaving the competition site. If he fails to do so and has been chosen, he will be considered as having refused the testing.
The fencer may present himself for testing accompanied by a team official or doctor.
- (b) A representative of those conducting the test receives the fencer and his official on their arrival at the drug testing station. He verifies the identity of the fencer with the help of his identity card and his competition number.
- (c) If the fencer does not arrive at the drug testing station within the hour following the delivery of the request, this will be noted on his drug testing form (Form 2).
- (d) The only people who are allowed in the medical examination room, other than the fencer and the official accompanying him, are (at most):
- two doctors who are members of the FIE Medical Commission, invited by the organizing committee at the instigation of the FIE President;
 - one doctor from the country organizing the competition;
 - one interpreter, if needed; and
 - the FIE President or, if necessary, his representative.
- (e) Each fencer's personal details and the time of his arrival are entered on his drug testing form.
- (f) The bottles placed at the disposal of the fencers must be dry and sterile, be made of a transparent material, have a wide mouth, have a watertight stopper and have a capacity of between 50 and 100 cc.

It must be possible to seal them with wax or lead and to enclose them in a case which must also be capable of being sealed. The seal used must be readily identifiable.

The number of bottles must exceed the number of anticipated samples.

- (g) The fencer himself chooses a pair of bottles, engraved with the same number (including the suffix A or B). This number is recorded on his individual drug testing form.
- (h) The fencer must undress to undergo a medical examination, and then in an adjacent room, he must urinate at least 50 cc of urine into one of the bottles under the supervision of a doctor.
At women's events, fencers have the right to ask for a female attendant (doctor or nurse).
- (i) If a fencer refuses to undergo a medical examination or to provide a sample of urine, he must be warned of the consequences of such a refusal (Cf. 608, Article 1, paragraph (d)). If he persists, his refusal is noted on his individual form.
- (j) Neither the fencers concerned nor the medical specialists in charge of taking samples have the right to leave the drug testing station without the athletes having provided a urine sample.
- (k) Immediately after the sample has been taken, the doctor responsible for the test checks the pH of the urine. The result of this test and the time the sample was taken are written on the fencer's individual form.
- (l) The doctor pours half the urine into the second bottle. The two bottles are then sealed with wax or lead by the doctor.
- (m) The fencer and his official may check that the numbers on the bottles are the same as those written on the form and may also check the quality of the seals.
- (n) A breathalyzer test may be carried out to provide evidence of the possible consumption of alcohol by a fencer. In the case of a positive result (an apparent alcohol level of over 0.05%), if the fencer contests this result, he must agree to a quantitative measurement. If it not possible to carry out this measurement using a breathalyzer, a blood analysis will be used. If the fencer refuses to take part in this test, he is warned of the consequences of this decision (Cf. 608, Article 1, paragraph (d)). An alcohol level greater than 0.05% is liable to the penalties as specified by the rules. This particular test for drugs may be carried out at any time.
- (o) The fencer signs his name at the bottom of both copies of his individual test form, thereby confirming that the samples were taken in the proper way. The form is also signed by the fencer's official and by FIE Medical Commission representative. One of the copies is given to the fencer who has been tested.
- (p) The individual forms kept by the FIE Medical Commission representative are placed in a sealed container.

- (q) The doctor prepares a summary document (Form 3), entering the findings of the clinical examination of the fencer, together with any useful comments on the various processes carried out during the test. This is kept in a sealed container by the member representing the FIE Medical Commission.
- (r) Each fencer's bottles are placed in a closed, sealed wrapping. Thus protected, the tested fencers' samples are placed in the charge of the FIE Medical Commission representative to be transported to an approved laboratory for analysis. If distance prevents his looking after their transport personally, he must engage a specialist service (e.g. registered mail) to whom he must hand over the samples in exchange for a properly documented receipt.

Article 3: Analysis

- 608B
- (a) The analysis of a sample must, if possible, be carried out in the 24 hours following its arrival at the laboratory.
 - (b) The analysis consists of the following stages:
 - 1. Screening
 - thin layer chromatography on nonvolatile substances
 - gas chromatography on volatile substances
 - 2. Identification
 - gas chromatography on two columns of different polarity and determination of Kovate indices. If necessary, methods of confirmation of extracted substances by infrared or mass spectrometry, etc., may be used.
 - The presence of a substance is considered as proven when the results obtained on the urine are comparable with those found in a reference sample.
 - (c) The following are allowed access to the laboratory in addition to the head of the laboratory and his personnel: the FIE Medical Commission members, the person responsible for doping control and, in the event of a test on the second bottle, the observer chosen by the accused fencer.

Article 4: List of products forbidden in competition

- 608C Banned substances are identified in the most recent list issued by the International Olympic Committee. This list is not restrictive. Other substances can be added to it.
- This list points out that, at the request of the FIE, alcohol control will be carried out at fencing competitions. An alcohol level above 0.05% is liable to the penalties specified in the rules.

5. The team captain

- 609 In each international competition, all competitors of the same nationality are under the direction of a team captain (fencer or not), who is responsible to the bout committee or the organizing committee for the discipline, conduct, and sportsmanship of the members of his team.

In team competitions, the team captain has the right to approach the bout committee chair or the organizing committee, the juries, etc., in order to settle technical matters, register protests, or make observations.

The members of the team who strictly carry out the instructions of their team captain may not be held responsible for them before competent authorities. However, they always remain personally responsible for all actions which they may commit other than by the intervention of their captain, and for all actions which they commit in violation of the provisions of these regulations (Cf. 602ff).

6. The members of the jury

610 The members of the jury must fulfill their duties not only with total impartiality but also with the utmost attention (Cf. 55).

The bout committee (or the organizing committee), even if convinced of their perfect good faith, has the power to replace immediately a President or member of the jury, if it believes that this replacement is necessary either for technical reasons or to maintain the good order of the competition.

7. The coaches, trainers and technicians

611 Coaches, trainers and technicians (amateurs or not) are not permitted in the enclosed area near the competitors during the competition.

However, for team events, a team captain has the right to be with his team (Cf. 609).

Each time he deems it necessary, the President of the Jury may authorize someone to render temporary assistance to a competitor.

Each nation having a fencer actually participating in the round in progress may designate two persons who have the right to place themselves in the vicinity of the enclosure for the strips, near an entry point. The organizers will provide the space necessary for these persons.

8. The spectators

612 Spectators are obliged not to interfere with the good order of a competition, to do nothing which may tend to influence the fencers or the jury, and to respect the decisions of the jury even when they do not approve of them. They must obey any instructions which the President may deem it necessary to give them (Cf. 641/3rd group).

CHAPTER II - THE DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITIES AND THEIR JURISDICTION

1. Authorities and jurisdiction

613 The order and discipline of fencing competitions is the responsibility, in varying degrees, of the following persons or authorities:

- the President of the Jury (Cf. 615);
- the Organizing Committee (Cf. 503, 616);

- the Bout Committee (Cf. 505, 617);
- the Jury of Appeal (Cf. 506ff, 618);
- the IOC Executive Committee at the Olympic Games (Cf. 505, 506, 619);
- the national federation (Cf. 620);
- the FIE Central Office (Cf. 504, 582, 621);
- the FIE Executive Committee; and
- the FIE Congress (Cf. 622).

2. Principle of jurisdiction

- 614 (a) Whatever competent body has made a decision, this decision may be subject to a possible appeal to a higher authority, but to only one such appeal.
- (b) However, every decision made on an appeal will give the right to an "ultimate appeal" to the FIE Congress (when it concerns an official FIE competition) or to the FIE Central Office (when it concerns any other international competition).
This ultimate appeal is to be sent to the FIE President by registered mail within a month of when the appealed decision took effect. When it concerns a decision made during a competition, the public announcement of the decision is considered sufficient notification. The ultimate appeal must include a summary of the facts, the arguments supporting the appeal and the desired outcome. The appeal is communicated to the other interested parties who may, within a month, present their own viewpoint. These responses will be communicated, for information, to the party who has made the appeal.
- (c) No decision on a matter of "fact" can be reversed (Cf. 661).
- (d) An appeal regarding a decision only *suspends* that decision when it can be judged immediately. On the other hand, an "ultimate appeal" does not suspend the decision, except when the authority which has made the decision agrees to suspend it.
- (e) *Every appeal must be accompanied by a deposit of US \$80 or its monetary equivalent, and every ultimate appeal must be accompanied by a deposit of US \$160 or its monetary equivalent.* These sums may be confiscated in whole or in part for the benefit of the FIE if the appeal is rejected on the grounds that it is a "frivolous appeal"; this decision will be made by the authority responsible for ruling on the appeal. However, appeals regarding decisions of the President of the Jury do not require the deposits mentioned above (Cf. 506f, 661f.).

3. The President of the Jury

- 615 (a) The President of the Jury is responsible not only for the direction of the bout, the judging of touches and the checking of equipment, but equally for the *maintenance of order* of the competitions at which he presides (Cf. 53).

(b) In his capacity as director of the bout and arbiter of touches he can, in accordance with the rules, penalize the fencers, either by refusing to award a touch which has actually been made on the opponent, by awarding against them a touch which they have not in fact received, or by excluding them from the competition at which he is presiding, all, according to the circumstances, with or without prior warning. In these circumstances, and if he has judged on a matter of "fact," his decisions are irrevocable (Cf. 661).

All warnings (YELLOW CARDS) and penalty touches (RED CARDS) must be noted on the scoresheet.

(c) By reason of the right of jurisdiction which he has over all the fencers who participate in or attend a competition at which he is presiding, he can also recommend to the bout committee the expulsion of spectators, trainers, coaches and other persons who accompany the competitors from the competition venue (Cf. 635, 639, 641).

(d) Finally, he may *recommend* to the bout committee (or, in its absence, to the organizing committee) all other penalties which he believes are merited (exclusion from the entire competition, suspension or disqualification) (Cf. 617).

(e) The bout committee (or, in its absence, the organizing committee) is the authority competent to deal with appeals regarding decisions of the President of the Jury (Cf. 616f., 661).

4. The organizing committee (Cf. 503)

616 In disciplinary matters, the organizing committee is only competent to act when there is no bout committee and it assumes the functions of the bout committee; in these circumstances it must undertake all the obligations incumbent on the bout committee (Cf. 617).

5. The bout committee (Cf. 505)

617 (a) The bout committee has jurisdiction over all the fencers who take part in or attend a competition which it directs.

When necessary it can intervene on its own initiative in all disputes. It may impose, either on its own initiative or at the request of the President of the Jury, all the penalties which are applicable during competitions.

(b) It is the authority which deals with appeals regarding decisions of the President of the Jury. In such circumstances, however, if it is not international (Cf. 505), it is obliged to co-opt one representative of each country participating in the competition.

(c) The decisions of the bout committee are subject to appeal before the Jury of Appeal (Cf. 506, 618), except, however, those decisions which it has itself taken on an appeal level and which can only be subject to an ultimate appeal (Cf. 614).

(d) The bout committee is obliged, when necessary, to refer complaints, protests or requests for appeal which it receives in the prescribed form to the Jury of Appeal.

- (e) Further, at official FIE competitions, it sends direct to the FIE Central Office notification of disciplinary penalties levied during the competition, as well as any requests for censure, suspension, extension of penalty, permanent suspension, or ultimate appeals.
- (f) The bout committee ensures the execution of any penalty pronounced finally, or which is not subject to suspension (Cf. 614).

6. The Jury of Appeal (Cf. 506)

- 618
- (a) The Jury of Appeal must be assembled immediately by the bout committee (or when necessary by the organizing committee), either on its own initiative or at the request of a team captain, an official delegate of the federation concerned, a President of the Jury or an FIE Central Office delegate (Cf. 582).
 - (b) Decisions of the Jury of Appeal, being always made at the appeal level, are only subject to an ultimate appeal to the FIE Central Office or Congress (Cf. 614).

7. The IOC Executive Committee at the Olympic Games

- 619
- The International Olympic Committee (IOC) Executive Committee is the final arbiter for all disputes of a nontechnical nature which may arise during the Olympic Games. It may intervene either on its own initiative or at the request of a national Olympic Committee, the FIE or the organizing committee (see Article 39 of the General Rules for the Olympic Games, 1971 edition) (Cf. 505, 506).

8. The national federation

- 620
- (a) The national federation is the competent body for all fencing events organized in its territory; it has jurisdiction, through its normal disciplinary procedures, over all fencers who reside, even transiently, within its territory.
 - (b) It may impose within the limits of its territory all penalties listed here.
 - (c) It may propose to the FIE Central Office the extension beyond its own territory of penalties which it has imposed.
 - (d) It deals with complaints which reach it through the regular channels; it has the right to bring up directly, at whatever stage the matter may be, the question of any offense listed here committed within its territory.
 - (e) When a foreign fencer not normally under its jurisdiction is concerned, the federation can only impose the penalty after consultation with the national federation to which the person concerned normally belongs. The federation in question must give its opinion within one month, not including the time required for normal postal delay. If no opinion has been given at the expiration of this period, the penalty is imposed.
In the case of a disagreement between the two federations, the file on the matter is forwarded to the FIE Central Office.

9. The FIE Central Office (Cf. 504, 582)

- 621 (a) The FIE Central Office, within the limits of the territories governed by the FIE, is the competent body to deal with all matters sent to it by a national federation, a Jury of Appeal or the bout committee of an international tournament.
- (b) In particular it is the authority which judges "ultimate appeals" of decisions made during international competitions other than official FIE competitions (Cf. 614b).
- (c) The FIE Central Office may impose all specified penalties. It may confirm, increase or annul penalties imposed by lower authorities.

10. The FIE Congress

- 622 The FIE Congress has the same rights as the Central Office, especially regarding matters concerning official FIE competitions (Cf. 614).

CHAPTER III - PENALTIES

1. Categories

- 623 There are distinct categories of penalties applicable to the different types of offenses (Cf. 635ff).

1a. Penalties related to fencing, applicable to offenses committed while fencing, which are:

- loss of ground on the strip;
- refusal to award a touch actually made;
- awarding of a touch which has not actually been received; and
- exclusion from the competition.

1b. Disciplinary penalties applicable to offenses against the maintenance of order, discipline or sportsmanship; these are:

- awarding of a touch which has not actually been received;
- censure;
- exclusion from the competition;
- exclusion from the tournament;
- temporary suspension;
- permanent suspension;
- disqualification; and
- expulsion from the competition venue.

2. Penalties related to fencing

2a. Loss of ground on the strip (Cf. 43)

- 624 A fencer who crosses the lateral boundaries of the strip may be penalized by the loss of ground of one meter.

2b. Refusal to award a touch actually made

- 625 Although a fencer may in fact have touched his opponent on the valid target, this touch may be disallowed, either because it did not arrive

during the period of time in which fencing is allowed, because the fencer had crossed the limits of the strip, because of defects in the electrical equipment, because violence was involved in the making of the touch, or because of another reason specified in the rules (Cf. 28, 30, 32, 35, 38ff, 42, 47, 73f., 230f., 237, 324ff, 422, 635, 641).

2c. Awarding of a touch which has not actually been received

- 626 A competitor may be penalized by a touch which he has not in fact received, either because the time limit for the bout has expired (penalty against both competitors), because he has crossed the rear limit of the strip, or because he has committed an offense which has prevented his opponent from fencing (flèche with jostling, corps à corps in foil or sabre, use of the unarmed hand, etc.) (Cf. 30, 40, 48f., 224, 226, 321, 325, 412, 414, 635, 641).

2d. Exclusion from the competition

- 627 A fencer who, while fencing, commits certain violent or vindictive actions against his opponent, who does not honestly defend his personal chance, or who profits from a fraudulent agreement with his opponent may be excluded from the competition.

A fencer who is excluded from a competition cannot continue to take part in that competition, even if he is already qualified for promotion to the next round; he loses the right to his individual place and the place which he occupied will remain empty; however, the points obtained by that fencer up to the moment of his expulsion remain valid for the classification of the team in the team event, provided that he actually takes part in that team event.

In a team event, this penalty does not necessarily involve the disqualification of the whole team, but all touches which remain to be fenced for in the bout in progress, as well as all touches which remain to be fenced for in the remaining bouts by the competitor concerned, will be awarded against him.

The President will decide whether the fencer concerned will be excluded only from the match in progress or whether he will recommend to the bout committee that the fencer be excluded from all the matches which his team has left to fence (in which case he may be replaced by a substitute for the remaining matches) (Cf. 562).

3. Disciplinary penalties

3a. Exclusion from the competition

- 628 Exclusion from a competition may also be imposed for a disciplinary offense (failure to appear on the strip as required, weapons not conforming to the rules, reprehensible attitude towards a judge, etc.). The consequences of such exclusion for the fencer are the same as those described in Article 627.

3b. Exclusion from the tournament

- 629 A fencer excluded from a tournament will no longer be allowed to participate in any competition during that tournament, either in the same weapon or in another.

When this penalty is applied to a team, the positions of each of the team members must be examined individually, and the members of that team may, according to the circumstances, be subject to different disciplinary measures (Cf. 609).

3c. Suspension

- 630 A suspended fencer cannot take part in any international competition during the period of his suspension.

All other suspended persons may not exercise their functions within the time and place limits specified by the suspension.

3d. Permanent suspension

- 631 Permanent suspension involves the same consequences as suspension, but is permanent (except for the special provisions for clemency specified in Article 667).

3e. Disqualification

- 632 The disqualification of a fencer (for example, for a breach of the amateur rules, or because he does not conform to the rules regarding age, qualification, etc., required for the competition) does not necessarily incur his suspension or permanent suspension, if he has acted in good faith; a request for supplementary penalties for fraudulent intention may, however, be filed against the fencer.

A team which has utilized a fencer who is disqualified perforce shares his fate and is also disqualified.

If the disqualification occurs in the course of a pool or match, the fencer or team is considered as having withdrawn from the competition (Cf. 525ff).

If it occurs after a competition, the fencer (or team) is removed from the classification, all other competitors are maintained in their respective classifications, and this elimination will not have a retroactive effect on previous qualification competitions.

3f. Expulsion from the competition or tournament venue

- 633 All participants or noncompetitors (coaches, trainers, technicians, supporters, officials, spectators) may be subject to expulsion, which has the effect of forbidding them access to the venue for the duration of the competition or tournament.

In no circumstances can the application of this penalty give cause for redress to anyone.

3g. Censure

- 633A In a case which does not justify a more severe disciplinary penalty, the fencer or official may be penalized by censure.

4. Announcement of penalties

- 634 The organizing committee is obliged without delay to communicate a decision made by itself, by the bout committee or by a Jury of Appeal to the national association to which it belongs. The national association must register the penalty and immediately advise the FIE Central office.

At official FIE competitions, the bout committee is obliged to inform the FIE Central Office without delay of penalties applied during the competition and their reasons (Cf. 617e, 620 c & e).

At the Olympic Games, where the FIE assumes the role of organizing committee, the Central Office must advise the Olympic Games Committee.

CHAPTER IV - OFFENSES, THEIR PENALTIES AND THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES

1. Nature of the penalties

- 635 There exist three types of penalty applicable in the cases listed in the table in Article 641. They are cumulative and valid for the bout (long with one or more encounters, or short) - with the exception of the BLACK CARD, which signifies exclusion from the competition. Certain offenses can result in the annulment of a touch scored by the fencer at fault. During the bout, only touches scored in conjunction with the offense are annulled (Cf. 641).

The penalties are as follows:

1. *warning*, represented by a YELLOW CARD with which the President indicates the fencer at fault. The fencer thus knows that every further offense on his part will result in a penalty touch.
2. *penalty touch*, represented by a RED CARD with which the President indicates the fencer at fault. One touch is added to his opponent's score; if it involves the last touch, this results in the loss of the encounter or bout. In addition, any RED CARD can only be followed by another RED CARD or a BLACK CARD, depending on the nature of the second offense (Cf. 641).
3. *exclusion from the competition or tournament, depending on the offense (fencer), OR expulsion from the site of the competition (anyone disturbing order)*, represented by a BLACK CARD with which the President indicates the fencer or person at fault.

2. Competence

- 636 The offenses and their penalties, listed in various articles of the Rules, are summarized in the attached list (Article 641); they are divided into four groups (Cf. 637-640).

All these offenses are within the competence of the President, although the bout committee always retains the right to intervene (Cf. 617a).

3. Offenses in the first group

- 637 In the first group, the first infraction, regardless of the offense, is penalized by a YELLOW CARD (warning). If the fencer commits another offense in this group during the same bout, the President will penalize him each time with a RED CARD (penalty touch). If the fencer at fault has already been penalized with a RED CARD as the result of an offense in the second or third group, he will receive a further RED CARD for the first infraction within the first group. All warnings (YELLOW CARD) must be noted on the bout scoresheet.

4. Offenses in the second group

- 638 In the second group, each offense is penalized, from the first infraction, by a RED CARD (penalty touch).

5. Offenses in the third group

- 639 In the third group, a first infraction is penalized by a RED CARD (penalty touch), even if the fencer at fault has already received a RED CARD as the result of an offense in the first or second group. Any RED CARD in the third group must be noted on the bout scoresheet.

If the fencer commits, during the same bout, another offense in this group, the President will penalize him with a BLACK CARD (exclusion from the competition).

The exclusion (BLACK CARD) must be noted on the bout scoresheet and, if necessary, on the pool or team scoresheet.

For any person disturbing order off the strip, there is:

- for the first infraction, a warning which must be noted on the bout scoresheet and registered with the bout committee.
- for the second infraction during the same competition, a BLACK CARD (expulsion from the site of the competition).

In the most severe cases concerning disruptions on or off the strip, the President may exclude or expel the offender immediately.

6. Offenses in the fourth group

- 640 In the fourth group, the first infraction is penalized by a BLACK CARD (exclusion from the competition or the tournament, according to the case).

The exclusion (BLACK CARD) must be noted on the bout scoresheet and, if necessary, on the pool or team scoresheet.

641 7. The offenses and their penalties

OFFENSES	ARTICLES	Penalty Cards:		
		1st call YC	2nd call RC	3rd call BC
Not present to fence on time (3 calls at 1 min intervals) ⁽⁵⁾	604, 650			
<i>First Group:</i>				
Non-conforming equipment, ⁽¹⁾ no spare regulation weapon, no national armband (official FIE competitions)	21, 27			
Voluntary corps à corps (and involuntary - F,S), jostling, falling, disorderly fencing, reversing shoulders (F) ⁽²⁾	28, 34, 224 318, 412	Y E		
Raising the mask before the President's decision	28		R	R
Covering or substitution of valid target (F,S)	30, 411	L	E	E
Using the non-weapon arm or hand ⁽²⁾	30	L	D	D
Touching/holding the electrical equipment	30	O		
Leaving the strip without permission	32	W		
Turning the back on the opponent ⁽²⁾	35		C	C
Crossing the side of the strip to avoid a touch	43		A	A
Delaying the bout	48	C	R	R
Placing the point of the weapon on the strip (F, E)	211, 316	A	D	D
Grounding the weapon on the lamé (F) ⁽²⁾	230	R		
Voluntary touch not on the opponent (F,E)	230, 325	D		
Touch scored with the guard (S) ⁽²⁾	409			
Disobedience	602f., 606, 609			
Unjustified appeal	661			
<i>Second Group:</i>				
Absence of inspection marks ^(1,3)	21	R	R	R
Violent, dangerous or vindictive act, hit with guard or pommel ⁽²⁾	28	E	E	E
Unjustified claim of injury ⁽⁴⁾	50	D	D	D
Voluntary touch not on the opponent in final minute (F,E)	230, 325			
<i>Third Group:</i>				
Falsified inspection marks, modification of equipment ^(1,3,4,5)	21		B	
Dishonest fencing ^(2,5)	28	R	L	
Fencer disturbing order on the strip ^(5,8)	602	E	A	
Offense concerning publicity code ⁽⁵⁾	PC	D	C	
Anyone disturbing order off the strip (1st: warning; 2nd: expulsion) ^(7,8)	602		K	
<i>Fourth Group:</i>				
Obvious fraud in the equipment ^(1,2,4,6)	21	B		
Intentional brutality ^(2,5)	28	L		
Unsportsmanlike conduct ^(2,5,6)	605	A		
Favoring the opponent, profiting from collusion ⁽⁵⁾	607	C		
Doping ⁽⁶⁾	608	K		
YELLOW = WARNING / RED = PENALTY TOUCH / BLACK = EXCLUSION				
(1) Confiscation of non-conforming equipment	(5) Exclusion from the competition			
(2) Annulment of touch scored by fencer at fault	(6) Exclusion from the tournament			
(3) Annulment of last touch scored by fencer at fault, even if fencing has recommenced	(7) Expulsion from the site of the competition			
(4) Consult medical/technical experts	(8) In the most severe cases, the President may exclude or expel the offender immediately.			
A fencer cannot receive a YELLOW CARD after receiving any RED CARD in the same bout. A fencer does not receive a 3rd group BLACK CARD without already having received a 3rd group RED CARD in that bout.				

(Articles 642-652 are deleted.)

CHAPTER V - PROCEDURE

1. Basic principle

- 660 The various penalties are imposed by the competent authorities who will reach their decisions fairly, without being restricted by any regulation procedure, and will take into account the gravity of the offense and the circumstances in which it was committed (but Cf. 663f.).

2. Protests and appeals

2a. Against the decision of the President

- 661 No protest can be made against a decision of the President regarding a matter of "fact" (Cf. 614c, 615b).

If a fencer violates this principle, by questioning a President's decision concerning a matter of "fact" during the bout, he will be penalized according to the provisions of the rules (Cf. 635, 637, 641/1st group). However, if the President ignores a definite rule or makes a decision contrary to the rules, a protest on this matter may be entertained.

This protest must be made:

- by the fencer for individual events, or
- by the fencer or team captain for team events,

without formality, but courteously, and should be made verbally to the President immediately and before any decision regarding a subsequent touch.

If the President persists in his opinion, the bout committee (or the organizing committee) has the authority to rule on an appeal (Cf. 615).

If such an appeal is judged unjustified, the fencer will receive the penalties specified in Articles 635, 637, and 641/1st group.

2b. Other protests and appeals

- 662 Complaints and protests must be made in writing within a maximum period of one hour after the offending occurrence; they must be addressed to the bout committee or the organizing committee.

Protests regarding the compositions of the pools may only be made up to 2 pm of the day before the event, the official posting of these pools being mandatory 22 hours before the beginning of the competition (Cf. 505).

3. Investigation - right of defence

- 663 No penalty can be imposed until after an inquiry has been held in the course of which the parties concerned have been called on to give their explanations of the occurrence either verbally or in writing, within a reasonable interval of time suited to the time and place. After this time limit has expired, the penalty may be imposed.

4. Deliberation

664 The decisions of all competent bodies are made according to the vote of the majority; in case of equality, the President has the deciding vote.

5. Reprieve

665 If the party involved has not previously incurred a penalty of disqualification or suspension, either for the same offense or for one which is effectively the same, with or without a reprieve, the authority which imposes the penalty may at the same time grant a reprieve, the duration of which is double that of the imposed suspension. If, during the time of the reprieve, from the time the decision imposing the penalty was announced, the party concerned incurs no further penalty, the original penalty is annulled. In the contrary case, the original penalty is enforced and is added to the new penalty.

6. Repetition of an offense

666 For offenses against sportsmanship, order or discipline, a fencer is said to repeat an offense if he commits a new offense, other than violation of the rules governing bouts,
— within two years, if he has previously been censured, or subjected to exclusion, disqualification or suspension.

For the repetition of an offense, the penalty to be imposed is:

- (a) exclusion from the competition, if the previous penalty was censure.
- (b) disqualification from the tournament, if the previous penalty was exclusion or disqualification from a competition.
- (c) suspension for double the time of the previous penalty, or permanent suspension, if the previous penalty was suspension.

7. Pardon, remission and commutation of penalty

667 In exceptional cases, the FIE Central Office and the FIE Congress, or a national federation, may, after special consideration, pardon a fencer whom they have punished, remit the remainder of his penalty, or commute the same.

PART SEVEN: AUTOMATIC SCORING EQUIPMENT

CHAPTER I - RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL AUTOMATIC SCORING EQUIPMENT

- 1. Authorized designs**
- 701 Only electrical apparatus with wires connecting the fencers to the central scoring machine and registering touches by light signals with auxiliary audible signals are authorized; this expressly excludes apparatus based on radio waves and those with audible signals only.
- 2. Definition of equipment**
- 702 All electrical scoring equipment includes:
- 2a. Equipment provided by the organizers of a competition, i.e.:**
1. the central scoring machine, with extension lights (Cf. 709, 713ff, 723ff);
 2. the reels, with cables and connecting plugs (Cf. 710/7);
 3. the metallic strip which grounds touches made on it (Cf. 711);
 4. the source of electrical current (storage batteries) (Cf. 709/7, 716, 729); and
 5. for finals of official FIE competitions, a clock which counts down the time and which can be connected to the audible signal generator and the electrical scoring machine (Cf. 47, 709/8&9).
- 2b. The equipment provided by the fencers themselves:**
1. the weapon, furnished with a connecting socket inside the guard and with a special point at the extremity of the blade for registering touches (Cf. 712, 718ff, 731ff);
 2. the body cord with plugs for connecting to the reel and to the weapon (Cf. 710/6); and
 3. the metallic vest (for foil and sabre) (Cf. 424, 722).
- 3. Approval of apparatus designs**
- 703 Scoring apparatus for use in an official competition must have been approved by the FIE Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment (SEMI Commission).
In order to obtain this approval, the apparatus which is proposed for use must be submitted complete, with reels, connections, etc., for an examination by the Commission, at a place and date to be agreed upon with the Commission at least six months before the date of the competition.
The apparatus must be accompanied by a detailed drawing showing its construction.
- 704 Approval is given for the use of the apparatus in one specific official competition. However, the Commission is willing, as far as it is able,

and without charge, to examine prototypes of apparatus submitted by designers even if the use of such apparatus is not planned for an imminent official competition.

705 Approval is given for only one established design of apparatus which conforms to the furnished diagram, and is not given as a general approval for all products made by a certain manufacturer. The latter may state in their publicity only the fact that the type of apparatus offered for sale has been used at a specific official competition (if this in fact is the case), but they themselves must guarantee that this apparatus conforms to the approved design.

706 Approval of an apparatus by the Commission as well as its acceptance (Cf. 708) implies no guarantee against possible faults in construction, or against its use with a source of electrical current other than storage batteries (Cf. 709/7).

707 All expenses incurred by the SEMI Commission for the examination of apparatus are the responsibility of the persons concerned.

4. Inspection of apparatus before each competition

708 Before each official FIE competition, the proper functioning of the apparatus intended for use and its conformity to the approved design must be checked by an FIE SEMI Commission representative; this inspection is in addition to the approval of the design detailed above (Cf. 705).

All the apparatus must be submitted to this representative at least 48 hours before the competition begins.

5. Specifications for all electrical equipment

5a. The central scoring machine (Cf. 713ff, 723ff)

- 709
1. A touch made on the metallic strip or on the metallic parts of the weapon must not be registered by the machine and must not prevent the registering of a touch made simultaneously by the opponent. In foil a touch made on a part of the foil may register if an uninsulated part of the weapon of the fencer is in contact with his metallic vest.
 2. The machine must not have any device whereby anyone other than the person detailed to supervise it can interrupt its working during a bout.
 3. Touches are registered by light signals. The signal lights are placed on the top of the machine, so as to be simultaneously visible to the President, the competitors and the superintendent of the apparatus. By their positions, they must clearly show from which side the touch was made. It must be possible to connect extension lights to the exterior of the machine in order to increase the visibility of the signals. However, only the lights on the machine itself are considered as correct if they differ from the extension lights.
 4. Once the signal lights are lit, they must remain lit until the machine is reset, without any tendency to go out or flicker as a result of subsequent touches or vibrations.

5. The visual signals are accompanied by audible signals (see under each weapon) (Cf. 713/3, 728).
6. The control switches must be placed either on the top or the front part of the machine.
7. For official FIE competitions, the source of power must always be storage batteries. The wiring of the machine powered in this way must be designed so that it is impossible for the box to be connected by mistake to the main AC electrical supply.
All fencing salles, clubs, etc., and the organizers of training sessions or competitions involving weapons using electrical equipment may use the current supplied by the main AC electrical supply on condition that they adhere strictly to the technical standards specified on the subject by their countries and international communities.
8. If the clock is not incorporated into the scoring machine, the machine must have a system for linking in an external clock. This clock must be powered by a 12 volt storage battery. Disconnection of the cable linking the clock to the apparatus must simultaneously cause blocking of the scoring machine, prevention of any change in the machine's current state, and stopping of the clock.
There must be a switch inside the machine to change its operating mode and allow the machine to be used when not connected to the clock (Cf. 47, 702).
9. For the finals of official FIE competitions, the clock must be equipped with a system for the connection of external displays with large luminous numbers, and with another system for the connection of an audible signal generator. These two connection systems must be separated from the circuits inside the central scoring machine by means of optocouplers (Cf. 47, 702).
10. When the cable connecting the audible signal generator to the clock is disconnected, the audible signal generator must emit a sound of between 80 and 100 decibels (measured at the center line of the strip) lasting between 2 and 3 seconds, but the central scoring machine must not be blocked and the clock must not stop (Cf. 47, 702, 709/9).

5b. Reels, floor cords and connecting plugs (Cf. 717, 730)

710

1. The maximum electrical resistance of each wire of the reel, measured from plug to plug, must be 3 ohms.
2. Even when the reel is in full rotation, no interruption of electrical contact can be tolerated. To ensure this, the contact rings will have double brushes. The wire connected to the ground circuit of the weapon will be connected to the frame of the reel.
3. The reels must allow the extension of 18 to 20 meters of cable without straining the springs.
4. The reel cable socket which is designed to receive the plug on the body cord at the fencer's back must include a safety device which meets the following conditions:

- it must be impossible to fasten it unless the plug is correctly put in;
- it must be impossible for it to come undone during the bout; and
- it must be possible for the fencer to verify that the two foregoing requirements are satisfied.

5. The resistance of each of the three wires in the floor cords may not exceed 2.5 ohms.
6. The plug used to connect the body cord to the reel wire and the floor cords to the reels and the scoring machine must have three prongs of 4 mm diameter arranged in a straight line. The outside prongs must be spaced 15 and 20 mm from the center prong. The body cord and the floor cords have plugs (male connectors); the reel cables and the central scoring machine have the sockets for them (female connectors).
7. The use of suspended cables instead of reels is permitted, provided that the requirements of the preceding paragraphs are satisfied.

5c. The metallic strip

- 711 1. The metallic conducting strip is made from metal, metallic mesh or some substance with a metallic base. The electrical resistance of the strip, from one end to the other, may not exceed 5 ohms.
2. The metallic strip must cover the entire width and length of the field of play, including its extensions.
When the competition is fenced on a raised platform the metallic strip must cover the entire width of the platform (mandatory for official FIE competitions).
3. Because the amount of wire which the reels can carry is limited, the metallic strip is designed for use on a strip 14 meters long; an extension of 1.5 to 2.0 meters is added at each end of the strip on which the competitors can retreat. The metallic strip must therefore be 17 to 18 meters long.
4. It is preferable to lay the metallic strip on a wooden surface with some flexible material between. It must be provided with some device which enables it to be kept well stretched.
5. The paint used to draw the lines on the metallic strip must not interfere with electrical conductivity, so that a touch made on the strip at a point where a line occurs is still grounded.
6. Organizers must ensure that soldering equipment is available, permitting immediate repair of any hole which may appear in the metallic strip (Cf. 231/8, 328).

5d. Weapons (Cf. 428, 718ff, 731ff)

- 712 1. Inside the guard there must be a cushion sufficiently large to protect the electrical wires from the competitor's fingers. The connections must be arranged so that it is impossible for the fencer to break or make contacts while fencing (Cf. 26).

On foils, the wire must be protected by an insulating sheath. On epees, the two wires must be protected by two insulating sheaths, one for each wire.

The wire and the insulating sheath go all the way to the fixed socket. In no case may uninsulated wires project beyond the socket (Cf. 217, 314).

2. Any connection system inside the guard is allowed, provided that it satisfies the following conditions:
 - it must be easy to disconnect and connect;
 - it must be able to be checked with simple devices such as a penknife or coin;
 - it must allow easy application of the tip of the opponent's weapon to the part connected to the ground circuit;
 - it must be equipped with a security device preventing disconnection during the bout;
 - it must ensure the complete connection of the electric wires: even a momentary break in contact while the plugs are connected must be impossible; and
 - it must not include any part which allows electrical contact to be made between the plug sockets.

3. The electrical resistance required for weapons is specified under each weapon.

Those who wish to assemble electrical weapons, without the means to perform electrical tests, are advised that the specified limits for electrical resistance for the circuits of each weapon have been chosen so that any assembler who is reasonably careful in his work can meet them.

They are advised:

- to deoxidize the external surface of the guard and the connecting surfaces inside it thoroughly;
- not to destroy the insulation of the wires, especially where they pass along the groove in the blade at the point and at the guard; and
- to avoid accumulations of glue in the groove of the blade.

CHAPTER II - SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE ELECTRICAL FOIL EQUIPMENT

IIA - THE STATIONARY EQUIPMENT

1. The central scoring machine (Cf. 709)

- 1a. Principles

713

1. The machine works by the breaking of the current in the foil circuit; that is to say that an electrical current which is constantly flowing in the foil circuit is broken when a touch is made.

2. The machine will show a red signal on one side and a green signal on the other for touches on the valid target. The signal will be white on both sides for touches on a nonvalid surface. It must also show a yellow signal if a machine with yellow lights is being used when an uninsulated part of the foil of the fencer who is touched is in contact with his metallic vest (Cf. 645/3).

The second part of this article is not enforced in the case of antiblocking machines.

3. The audible signals will give either a short ring or a continuous note automatically limited to two seconds, one or the other occurring whenever a visual signal appears. The audible signal must be the same for the two sides.
4. After registering an off target touch, the machine must be able to register a subsequent on target touch on the same side.
5. Conversely, after an on target touch has been registered, the machine must not register any subsequent off target touch arriving on the same side.
6. No priority must be indicated between a touch registered against one competitor and a touch registered against his opponent.
7. Conversely, after a certain time "X" (which bears no relationship to "fencing time," which is the basis of judging according to the conventions governing foil fencing) following the first signal given by the machine, the latter must block out all signals for subsequent touches. The central scoring machine must be capable of being regulated for the period of time "X" between 1 and 2 seconds. The machine is to be set for a time of 2 seconds.

1b. Sensitivity and regularity

- 714
1. Any touch must cause a signal whatever the resistance in the circuits external to the scoring machine; the duration of a break in contact which must always ensure that a signal is registered is 5 milliseconds.

Depending on the increase in the resistance, the machine may register:

- (a) valid touch only;
- (b) valid touch and nonvalid touch simultaneously; or
- (c) nonvalid touch only.

The resistance must always be less than 500 ohms for (a) and (b).

2. Registration of a valid touch must be ensured in the following conditions:
 - (a) The duration of a break in contact which causes a valid touch to be signalled must never be less than one millisecond.
 - (b) The maximum limit for the duration of the break in contact which must register a valid touch depends on the resistance in the return circuit through the opponent's metallic vest as follows:

- 0-250 ohms: 5 milliseconds;
- greater than 250 ohms: 500 milliseconds.

A machine will be rejected if the registration of a valid touch is possible with a speed of less than 1 millisecond.

On the other hand, the registration of touches must always be possible below 5 milliseconds, even with an external resistance of up to 250 ohms.

3. A nonvalid touch must be registered for a break in contact of 2 to 10 milliseconds' duration when the exterior resistance is between 0 and 200 ohms.
4. The scoring machine must be capable of tolerating an increase in the resistance in the closed circuit of the foils of up to 200 ohms, without causing a "nonvalid" signal to register.
5. Even if the resistance in the foil ground circuit is increased up to 100 ohms, none of the following irregular phenomena must occur:
 - registration of touches on the guard or the strip;
 - registration of a touch merely by contact of the blade or the tip (without depressing it) on the metallic vest of either opponent.
6. If faulty insulation of one of the competitors causes a current leakage between his metallic vest on the one hand and his weapon or the metallic strip on the other, corresponding to a resistance which could go down to 250 ohms, the machine must nevertheless continue to register normally touches exchanged, whether valid or nonvalid.
7. When the blades are in contact, irrespective of the electrical resistance between them, the machine must be capable of normally registering the touches exchanged, valid and nonvalid.
8. A specification for tests of apparatus under different conditions will be supplied on request by the FIE Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment.
9. A specification for tests also exists for the inspection of the functioning of the yellow lights.
10. The FIE Congress has authorized the SEMI Commission to modify or complete the above requirements whenever technical improvements allow the construction of apparatus which can ensure improved operation of the electrical foil scoring apparatus.

1c. Extension lights (Cf. 709/3)

715

Extension lights external to the scoring machine are mandatory for official FIE competitions. The lights are placed about 1.80 meters above the strip. The two lights of the same group must not be further than 15 cm apart and each group must be at least 50 cm from the other. The white and colored extension lights must be arranged horizontally or vertically on either side of the machine, and the luminous panels must be visible from all directions (Cf. 713/2).

Yellow extension lights must be included on the extension light stand but they must not be placed near the lights which register valid or nonvalid touches (Cf. 747).

Lights showing the number of touches may not be placed alongside the extension lights.

1d. Source of electrical current (Cf. 709, 729)

716

1. The apparatus must be based on a 12 volt supply or, if the sources of current for each side of the apparatus are separate, on 2 x 12 volts or possibly 2 x 6 volts (separation of the current supply is recommended; it can simplify a number of problems encountered in the construction of foil apparatus).
2. The apparatus may include indicator lights to show that the power is switched on. Such lights should be colorless.

2. Reels, floor cords and connecting plugs (Cf. 710)

717

In foil, the connection of the various wires to the three sockets of the reel is as follows:

- socket 15 mm from the central socket: to the metallic vest;
- center socket: to the wire in the foil; and
- socket 20 mm from the central socket: to the foil ground circuit and the metallic strip.

The alligator clip of the body cord must be of a strong type and ensure excellent contact with the metallic vest.

This clip must conform to the conditions of manufacture and assembly specified in Article 217.

The wire joining the alligator clip to the rear plug of the body cord must have a free length of at least 40 cm and must be soldered to the alligator clip. The solder must not be covered by any insulation or any other substance. The body cord and connecting plugs must satisfy the conditions of manufacture and assembly specified in Article 217.

IIB - WEAPONS (Cf. 712)

1. Principle

718

The foil has a single wire, glued in a groove cut the length of the blade, which permanently connects the point to the corresponding socket inside the guard. At rest the tip is also in contact with the metallic part (ground circuit) of the foil. When a touch is made, this contact must be broken.

2. Points and tips

719

1. The diameter of the tip is between 5.5 and 7.0 mm; the diameter of the body of the point including its exterior insulation must not be more than 0.3 mm less than that of the tip.
2. The tip is cylindrical; its front surface is flat and perpendicular to its axis. Its edge will either be rounded with a radius of 0.5 mm or have a 0.5 mm chamfer at 45°. The diameter of the body of the point including its exterior insulation must not be more than 0.3 mm less than that of the tip.

3. The pressure required on the tip in order to break the contact and cause the machine to register a touch must be more than 500 grams; that is to say that this weight must be lifted by the point spring (Cf. 211). The weight of 500 grams supplied by the organizing committee may have a tolerance of ± 2 grams, i.e. from 498 to 502 grams.
4. The travel of the tip required to cause the scoring machine to register a touch, called the "lighting stroke," may be infinitesimally short; the total travel of the tip is a maximum of 1 mm.
5. The tip must be retained in the point at at least two evenly spaced places, or by any other method approved by the Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment.

3. Method of affixing the point

720 If the base of the point is not made in one piece with the blade, or if it does not permit the flattened end of the blade to be retained, it must be screwed on to the end of the blade, which must be cut and threaded for this purpose, meeting the following conditions:

1. Normally, only attachment by metal to metal is allowed. Nevertheless, attachment by means of an insulating material providing great mechanical strength may be allowed after approval by the Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment.
2. All soldering or brazing or in general any heating which may affect the temper of the blade are forbidden. Only soldering with soft solder and a soldering iron solely to prevent the point from coming loose is authorized.
3. Before threading, the end of the blade must not have a diameter at any point which is less than 3.5 mm, and this without anything being wrapped around it, a process which is strictly forbidden.
4. For a steel barrel, the diameter of the core of the thread must not be less than 2.7 mm (SI 3.5 x 0.60 thread). The threading must be very tight.

The part of the blade on which the barrel is fixed must be 7 to 8 mm long and entirely covered by the barrel. Threading only the half of this length at the end of the blade is recommended. On the other half the barrel will have a smooth surface of 3.5 mm diameter into which the corresponding part of the blade must be introduced with some force.

5. When a barrel made of light alloy is used, instructions should be sought from the Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment.
6. At the point where the wire passes into the point, the width of the groove must not exceed 0.5 mm, and its depth must not exceed 0.6 mm, measured on the diameter of the core of the thread, in order to weaken the section of the blade as little as possible.
7. Only members of the Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment or the bout committee can require the verification of the above points.

4. The insulation of the point and the blade

721 The body of the point and the foil blade for a length of 15 cm from the point, as well as the pommel or the rear extremity of the handle, must be entirely covered with insulating material (electrical tape, adhesive tape, cellophane tape, plastic or varnish) (Cf. 211).

The flange of the sleeve which slides in the base of the point and within which is fixed the tip must be of a smaller diameter than the insulated head of the tip itself, to prevent accidental contact with the metallic vest when a touch is made.

IIC - METALLIC VESTS, MASKS AND BODY CORDS

- 722
1. The metallic vest must cover entirely and without omission the fencer's valid target. Details of its dimensions are given in Part II (Cf. 216, 220).
 2. The interior of metallic vests must be electrically insulated by a lining or an adequate treatment of the lamé material.
 3. The lamé material used must have metallic thread in both warp and weft; regarding electrical conductivity, it must meet the following conditions:
 - (a) The electrical resistance measured between any two points of the lamé material must not be greater than 5 ohms. The resistance will be measured by using a 500 gram copper or brass weight which has a hemispherical end with a radius of 4 mm. This weight, placed on this end and moved over the lamé material, must maintain continuous contact, with a maximum resistance of 5 ohms.
 - (b) In no case will holes, patches of oxidation or other defects which may prevent the registration of a valid touch be tolerated.
 - (c) A metallic vest which is considered to be unusable will be so marked with a very visible colored paint by a member of the FIE Commission for Electrical Apparatus and Equipment.
 4. The wire mesh of the mask must be insulated internally and externally by a plastic material which does not chip off, applied before the mask is made up.
 5. Masks and metallic vests conforming to the above specifications are mandatory for FIE official competitions.
 6. In any case, if for any reason whatever a fencer's equipment does not conform to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above, Article 231 will not apply if a touch made off the target is registered as a valid touch.
 7. The body cord, its connecting plugs and its alligator clip must meet the conditions of manufacture and assembly specified in Article 217.

**CHAPTER III - SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE
ELECTRICAL EPEE EQUIPMENT**

IIIA - THE STATIONARY EQUIPMENT

1. The central scoring machine

1a. Principles

723 The machine registers when contact is made between the wires forming the circuit in the epee, thus allowing current to flow.

1b. Timing

724 The machine must register only the first touch which arrives. If the interval between two touches is less than 40 milliseconds (1/25th of a second), the machine must register a double touch (both signal lights must light up simultaneously). Above 50 milliseconds (1/20th of a second), the machine must register only one touch (only one signal light is lit). The tolerance allowed for the machine timing is between these two limits (1/25th and 1/20th of a second).

1c. Sensitivity

725 When the external resistance is normal (10 ohms), the registration of touches must be ensured with a duration of contact of from 2 to 10 milliseconds. With an exceptional external resistance of 100 ohms, the machine must still register a touch, but without any specific duration of contact.

The machine must not register signals of less than 2 milliseconds duration.

1d. Nonregistration

726 The machine must not register touches which are made on grounded material (guard or metallic strip) even when there is a resistance of 100 ohms in the ground circuit.

1e. Visual signals

- 727
1. Visual signals include at least two light bulbs on each side, so designed that if one bulb does not function it does not prevent the other from lighting up, nor cause an excessive current through the latter.
 2. The signal lights must give a red signal on one side of the machine and a green signal on the other.
 3. The machine must have an indicator light to show that it is switched on. This light should be dim and colorless.
 4. The machine may include lights which indicate leakage to ground. These are orange in color.
 5. The light bulbs indicating touches are usually covered with translucent shades. However, it must be possible to remove these shades

and use bare bulbs when the ambient lighting conditions make it preferable to do so (strong sunlight or outdoors).

1f. Audible signals

728 The apparatus' audible signal must be loud. It may include a device which allows the audible signal to be stopped before the machine is reset.

1g. Source of electrical current (Cf. 709, 716)

729 1. The apparatus must be based on a 12 volt supply. The electrical connection on the apparatus provided to connect it to the power supply must be so constructed that it is impossible to connect the apparatus by mistake to the main AC electrical supply.

2. If the apparatus is constructed for use with dry cell batteries, it must be equipped with a voltmeter or other device allowing checking of the state of the batteries at any time. Nevertheless, the apparatus must always be provided with the electrical connections described above to enable it to be powered by storage batteries.

2. Reels, floor cords, connecting plugs and body cords (Cf. 710)

730 In epee, the connection of the various parts by three-prong plugs and sockets on the reels and floor cords is as follows:

- the prong 15 mm from the central prong: to the wire in the epee which is most directly connected to the tip;
- the center prong: to the other wire in the epee; and
- the prong 20 mm from the central prong: to the epee ground circuit and the metallic strip.

The epee body cord and its connecting plugs must meet the requirements for manufacture and assembly specified in Article 314.

IIIB - WEAPONS (Cf. 712)

1. Principle

731 The epee has two electrical wires, glued in a groove in the blade, connecting the point, as stated above, to two of the connecting plugs inside the guard and forming the active circuit of the epee. The body of the epee (ground circuit) is connected to the third socket.

2. Points and tips (Cf. 311)

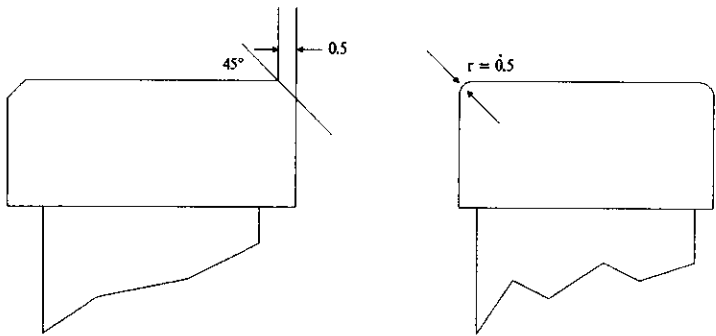


Figure VII - 1
Epee Points & Tips

- 732 1. The tip is cylindrical. Its front surface is flat and perpendicular to its axis. Its edge will either be rounded with a radius of 0.5 mm or have a 0.5 mm chamfer at 45°.

The diameter of the crown of the tip is 8.00 mm, with a tolerance of ± 0.05 mm. The diameter of the barrel must not be less than 7.7 mm.

The flange (collar) which guides the tip as well as any insulating washer must be sufficiently recessed in relation to the crown (it is recommended that it be recessed in diameter by 0.3 to 0.5 mm) so that it will not be possible to cause a touch to be registered merely by sliding the depressed tip against the convex surface of the guard (Cf. Figure VII-2, Epee Point on Guard) (Cf. 326/2a).

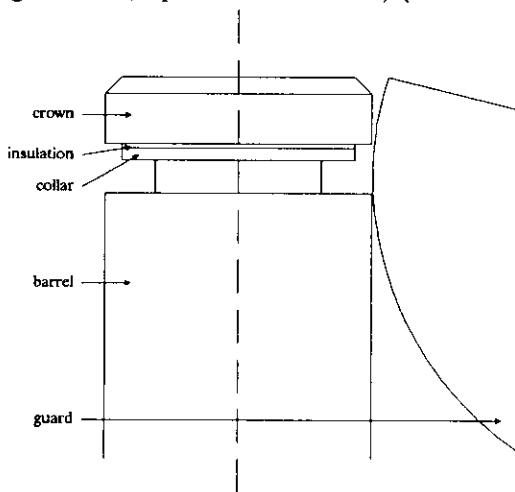


Figure VII - 2
Epee Point on Guard

The Tollbom point, quite different in conception from that specified above, may be used in official FIE competitions and in other international competitions.

- The diameter of the crown of this tip is 8.00 mm, with a tolerance of ± 0.05 mm.
 - Its lighting stroke (travel) must be greater than 1.0 mm, as for the normal point (Cf. 732/4).
2. The pressure required on the tip in order to establish the circuit in the epee and thus cause the machine to register a touch must be more than 750 grams; that is to say that this weight must be lifted by the point spring (Cf. 311).
 3. The weight used to inspect competitors' epees on the strip consists of a metal cylinder drilled part of the way along its axis to form a hole parallel to its sides; this hole, into which is inserted the end of the blade, must have an insulating lining to prevent its metallic parts from coming into contact with the epee blade, which would then give a false result to the test. This 750 gram weight supplied by the organizing committee may have a tolerance of ± 3 grams, i.e. from 747 to 753 grams.
 4. The distance travelled by the tip in order to cause the machine to register a touch by completing the circuit of the epee, called the "lighting stroke," must be greater than 1.0 mm. The further distance which the tip may travel must be less than 0.5 mm. (This requirement is just as essential as that for the lighting stroke).
To enable an inspection to be made on the strip, the total travel of the point must be greater than 1.5 mm (Cf. 18).
It is forbidden to adjust the "lighting stroke" after the point has been assembled on the weapon, by means of screws or any other external device.
An external screw or similar device is only allowed if it serves to secure the assembling of the point.
The head of such a screw or device must never project beyond the flat top surface of the point, and its housing in the flat surface must not exceed 2 mm in diameter.
 5. The tip must be retained in the point at at least two evenly spaced points, or by another system approved by the SEMI Commission.
 6. Only points which are capable of maintaining unchanged their initial characteristics inspected at the beginning of the competition as specified in the rules, even if they are subjected to numerous and different trials, regardless of angle or intensity, and which correspond to the attached design, will be approved.

3. Method of affixing the point

733 If the base of the point is not made in one piece with the blade, or if it does not permit the flattened end of the blade to be retained, it must be screwed on to the end of the blade, which must be cut and threaded for this purpose, meeting the following conditions:

1. Normally, only attachment by metal to metal is allowed. However, attachment by means of an insulating material providing great mechanical strength may be authorized after approval by the SEMI Commission.
2. All soldering or brazing or in general any heating which may affect the temper of the blade are forbidden. Only soldering with soft solder and a soldering iron solely to prevent the point from coming loose is authorized.
3. Before threading, the end of the blade must not have a diameter at any point which is less than 4 mm, and this without anything being wrapped around it, a process which is strictly forbidden.
4. The diameter of the core of the thread at the end of the blade must not be less than 3.05 mm (SI 4.0 x 0.70 thread).
The part of the blade on which the barrel is fixed must be 7 to 8 mm long and entirely covered by the barrel. Threading only the half of this length at the end of the blade is recommended. On the other half the barrel will have a smooth surface of 4 mm diameter into which the corresponding part of the blade must be introduced with some force.
5. The groove enabling the wires to enter the point must be cut in such a way that it weakens the section of the blade as little as possible.
6. Only members of the SEMI Commission or the bout committee can require the verification of the above points.

**CHAPTER IV - SPECIAL CONDITIONS WHICH MUST
BE FULFILLED BY THE DIFFERENT PARTS
OF THE ELECTRIC FOIL EQUIPMENT**

(continued from Chapter II)

VIA - STATIONARY APPARATUS

1. **Main recording machine with the addition of yellow lights (for the detection of faults in the insulation)**
- 741 This machine must satisfy the requirements of Articles numbered:
- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 701-709 | inclusive |
| 713-716 | inclusive. |
- 742 The addition of yellow lights to the foil scoring machine allows the implementation of the measures specified in Article 230, paragraph 3.
- 1a. **Basic principles**
- 743
1. The yellow lights, called warning lights, function whenever a metal part of the foil or the metallic strip comes into electrical contact with that same fencer's metallic vest.
 2. However, if this contact is only momentary, the yellow light or lights should light up automatically without an audible signal and should go out again as soon as the contact is broken.

3. On the other hand, when there is contact between a fencer's foil and his metallic vest at the moment when his opponent makes
 - a touch on the target, or
 - even a touch on a part of the weapon,
 the yellow light or lights must light up automatically and activate an audible signal. The yellow light or lights must then remain lit.
4. They may only be switched off manually.
5. Only yellow light signals accompanied by audible signals can cause the President to apply penalties.
6. For resetting of the yellow lights, the machine must have a special manual switch, visible to the President, which must be located either on the top or the front of the machine.
7. The signals of the yellow lights must not cause or influence the registering or nonfunctioning of the lights which register touches, whatever the external resistance may be.
8. Conversely, the lights for registering touches must not cause or influence the registering or nonfunctioning of the yellow lights, whatever the external resistance.

1b. Adjustment

- 744
1. The yellow light on the side of a fencer must automatically light up and remain lit as soon as the resistance between the metallic vest of the that fencer and his weapon is between 0 and 450 ohms; above 475 ohms, the yellow light must never light up.
 2. The yellow light on the side of a fencer must automatically light up and remain lit as soon as the resistance between the metallic vest of that fencer and the metallic strip is less than 150 ohms.
 3. When the blades of both fencers touch and remain in contact with a resistance of less than 150 ohms, the yellow lights must not indicate contact between the metallic strip and either the metallic vest or the metal parts of the foil of one of the fencers.
Tests of the apparatus will be carried out with a resistance of 100 ohms.
 4. The yellow light must not light up if the contact is of less than 5 milliseconds.
It must light up if the contact is longer than 10 milliseconds.
This difference between 5 and 10 milliseconds represents the permitted technical tolerance.

1c. Light signals

- 745
1. The yellow lights will have at least two bulbs placed on the side of each fencer in such a way that if one fails to function, this neither prevents the lighting up of, nor overloads, the other.
 2. The yellow lights may be part of the central scoring machine, or in a separate piece of equipment connected to the central machine.
 3. In the latter case, the separate equipment must have an indicator light to show that it is switched on. This light must be dim and colorless.

4. The yellow lights must be placed either on the top or on the two sides of the machine, easily visible to the President, but quite separate from the lights for registering touches.

1d. Electrical supply

- 746 As far as the power source is concerned, any separate yellow light equipment must respect Articles 709/7, 716 and 729.

1e. Extension lights

- 747 Yellow extension lights should be fitted to the extension light standards only if the scoring machine is one which signals the blocking at the moment a valid touch is scored, by means of the yellow light remaining illuminated and by emitting an audible signal.

**CHAPTER V - SPECIAL CONDITIONS WHICH MUST BE
FULFILLED BY THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE
ELECTRICAL SCORING APPARATUS FOR FOIL
(continued from Chapters II & IV)**

**VA - STATIONARY EQUIPMENT
Scoring machine with antiblocking system**

- 751 This apparatus must conform to the requirements of the rules set out in Articles:
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 701-709 | inclusive |
| 713-714/5 | inclusive |
| 714/7-716 | inclusive |
- 752 Even if a fault in the insulation in a fencer's equipment causes a leakage of current between the metallic vest on the one hand and the weapon on the other, the machine should nevertheless be capable of registering both valid and nonvalid touches.
- 753 In the case specified in Article 752, the machine must register touches on the ground circuit of the foil of the fencer with the insulation fault if the resistance of this current leakage is between 0 and 100 ohms, but if the resistance in the return circuit of the opponent's foil increases to 200 ohms, in no case may there be an absence of registration of touches.
- 754 The machine must be equipped with two yellow lights and regulated as specified in Article 744/1.
- 755 These yellow lights serve only to indicate insulation faults.
- 756 If one or both of the yellow lights remain lit up, the President must stop the bout and call the technical experts on duty to remedy the fault. The yellow lights need not necessarily indicate contact between the fencer's metallic vest and the metallic strip.
- 757 The yellow lights need not be duplicated on the extension light standards.
- 758 There must be no signal from touches made on the metallic strip if the resistance in series between the scoring machine and the metallic strip does not exceed 150 ohms.

If both fencers hit the metallic strip at the same moment and if one of them has a current leakage between his foil and his own metallic vest, no signal is permitted.

CHAPTER VI - SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE ELECTRICAL SABRE EQUIPMENT

VIA - STATIONARY APPARATUS

1. The central scoring machine

1a. Principles

761

1. The machine functions with the aid of a sensor (shock detector / accelerometer) and by contact between the sabre blade and the opponent's metallic surface.
2. Each machine is designed for use with a particular type of sensor. Therefore, the latter is an integral part of the scoring machine and must be attached to the sabre at the moment of use.
3. The sensor attached to the sabre is sensitive to cuts (including back edge cuts and cuts with the flat of the blade) as well as thrusts. It causes the machine to register a touch.
4. The machine shows a red signal on one side and a green signal on the other side for touches registered on the valid metallic surface. If the guard or the blade of a fencer is in contact with the metallic part of his equipment (yellow light illuminated), valid touches by this fencer must always be registered.
5. The audible signal will consist either of a short ring or of a continuous tone of 1 to 2 seconds' duration, simultaneous with the illumination of the lights. The sound will be the same for both sides.
6. Contact or a possible hit with the bell guard on the valid surface of the opponent must never register a touch.
7. Touches on non-metallic surfaces must not be registered.
8. Touches are registered when contact between the blade and the metallic surface of the opponent occurs in conjunction with the triggering of the sensor.
9. The machine will be equipped with two yellow lights - one on each side - which indicate faults in the circuit, particularly contact between the guard or blade of a fencer and a metallic part of his own equipment.
10. The machine will be equipped with two white lights, identical to those for the foil apparatus, which indicate by their constant illumination, accompanied by an audible signal, any abnormal change in the electrical state of the sensor's circuit.
11. The machine must not register a "whipover" touch, hitting the opponent across the blade or the guard.
12. After a touch is registered, a subsequent touch in the opposite direction will only be registered within a maximum of 2 seconds.

No priority will be indicated between a touch registered against one fencer and a touch registered against his opponent.

13. When the two blades are in contact, all other rules remain in effect. The SEMI Commission reserves the right to change the rules concerning the apparatus to simplify or improve its functioning.

1b. Sensitivity and regularity

762

1. While the sensor is triggered, registration of a valid touch must always be ensured if the resistance between the blade and the opponent's valid surface is between 0 and 250 ohms. Above 350 ohms, touches must not be registered.
2. The duration of contact during which registration is ensured must be from 0.1 ms to a maximum of 1 ms. These values may be modified after laboratory tests carried out by the SEMI Commission. An apparatus will not be approved if the registration of touches is possible with a speed of less than 0.1 ms (value subject to change).
3. The scoring machine must accommodate, without any problems, an increase in the resistance of the external connections of up to 100 ohms.
4. When defective insulation, down to 0 ohms resistance, causes a current leakage between a fencer's metallic surface and his weapon, the machine must still register all touches exchanged. The insulation fault must be indicated by the illumination of the yellow light on the side of the fencer at fault for values of resistance from 0 to 450 ohms.
Registration of a valid touch on the guard or the blade of the fencer at fault will be allowed if the electrical resistance between the guard or the blade and the valid surface is less than 250 ohms.
5. When the blades are in contact or there is contact between the blades and the guards or between the two guards of the fencers, the proper functioning of the apparatus must be ensured.
6. Contact between the blade and the metallic surface of the opponent must be retained in memory for 50 ms (± 25 ms).
7. If contact between the blade and the opponent's target occurs "through the blade," the machine must prevent registration of the touch for between 1 (± 1) ms and 25 (± 5) ms, provided that the contact between the two blades is only interrupted once in that interval of time.
8. In the case of a non-registered "whipover" touch, whatever the method used to prevent registration of the touch, after 25 (± 5) ms from the "whipover" contact with the valid surface (the time for registering the "whipover"), unless there has been another touch, the machine must permit the normal registration of subsequent touches.
9. In order to prevent registration of *passé touches*, if the blade comes in contact with the opponent's metallic surface and the sensor is

not triggered within the delay specified in 762/6 after such contact, no touch may be registered unless the contact between the blade and the metallic surface is interrupted for at least 50 (± 5) ms.

2. The sensor

2a. General conditions for the sensor

763

1. Dimensions

The outer casing of the sensor must be cylindrical in shape with a maximum diameter of 2.5 cm and maximum length of 6 cm, including the plug.

2. Construction

The sensor may only be adjusted if the external case or protective covering has been destroyed. No adjustment from the outside is permitted.

The sensor's case must enclose in an inaccessible fashion the part which ensures electrical contact with the guard.

3. Before each tournament, the sensors to be used must be inspected by the organizers so as to ensure that their settings are the same, within the limits fixed by the rules.

4. Organizers must provide three sensors for each strip, available at the inspection table, and two sensors per strip, in reserve, available in the armory room.

2b. Adjustment of the sensor

764

All measurements being performed on the FIE prototype apparatus, the impact is made on the cutting edge of the blade, 6 cm from the tip, by dropping the blade.

The change in state of the sensor allowing registration of a touch must be ensured in the following cases:

1. Dropping onto a hard surface:

- a fall from a height of less than 1 cm may not trigger the sensor.
- a fall from a height of more than 2 cm must trigger the sensor.
- for a fall from between 1 and 2 cm, the sensor may or may not be triggered.

2. Dropping onto a soft surface:

- the limits are 1.5 cm and 3 cm, respectively.

3. Thrusts (where the sabre's hitting the target is comparable to its being dropped vertically):

- if the distance between the tip and the target is less than 0.5 cm, the sensor must not be triggered.
- if the distance is greater than 1 cm, the sensor must always be triggered.

The surfaces are those on the prototype apparatus.

The hard surface is comparable to the trim on a mask.

The soft surface is the hard surface, placed on a spring which supports its weight (maximum 100 grams).

For thrusts, the target is a hard, fixed surface..

APPENDIX A: FENCERS' PUBLICITY CODE

The Publicity Code was adopted by the 64th FIE Ordinary Congress on 21 May 1983 under the presidency of Mr. Gian Carlo Brusati, MH.

The proposed text, edited by Mr. Jacques Hochstaetter, President of the Special Committee on Publicity, had previously been submitted for approval to the IOC. The latter, in its letter of approval of 12 April 1983, confirmed that the FIE Publicity Code conformed to the existing rules on amateurism.

CHAPTER I - GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. For all Olympic and pre-Olympic competitions, only the rules of the Olympic Charter are applicable, particularly rules 26 & 53 and the applicable texts.
2. The present code applies, under the terms of Rule 26 of the IOC, to all fencing competitions, whoever is responsible for organizing them (FIE, national federation, region or club).
3. Advertising in the places where fencing takes place is the responsibility of the organizers.

It is permitted to the extent that, in the opinion of the organizing committee (or bout committee), it does not inconvenience the fencers, the judges or the public.

Television requirements must be respected.

4. This code has nothing to do with the naming of a tournament.
5. The IOC has reiterated that, according to the rules of the European Economic Community, no sanctions can be imposed on a fencer who refuses to participate in an advertising contract entered into by his national federation.

CHAPTER II - COLLECTIVE ADVERTISING CONTRACT

A. The parties

A collective advertising contract is agreed between:

1. The *sponsor*: a commercial, industrial or philanthropic concern which proposes to support, under certain conditions, a team, group of fencers, club, regional organization, federation or the organizer of a tournament.
2. A *sporting group* officially recognized according to the standards of the FIE or a national federation.
 - (a) A contract for the exploitation of a fencer's image (Cf. IVB) may only be entered into by the FIE, the national Olympic Committee or the national federation of the team concerned (Cf. Article 93 of the Statutes and Rule 26 of the IOC).
 - (b) A contract for publicity materials to be worn (Cf. IVC) may only be entered into by the FIE, the national Olympic Committee, the national federation, the regional organization or the club of the team concerned.

(c) An organization may only enter into a contract within its own competence.

In any case of conflict between different contracts, the order of priority is as follows: FIE, national federation, region, club, group, and team.

In the context of the Olympic Games and their preparation, arrangements made by a national Olympic Committee take priority over those made by a national federation, a region or a club.

3. A *fencer* may not enter into an individual publicity contract nor receive any remuneration related to publicity without the agreement of his national federation, according to the provisions of Article 93.2.b of the Statutes.

B. Procedure

1. The contract must be in written form and signed by the parties, and accepted by the fencers concerned.
2. National federations are responsible to their national Olympic Committees and to the FIE for the regularity of contracts entered into by regions and clubs, and may specify procedures for checking or approving these contracts.
3. In any case of litigation or breaking of the rules, the FIE, or the Central Office on its behalf, may demand from the national federation, region or club all relevant details, including the contract itself with the exception of the economic and financial clauses.

C. Position of the fencer

1. No fencer may personally receive any remuneration relating to an advertising contract entered into by a group of which he is a member.
2. No fencer may be made to participate against his will in an advertising contract, even one in which there is an exclusivity clause.
3. No fencer may be omitted from selection or from a sporting activity solely because he does not wish to participate in any advertising activity.
4. A fencer may be refused a share in a grant (for travel, maintenance, equipment, etc.) which is financed by an advertising contract in which he does not wish to participate.
5. A fencer who has been selected may not refuse to wear and use uniforms or equipment as specified by his national federation for the whole of a national team for a particular competition.

CHAPTER III - INDIVIDUAL CONTRACT

A. Principle

A fencer may enter into a contract with a company or institution capable of aiding him - including financially - in his preparation, but only with the express and written agreement of his federation.

B. Restrictions

The contract can only relate to the exploitation of the image of the fencer. In particular, it cannot contain any provision relative to the fencer's method of training or to the choice of competitions in which he participates. To be approved by the national federation concerned, the contract must expressly state that the requirements of the federation or club systematically and in all cases override those of the company or institution which has signed the contract.

Any money destined for the fencer must pass through his national federation.

CHAPTER IV - SPECIFIC REGULATIONS

A. Trademarks

a. Definition

The *trademark* is the name or logo which identifies the origin, the manufacturer or the seller of a particular piece of the fencer's equipment.

As soon as the trademark exceeds the normal or authorized dimensions, it becomes an advertisement and comes under the jurisdiction of the regulation below (Cf. IVC).

b. Position and sizes

1. The articles of the fencers' equipment may carry the following visible trademarks:

- *mask*: one trademark on the spring at the rear, max. size 6 cm x 5.5 cm;
- *jacket*: one trademark at the bottom of the jacket on the hip on the side of the unarmed hand, max. size 4.5 cm x 2 cm;
- *knickers*: one trademark at the bottom of the leg, on one side only, max. size 4.5 cm x 2 cm;
- *stockings*: no trademark;
- *shoes*: the name of the brand on each shoe, max. size 4.5 cm x 2 cm or the normal logo or insignia (e.g. bands);
- *glove*: no trademark;
- *weapon*: no trademark visible from any distance.

The article of equipment may not have any distinctive trademark (band, design, border, etc.) other than those authorized above.

Date of application: 1 January 1992.

2. Ancillary equipment may carry the following manufacturer's trademarks:
- *sweat suit*: the normal nonverbal trademark as it appears on all articles by the same manufacturer (e.g. bands for Adidas) and one logo, max. size 10 cm x 10 cm, on the left-hand side of the chest or the name, max. size 10 cm x 4 cm, on the left-hand side of the chest;
 - *fencing bag*: no limitation;
 - *sports bag*: no limitation.

B. Exploitation of a fencer's image

a. Definition

This heading concerns advertising contracts which propose:

- exploitation of the presence of a fencer;
- exploitation of the name of a fencer;
- exploitation of the picture of a fencer;
- exploitation of things said by a fencer;
- exploitation of a fencer's performance; and/or
- any other exploitation of the image or fame of a fencer for publicity purposes.

b. Regulations

The measures outlined above (Cf. II) are alone applicable, as are Article 93 of the FIE Statutes and Rule 26 of the IOC.

C. Advertising worn or carried

a. Definition

1. Advertising worn or carried refers to any name or logo other than the trademark (Cf. IVA) which appears on a fencer's main or ancillary equipment and which comes from a firm other than the manufacturer or distributor of the equipment in question.
2. A trademark which is larger than the sizes which are usual or specified above (Cf. IVA) constitutes advertising.
3. All advertisements for alcoholic drinks, tobacco and any others against the sporting ethos are forbidden.

b. Fencing clothing and material

No advertising is permitted either on the clothing or the equipment of a fencer (weapon, mask, etc.), nor any other display (logo, name, etc.) other than as authorized above (Cf. IVA).

However, on the condition that the rules relative to the electrical apparatus and the fencers' equipment are scrupulously observed, fencers may wear their names written in capital letters, on their back or on the front of the thigh on the side of the non-weapon arm. The letters must not be taller than 10 cm and must be navy blue.

The SEMI Commission will study the situation and present a solution by the end of the year [1990] for an application date of 1 January 1991.

If the federation and/or the fencer has signed a sponsorship contract with a commercial or other company, a sponsor's logo of 25 cm² may be placed at the top of the fencing jacket sleeve (non-weapon arm) for foil and épée and on the side (left or right) of the knickers for sabre. The number of logos may not exceed two.

The application of point C/d (Television) below remains in effect.

c. Ancillary material

Advertising is authorized on ancillary material within the following limits:

1. On sweat suits, bathrobes or any other clothing: one advertisement on the back, between the shoulders:
 - either one line not exceeding 10 cm in height, or
 - one logo, not exceeding 15 cm x 15 cm.

Moreover, the logo of the sponsor of the federation or a sponsor chosen for the weapon in question may be placed horizontally on the right front side of the sweat suit. The dimensions of this logo may not exceed 32 cm².

In addition, if the fencer has signed a sponsorship contract with a commercial or other company, that company's logo may be placed horizontally at the top of the left sleeve of the sweat suit. It must not have an area greater than 25 cm².

2. On fencing bags and sports bags, advertising is allowed without limitation.
3. During the presentation of the finalists and the awards ceremony, fencers must present themselves on the podium in fencing clothing or their official national sweat suit (jacket and pants). The jacket must remain completely closed during the official ceremony. On the strip, fencers must present themselves exclusively in fencing clothing, complete and properly fastened.

d. Television

When a competition is being televised, the wishes of the television company are paramount, and the organizers must make clear, if appropriate, in the conditions of entry for the competition, the way in which advertising material worn or carried by the fencers will be permitted.

D. Leg band or self-adhesive label

a. Principles

1. The organizers of a competition may identify the fencers by issuing them with a number on a *leg band* or *self-adhesive label*.
2. The wearing of this band or label is then mandatory for the fencers.
3. The self-adhesive label must be of a rough material which will not cause the point to slip.
4. The leg band or self-adhesive label may have on it advertising material within the limitations of the following rules.
5. The circular announcing the details of the competition must make clear what bands or labels the fencers are to wear, and what publicity will be on them.

Entering the competition implies an acceptance by the fencer of the obligation to wear the band or label in question.

b. Position and size

1. The leg band must be attached to the thigh on the side of the nonsword arm.

The maximum size of the leg band is 20 cm x 20 cm. The fencer's number must be at least 10 cm high and 15 cm in width.

2. The self-adhesive label must be attached to the side mesh of the mask on the nonsword arm side.

The maximum size of the label is 10 cm wide by 15 cm high. The fencer's number must be at least 8 cm high by 8 cm wide. The label of the current competition must be worn by foil and épée fencers in priority with respect to trademarks.

3. In both cases, the advertising, words or logo, must be placed below the number and not exceed 35 mm in height.

CHAPTER V - PENALTIES

A. Individual contract (Cf. IIIA, IIIB)

In the case of nonobservance of the rules regarding individual contracts, the penalty is suspension of the fencer according to the conditions of Article 87 of the Statutes. If, at the end of the period of suspension, the fencer again commits an infraction, he will lose his amateur status and his license will be revoked.

B. Trademark not conforming to the regulations (Cf. IVA/b/1)

- obligation to change immediately the article of equipment; and
- warning, then penalty, according to Article 646.

C. Advertising on clothing (Cf. IVC/b)

- obligation to change immediately the article of equipment; and
- appropriate application of Article 646, depending on whether the fencer is on or off the strip.

D. Advertising not conforming to the rules or not authorized (Cf. IVC/e)

- obligation to remove the offending article from view and a warning.
- In the case of a repetition of the offense in the course of the competition, Article 646 will be applied.

E. Leg bands and self-adhesive labels (Cf. IVD)

1. A fencer who refuses to wear the leg band or label when its wearing has been duly announced beforehand will be excluded from the competition and will not appear in the overall classification of the event.

In addition, Articles 526 and those following will be applied as necessary.

2. If the leg bands or labels do not conform to the rules, the organizers must withdraw them; if they fail to do so, they are liable to a fine of \$500 to the national federation.

If it is a competition which counts towards the "Coupe du Monde" (Cat. "A"), the fine is US \$1500 to the FIE and the competition automatically loses its Category "A" status for the following year.

In the case of a repetition of the offense within 5 years, the fine is doubled and the competition will not appear on the International Calendar for 3 years.

F. Image advertising (Cf. IVB)

a. Penalties

1. The first offense concerning exploitation of the fencer's image other than by a properly executed contract is penalized by a warning from the national federation or the FIE.
2. The first repetition is penalized by a suspension of 6 months.
3. The second repetition is penalized by a suspension of 1 year.
4. Any subsequent repetitions are penalized by a suspension of 2 years for each offense.

b. Offense

1. The fencer concerned is assumed to be at fault.
2. If the fencer denies his responsibility for the offense, he must give the FIE every authority to proceed with the necessary investigations and must cede to the FIE his rights to act against the party guilty of misuse of his image.

If he does not, point F/b/1 above automatically applies.

c. Competence and procedure

1. The FIE Central Office is the body of the FIE competent to deal with these matters.
2. The parties concerned have a period of 30 days dating from reception of notification of the decision during which they may appeal to the FIE Executive Committee. There can be no appeal regarding a decision by the Executive Committee (Cf. Article 614a).
3. The suspension is effective from the time the decision is made definitive.
4. The FIE has the right to look into and punish any offense on its own initiative.
5. The FIE will notify the national federations of all decisions which have become definitive.

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APPENDIX B: U.S. NATIONAL FENCING CHAMPIONS

YEAR	MEN'S FOIL	MEN'S EPÉE	MEN'S SABRE	WOMEN'S FOIL
1892	W.S.O'CONNOR, FC	B.F.O'CONNOR, NYAC	R.O.HAUBOLD, NYAC	
1893	W.T.HEINTZ, NYAC	G.M.HAMMOND, NYAC	G.M.HAMMOND, NYAC	
1894	C.G.BOTHNER, NYAC	R.O.HAUBOLD, NYAC	G.M.HAMMOND, NYAC	
1895	A.V.Z.POST, FC	C.G.BOTHNER, NYAC	C.G.BOTHNER, NYAC	
1896	G.KAVANAGH, NYAC	A.V.Z.POST, FC	C.G.BOTHNER, NYAC	
1897	C.G.BOTHNER, NYAC	C.G.BOTHNER, NYAC	C.G.BOTHNER, NYAC	
1898	WAR-NO CONTEST	WAR-NO CONTEST	WAR-NO CONTEST	
1899	G.KAVANAGH, NYAC	M.DIAZ BOSTON, AA	G.KAVANAGH, NYAC	
1900	F.TOWNSEND, FC	W.D.LYON, NYAC	J.L.ERVING, FC	
1901	C.TATHAM, FC	C.TATHAM, FC	A.V.Z.POST, FC	
1902	J.P.PARKER, BOSTON, AA	C.TATHAM, FC	A.V.Z.POST, FC	
1903	F.TOWNSEND, FC	C.TATHAM, FC	A.V.Z.POST, FC	
1904	C.G.BOTHNER, NYAC	C.G.ROTHNER, NYAC	A.G.ANDERSON, NYAC	
1905	C.G.BOTHNER, NYAC	W.S.O'CONNOR, FC	K.B.JOHNSON, NYAC	
1906	S.D.BRECKINRIDGE, WFC	W.BREGE, CHICAGO, FC	A.G.ANDERSON, NYAC	
1907	C.WALDBOTT, NYAC	W.D.LYON, NYAC	A.G.ANDERSON, NYAC	
1908	W.L.BOWMAN, NYAC	P.BENZENBERG, N.Y. TRN-VRN	G.W.POSTGATE, N.Y. TRN-VRN	
1909	O.A.DICKINSON, WST PNT	A.DELAPOER, FC	A.E.SAUER, ILLINOIS, AC	
1910	G.K.BAINBRIDGE, NYAC	A.DELAPOER, FC	J.T.SHAW, FC	
1911	G.H.BREED, FC	G.H.BREED, FC	A.G.ANDERSON, NYAC	
1912	S.HALL, FC	A.V.Z.POST, FC	C.A.BILL, NYAC	A.BAYLIS, FC
1913	P.J.MEYLAN, FC	A.E.SAUER, ILLINOIS	A.G.ANDERSON, NYAC	W.H.DEWAR, PHILA, FC
1914	S.D.BRECKINRIDGE, WASH, FC	F.W.ALLEN, BOSTON, AA	W.VON BLIENBURGH, BSTN, AA	M.STIMSON, FC
1915	O.A.DICKINSON, WST PNT	J.A.MACLAUGHLIN, NYAC	S.HALL, FC	J.PYLE, HP, TI
1916	A.E.SAUER, ILLINOIS	W.H.RUSSELL, HARVARD	S.HALL, FC	A.VOORHIES, FC
1917	S.HALL, NYAC	L.G.NUNES, NYAC	A.S.LYON, FC	F.WALTON, FC
1918	WAR-NO CONTESTS	WAR-NO CONTESTS	WAR-NO CONTESTS	WAR-NO CONTESTS
1919	S.HALL, NYAC	W.H.RUSSELL, HARVARD	A.S.LYON, FC	NO CONTEST
1920	S.HALL, NYAC	R.W.DUTCHER, NYAC	S.HALL, FC	A.GEHRIG, N.Y. TURN-VEREIN
1921	MAJ.F.W.HONEYCUTT, WASH, FC	C.R.MCPHERSON, NYAC	C.R.MCPHERSON, NYAC	A.GEHRIG, N.Y. TURN-VEREIN
1922	MAI.H.M.RAYNER, WASH, FC	L.G.NUNES, NYAC	L.G.NUNES, NYAC	A.GEHRIG, N.Y. TURN-VEREIN
1923	R.PEROY, FC	LT.G.C.CALNAN, USN	L.M.SCHOONMAKER, FC	A.GEHRIG, N.Y. TURN-VEREIN
1924	L.G.NUNES, NYAC	L.G.NUNES, NYAC	J.E.GIGNOUX, NYAC	I.HOPPER, FC

YEAR	MEN'S FOIL	MEN'S EPEE	MEN'S SABRE	WOMEN'S FOIL
1925	LT. G. C. CALINAN, FC	W. H. RUSSELL, BOSTON, AA	J. VINCE, NYAC	F. SCHOONMAKER, FC
1926	LT. G. C. CALINAN, FC	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	F. SCHOONMAKER, FC
1927	LT. G. C. CALINAN, FC	H. VANBUSKIRK, FC	N. MURAY, NYAC	S. STERN, PHILA. SWORD CLUB
1928	LT. G. C. CALINAN, FC	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	N. MURAY, NYAC	M. LLOYD, VINCE
1929	J. L. LEVIS, FC	F. S. RIGHEIMER, YALE	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	F. SCHOONMAKER, FC
1930	LT. G. C. CALINAN, FC	M. PASCHE, SALTUS	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	E. VANBUSKIRK, FC
1931	LT. G. C. CALINAN, FC	M. A. DECAPRILES, UNIV. FC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC	M. LLOYD, VINCE
1932	J. L. LEVIS, FC	L. G. NUNES, NYAC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC	D. LOCKE, VINCE
1933	J. L. LEVIS, FC	LT. G. M. HEISS, FC	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC	D. LOCKE, VINCE
1934	H. V. ALESSANDRONI, FC	LT. G. M. HEISS, FC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	H. MAYER, LOS ANGELES AC
1935	J. L. LEVIS, FC	LT. T. J. SANDS, FC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	II. MAYER, LOS ANGELES AC
1936	H. V. ALESSANDRONI, FC	LT. G. M. HEISS, FC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	I. D. TUSCAN, DETUSCAN
1937	J. L. LEVIS, FC	LT. T. J. SANDS, FC	J. T. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC	H. MAYER, HALBERSTADT
1938	D. EVERY, NYAC	J. R. DECAPRILES, SANTELLI	J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC	H. MAYER, LOS ANGELES AC
1939	N. LEVY, SANTELLI	L. TINGLEY, CHICAGO U.	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	II. MAYER, UNATTACHED
1940	D. EVERY, NYAC	F. SIEBERT, LAKESHORE AC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	H. MROCZKOWSKA, HOPSTRA
1941	D. V. CETRULO, SANTELLI	CAPT. G. M. HEISS, FC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	H. MAYER, SAN FRANCISCO FC
1942	W. A. DOW, NYAC	H. SANTOS, NYAC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	H. MAYER, SAN FRANCISCO FC
1943	W. A. DOW, NYAC	R. S. DRISCOLL, FC	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	H. MROCZKOWSKA, FC
1944	A. SNYDER, FC	M. A. DECAPRILES, FC	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI	M. DALTON, UNATTACHED
1945	D. EVERY, NYAC	M. GILMAN, ILLINOIS	N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	M. CERRA (TISHMAN), FC
1946	J. R. DECAPRILES, SANTELLI	A. WOLFF, KENTUCKY	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI	H. MAYER, HALBERSTADT
1947	D. V. CETRULO, SANTELLI	J. STRAUCH, FC	DR. J. H. FLYNN, NYAC	H. M. MROCZKOWSKA DOW, FC
1948	N. LUBELL, FC	N. LEWIS, SANTELLI	D. CETRULO, SANTELLI	H. M. MROCZKOWSKA DOW, FC
1949	DR. D. BUKANTZ, FC	N. LEWIS, SANTELLI	COL. U. DEMARTINO, WASH. FC	P. CRAUS, FAULKNER
1950	S. GIOLITO, NYAC	N. LEWIS, SANTELLI	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI	J. YORK, UNATTACHED
1951	S. GIOLITO, NYAC	J. R. DECAPRILES, FC	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI	M. MITCHELL, CAVALIERS
1952	DR. D. BUKANTZ, FC	A. MENENDEZ, CUBA	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI	P. SWEENEY, DETUSCAN
1953	DR. D. BUKANTZ, FC	D. G. THOMPSON, UNIV. CLUB	G. V. WORTH, SANTELLI	M. MITCHELL, HOLLYWOOD AC
1954	J. L. LEVIS, FC	S. SHURTZ, FAULKNER	R. R. DYER, CSISZAR	M. MITCHELL, HOLLYWOOD AC
1955	A. AXELROD, SANTELLI	A. COHEN, FC	DR. T. NYILAS, SANTELLI	J. YORK-ROMARY, UNAT
1956	S. SHURTZ, FC	A. COHEN, FC	D. MAGAY, PANNONIA AC	J. YORK-ROMARY, UNAT
1957	DR. D. BUKANTZ, FC	R. BERRY, SCHMITTER	D. MAGAY, PANNONIA AC	M. MITCHELL, LOS ANGELES AC
1958	A. AXELROD, SANTELLI	H. KOLOWRAT, FC	T. ORLEY, PANNONIA AC	P. ROLDAN, MEXICO
1959	ENS. J. PALETTA, USN			

YEAR	MEN'S FOIL	MEN'S EPEE	MEN'S SABRE	WOMEN'S FOIL
1960	A. AXELROD, SANTELLI	D. MICAHNIK, CSISZAR	E. HAMORI, CSISZAR	J. YORK-ROMARY, UNAT
1961	L. ANASTASI, CSISZAR	L.T.R. BECK, PENTATHLON	D. MAGAY, PANATHLON	J. YORK-ROMARY, UNAT
1962	E. A. RICHARDS, NYAC	G. EISNER, NYAC	M. DASARO, PENATHLON	E. TAKEUCHI, JAPAN
1963	E. A. RICHARDS, NYAC	L. ANASTASI, CSISZAR	E. HAMORI, CSISZAR	H. KING, LUCIA
1964	H. COHEN, FC	P. PESTHY, NYAC	A. KERESTES, NYAC	J. YORK-ROMARY, VINCE
1965	R. RUSSELL, SANTELLI	J. ELLIOTT, DENORD	A. ORBAN, NYAC	J. YORK-ROMARY, VINCE
1966	M. GEUTER, W. GERM.	P. PESTHY, NYAC	A. MORALES, NYAC	J. YORK-ROMARY, VINCE
1967	H. OKAWA, JAPAN	P. PESTHY, NYAC	A. MORALES, NYAC	H. KING, LUCIA
1968	H. OKAWA, JAPAN	P. PESTHY, NYAC	A. J. KEANE, NYAC	J. YORK-ROMARY, VINCE
1969	C. BORACK, NORTH	S. NEIBURN, NYAC	A. ORBAN, NYAC	R. WHITE, FC
1970	A. AXELROD, FC	J. ELLIOTT, MORI	A. ORBAN, NYAC	H. KING, LUCIA
1971	U. JONES, SANTELLI	J. MELCHER, FC	A. ORBAN, NYAC	H. KING, LUCIA
1972	L.T.E. BURT FREEMAN, USMC	J. MELCHER, FC	A. ORBAN, NYAC	R. WHITE, FC
1973	E. BALLINGER, SANTELLI	S. BOZEK, TANNER CITY, FC	P. APOSTOL, FC	T. ADAMOVICH, FC
1974	H. HAMBARZUMIAN, LETTERMAN D.	CANTILLON, FNCG ACA. MCH.	P. WESTBROOK, FC	G. JACOBSON, SAN JOSE ST
1975	E. BALLINGER, SANTELLI	S. BOZEK, TANNER CITY, FC	P. WESTBROOK, FC	N. TOMLINSON, CSISZAR
1976	L.T.E. DONOFRIO, USMC	G. MASIN, NYAC	T. LOSONCZY, NYAC	A. O'DONNELL (RUSSELL), SNIL
1977	M. MARX, AURIOL	L. DERVINSKIY, NYAC	S. LEKACH, NYAC	S. ARMSTRONG, SANTELLI
1978	M. LANG, SANTELLI	B. MAKLER, CSISZAR	P. WESTBROOK, FC	G. JACOBSON D'ASARO, D'ASARO
1979	M. MARX, AURIOL	T. GLASS, SEBASTIANI	P. WESTBROOK, FC	J. ANGELAKIS, TANNER CITY, FC
1980	G. MASSIALAS, D'ASARO	L. DERVINSKIY, NYAC	P. WESTBROOK, FC	N. TOMLINSON FRANK, CSISZAR
1981	M. SMITH, ATLANTA FC	L. SHELLEY, ORSI	P. WESTBROOK, FC	J. ANGELAKIS, TANNER CITY, FC
1982	M. MARX, AURIOL	L. SHELLEY, ORSI	P. WESTBROOK, FC	J. ANGELAKIS, TANNER CITY, FC
1983	M. SMITH, ATLANTA FC	P. PESTHY, NYAC	P. WESTBROOK, FC	D. WAPLES, AURIOL
1984	M. MCCAHEY, FC	P. SOTER, HALBERSTADT	P. WESTBROOK, FC	V. BRADFORD, D'ASARO
1985	M. MARX, AURIOL	R. MARX, AURIOL	P. WESTBROOK, FC	M. SULLIVAN, TANNER CITY, FC
1986	M. MARX, AURIOL	L. SHELLEY, SANTELLI	P. WESTBROOK, FC	C. BILODEAUX, FC
1987	M. MARX, AURIOL	T. GLASS, BAYOU CITY BLADES	S. MORMANDO, FC	C. BILODEAUX, FC
1988	G. MASSIALAS, HALBERSTADT	J. NORMILE, NYAC	P. WESTBROOK, FC	S. MONPLAISIR, FC
1989	P. LEWISON, UNATTACHED	R. STULL, MOD. PENTATHLON	P. WESTBROOK, FC	C. BILODEAUX, FC
1990	M. MARX, ESCRIME DU LAC	R. STULL, MOD. PENTATHLON	R. COTTINGHAM, FC	JENNIFER YU, TFC
1991	E. BRAVIN, SALLE GASCON	J. NORMILE, NYAC	M. LOFTON, NYFC	M.J. O'NEILL, TANNER CITY, FC

YEAR WOMEN'S EPEE

1981 S. BADDERS, AURIOL
1982 V. BRADFORD, D'ASARO
1983 V. BRADFORD, D'ASARO
1984 V. BRADFORD, D'ASARO
1985 C. MCCLELLAN, TANNER CITY FC
1986 V. BRADFORD, D'ASARO
1987 D. STONE, SANTELLI
1988 X. BROWN, COUTURIER
1989 C. MCCLELLAN, TANNER CITY FC
1990 D. STONE, SANTELLI
1991 M. MILLER, SALLES AU FEN

(The 3-Weapon Championship was a National event from 1907 to 1948, when it was changed to an All-Eastern and later to a Metropolitan event. The Outdoor Championships were discontinued in 1941.)

YEAR	SINGLESTICKS	OTHER EVENTS	3-WEAPON
1900	F. L. SLAZENGER, NYAC		G. REIMHERR, N.Y. TURN-VEREIN
1901	F. L. SLAZENGER, NYAC		W. L. BOWMAN, NYAC
1910			V. P. CURTI, NYAC
1911			J. T. SHAW, FC
1912			S. HALL, FC
1913			J. A. MACLAUGHLIN, NYAC
1914			W. VONBLIENBURGH, BOSTON AA
1915			S. HALL, FC
1916			N. O. DATA
1917			S. PITT, FC
1918			WAR - NO CONTESTS
1919			S. HALL, FC
1920	SGT. J. W. DIMOND, USA		S. HALL, FC
1921	L. G. NUNES, NYAC		L. G. NUNES, NYAC
1922	A. STRAUSS, FRENCH YMCA		L. G. NUNES, NYAC
1923	C. S. SHEARS, NYAC		R. PERROY, FC
1924	W/O J. W. DIMOND, USA		HON. H. BRECKINRIDGE, FC
1925	L. G. NUNES, NYAC		J. E. GIGNOUX, NYAC
1926	A. P. WALKER, FC		L. G. NUNES, NYAC
1927	P. MIER, WASH. SQ. FC	OUTDOOR SABRE	LT. G. C. CALINAN, FC
1928	F. H. GOODFELLOW, NYAC	-----	L. G. NUNES, NYAC
1929	F. S. RIGHEIMER, YALE	H. VAN BUSKIRK, FC	L. L. LEVIS, FC
		L. G. NUNES, NYAC	
		N. C. ARMITAGE, FC	

YEAR OUTDOORPEE
 1930 LT. R. E. FUTCH, USA
 1931 LT. G. C. CALNAN, FC
 1932 LT. G. M. HEISS, FC
 1933 F. S. RIGHEIMER, CHICAGO
 1934 D. DEXTER, GR. BRITAIN
 1935 J. R. DE CAPRILES, UNIV. FC
 1936 I. R. DE CAPRILES, UNIV. FC
 1937 M. A. DE CAPRILES, UNIV. FC
 1938 J. R. DE CAPRILES, UNIV. FC
 1939 M. A. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI
 1940 T. JAECKEL, FC
 1941 I. R. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI
 1942 M. A. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI
 1948 DR. T. NYLAS, SANTELLI

OUTDOORSABRE
 N. C. ARMITAGE, FC
 P. W. BRUDER, VINCE
 N. C. ARMITAGE, FC
 N. C. ARMITAGE, FC
 J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
 N. C. ARMITAGE, FC
 J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
 I. E. CANTOR, FC
 J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
 N. C. ARMITAGE, FC
 N. C. ARMITAGE, FC
 M. A. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI

3-WEAPON
 L. G. NUNES, NYAC
 J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
 J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
 M. A. DE CAPRILES, UNIV. FC
 M. A. DE CAPRILES, UNIV. FC
 J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
 J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
 J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
 J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
 J. R. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI
 J. R. HUFFMAN, NYAC
 M. A. DE CAPRILES, SANTELLI

OFFENSES	APPENDIX C: 1990 USFA PENALTY CHART - REVISED	ARTICLES	Penalty Cards: 1st 2nd 3rd Offense		
			1st call YC	2nd call RC	3rd call BC
Not present to fence on time (3 calls at 1 min intervals) ⁽⁵⁾		604, 650			
First Group:					
Non-conforming equipment, ⁽¹⁾ no spare regulation weapon, no national armband (official FIE competitions)		21, 27			
Voluntary corps à corps (and involuntary - F,S), jostling, falling, disorderly fencing, reversing shoulders (F) ⁽²⁾		28, 34, 224 318, 412	Y E		
Raising the mask before the President's decision		28	L	R	R
Covering or substitution of valid target (F,S)		30, 411	L	E	E
Using the non-weapon arm or hand ⁽²⁾		30	L	D	D
Touching/holding the electrical equipment		30	O		
Leaving the strip without permission		32	W		
Turning the back on the opponent ⁽²⁾		35		C	C
Crossing the side of the strip to avoid a touch		43		A	A
Delaying the bout		48		R	R
Placing the point of the weapon on the strip (F, E)		211, 316	A	D	D
Grounding the weapon on the lamé (F) ⁽²⁾		230	R		
Voluntary touch not on the opponent (F,E)		230, 325	D		
Touch scored with the guard (S) ⁽²⁾		409			
Disobedience		602f., 606, 609			
Unjustified appeal		661			
Second Group:					
Absence of inspection marks ^(1,3)		21	R	R	R
Violent, dangerous or vindictive act, hit with guard or pommel ⁽²⁾		28	E	E	E
Unjustified claim of injury ⁽⁴⁾		50	D	D	D
Voluntary touch not on the opponent in final minute (F,E)		230, 325			
Third Group:					
Falsified inspection marks, modification of equipment ^(1,3,4,5)		21		B	
Dishonest fencing ^(2,5)		28	R	L	
Fencer disturbing order on the strip ^(5,8)		602	E	A	
Offense concerning publicity code ⁽⁵⁾		PC	D	C	
Anyone disturbing order off the strip (1st: warning; 2nd: expulsion) ^(7,8)		602		K	
Fourth Group:					
Obvious fraud in the equipment ^(1,2,4,6)		21	B		
Intentional brutality ^(2,5)		28	L		
Unsportsmanlike conduct ^(2,5,6)		605	A		
Favoring the opponent, profiting from collusion ⁽⁵⁾		607	C		
Doping ⁽⁶⁾		608	K		
YELLOW = WARNING / RED = PENALTY TOUCH / BLACK = EXCLUSION					
(1) Confiscation of non-conforming equipment		(5) Exclusion from the competition			
(2) Annulment of touch scored by fencer at fault		(6) Exclusion from the tournament			
(3) Annulment of last touch scored by fencer at fault, even if fencing has recommenced		(7) Expulsion from the site of the competition			
(4) Consult medical/technical experts		(8) In the most severe cases, the President may exclude or expel the offender immediately.			
A fencer cannot receive a YELLOW CARD after receiving any RED CARD in the same bout. A fencer does not receive a 3rd group BLACK CARD without already having received a 3rd group RED CARD in that bout.					

SUMMARY OF PENALTIES

(Refer to Part VI, Chapter IV, of the *FIE Rules* for a detailed explanation.)

1. Types of penalty

The three types of penalty are cumulative and valid for the bout (one or more encounters) - except for the BLACK CARD, which signifies exclusion from the competition. Certain offenses can result in the annulment of a touch scored by the fencer at fault. During the bout, only touches scored in conjunction with the offense are annulled.

The penalties are as follows:

1. *warning*, represented by a YELLOW CARD. Every further offense by the fencer at fault will result in a penalty touch.
2. *penalty touch*, represented by a RED CARD. The opponent scores one touch, which can cause the loss of the encounter or bout. Any RED CARD can only be followed by another RED CARD or a BLACK CARD, depending on the nature of the second offense.
3. *exclusion from the competition or tournament, depending on the offense (fencer), OR expulsion from the site of the competition (anyone disturbing order)*, represented by a BLACK CARD.

All penalties must be noted on the scoresheet.

2. Competence

The offenses and their penalties are summarized in the penalty chart; they are divided into four groups. All these offenses are within the competence of the President, although the bout committee always retains the right to intervene.

3. Offenses in the first group

The first occurrence is penalized by a YELLOW CARD. If the fencer commits another offense in this group during the same bout, he will receive a RED CARD each time. If he has already received a RED CARD for a second or third group offense, he will receive a further RED CARD for his initial first group offense.

4. Offenses in the second group

Each offense is penalized by a RED CARD from the first occurrence.

5. Offenses in the third group

A first occurrence is penalized by a RED CARD, even if the fencer at fault has already received a RED CARD as the result of a first or second group offense. If the fencer commits, during the same bout, another offense in this group, he will receive a BLACK CARD.

For any person disturbing order off the strip, there is:

- for the first occurrence, a warning which must be noted on the scoresheet and registered with the bout committee.
 - for the second occurrence during the same competition, a BLACK CARD.
- In the most severe cases concerning disruptions on or off the strip, the President may exclude or expel the offender immediately.

6. Offenses in the fourth group

The first occurrence is penalized with a BLACK CARD.

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Changes to the USFA/FIE Rules for Competitions

Since the 1991 Printing of USFA Rules

{Note: This list was compiled from the FIE documents detailing changes made by the relevant Congresses (through 1994). In some cases, the USFA has adopted a variation of the rules in use at official FIE competitions. Such variations are noted. As always, at international competitions, if there is a difference between the USFA translation and the original FIE version, the latter is considered to be correct. In addition to the changes listed here, the terms "President" and "President of the Jury" should be replaced by "referee" where appropriate.}

Text to be added.

~~Text to be deleted.~~

Part I - General Rules and Rules Applicable to All Three Weapons

Add a bullet to Article 1:

1. Mandatory use of the rules

These rules are mandatory without modification for the "official competitions of the FIE," viz.:

- the World Championships
- the fencing events at the Olympic Games
- the World Under-20 Championships
- the World Cadet Championships.
- **the Category "A" competitions**

These rules must be applied at every international competition of any kind, unless exceptions are made and announced in advance.

Change the second and last paragraphs of Article 15:

The width of the strip is ~~1.50~~ ~~1.80~~ to 2.00 meters; its "useful" length is 14 meters...

... and even surface.

If the strip is mounted on a platform, the latter must not be higher than ~~0.30~~ 0.50 meters.

Change the width of the strip in Figure I-1 (Strip Diagram) to "1.5-2" instead of "1.8-2"

Add to the end of section 2a of Article 17:

For direct elimination bouts and finals of the World Championships and Olympic Games, and for finals of category "A" competitions, the two fencers will present themselves to the referee designated for their bout 5 minutes before reporting to the strip so that the referee may control their equipment.

No control will be carried out on the strip. If an irregularity is discovered, the defective equipment will immediately be replaced, without penalty.

At the beginning of the bout, the referee will place the spare controlled

equipment near the appropriate end of the strip.

Change Article 27, section 3:

~~All clothing must be white.~~ The fencers' clothing may be of different colors, except on the torso, where it must be white or a light color. [USFA variation: At any USFA competition, the fencers' clothing may be of a single pastel color. At local, divisional and sectional competitions from 8/1/94 to 7/31/95, there are no restrictions on colors or decorations on uniforms.]

It must be made of sufficiently robust material and be clean and in good condition.

The material from which the equipment is made must not have a surface which is smooth enough to cause the point, the button or the opponent's touch to glance off (Cf. 313, 408); the judging of touches must be facilitated as much as possible.

Clothing must be made completely from material resistant to 800 Newtons. Special attention must be paid to the execution of the seams, if any, in the underarm area. An undergarment consisting of a plastron covering the vital areas of the upper body (according to the diagram on page 33 [FIE version] of the appendix to the Rules, "Safety Standards for Manufacturers...") and resistant to 800 Newtons is also required (effective January 1, 1995). [USFA variation: Effective October 1, 1995, for all three weapons, in any USFA national competition that is part of a selection process for a USFA team, and in the Olympic Festival, each fencer must wear a uniform (jacket and knickers) bearing an official FIE label indicating homologation AND a regulation (non-FIE is acceptable) protective plastron (underarm protector). Effective March 1, 1995, at all other USFA competitions, in all three weapons, a regulation protective plastron is required with EITHER a jacket bearing an official FIE label indicating homologation OR a standard jacket.]

~~For official FIE competitions, fencers must wear an armband in their national colors with a minimum width of 10 cm between the shoulder and the elbow of their unarmed arm. in foil and épée may wear between the shoulder and the elbow of the non-weapon arm an armband 10 cm wide in their national colors. The edges of the armband must not be white.~~

~~For official FIE competitions, the chief of each delegation must, before the start of the event, provide the bout committee with as many national armbands as he has fencers entered in all the events.~~

~~If this is not done, the federation will be penalized with a fine of US \$100. The fencers are then freed from the obligation to wear an armband during their bouts.~~

~~When the bout committee has confirmed the presence of the armbands, the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).~~

Replace the third paragraph of Article 27, section 4:

The wearing of a protective plastron is mandatory for all weapons (Cf. 212, 315, 408). [*USFA variation: A regulation protective plastron (underarm protector) is required at all USFA competitions, with EITHER a jacket bearing an official FIE label indicating homologation OR a standard jacket (effective March 1, 1995).]*

Change Article 28:

The competitors fence in their own ways and at their own risk and peril with the only condition being the observance of the fundamental rules of fencing.

All bouts or matches must, however, preserve the character of a courteous and honest encounter. All abnormal actions (a flèche ending in a collision which jostles the opponent, disorderly fencing, any fall, abnormal movements, brutal hits, touches made while falling) are strictly forbidden.

Before the start of the bout, both fencers must salute the opponent, the referee and the audience. If one of the fencers does not obey this rule, the referee will give a RED CARD. Failure to comply following the RED CARD will result in exclusion from the competition. If both fencers commit this fault, they will be excluded from the competition.

When the last touch has been scored, the bout is not ended until both fencers have saluted each other, the referee and the audience. The fencers must therefore remain still during the decision of the referee and proceed with the salute once the decision has been given.

If the winner does not comply with this rule, the last touch awarded will be annulled. If the loser does the same, the penalty will be suspension for two competitions. If both fencers do not comply with this rule, they will be excluded from the competition and suspended for two competitions.

[*USFA variation: Before the start of the bout, the referee will instruct the fencers to salute. The fencers must salute each other, the referee, and the audience. After the last touch is scored, the bout is not ended until both fencers have again saluted in the same fashion. Any fencer failing to salute after the referee's instruction is penalized by a GROUP 3 RED CARD, followed by BLACK CARD upon a second failure to salute. (Immediate application for the 1994-95 season.)*]

In foil, it is forbidden to place the shoulder of the non-weapon arm forward of the shoulder of the weapon arm during the course of fencing.

~~A fencer on the strip must keep his mask on until the President has given his decision.~~ The fencer on or off the strip must keep the mask on until the referee calls "Halt." In no case may the fencer address the referee before the referee's decision.

For all these offenses, the President will penalize the fencer at fault as specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group).

Add a paragraph to the end of Article 36:

When the order "Halt" is given, ground gained is held until a touch has been awarded. When the competitors are replaced on guard, each fencer

should retreat equally in order to attain fencing distance (Cf. 31).

At the beginning of each period in a direct elimination bout and at the beginning of any additional minute of fencing time, the fencers are replaced on guard at the center of the strip [behind the "on guard" lines].

Change the end of Article 45:

The actual duration of a bout is:

- in epee for *one touch*: 5 minutes;
- in all weapons for *4 touches*: 5 minutes; for *5 touches*: 4 minutes 6 minutes; for *8 touches*: 8 minutes; for *10 touches*: 10 minutes.
- in all weapons for a 15 touch direct elimination bout, three periods of 3 minutes' duration each, with a 1 minute rest between periods.

Change Article 46:

~~One minute before the expiration of regulation time, the timekeeper must stand up and call "One minute" (without stopping the clock). This warns the President, who stops the bout and warns the fencers that they have approximately one minute before the expiration of the time allowed for actual fencing.~~

~~An action initiated at the time of the President's "Halt" remains valid.~~

Regardless of the presence or absence of a chronometer visible to both fencers, no warning or audible signal is given to indicate the start of the final minute of fencing time.

~~At any interruption during the last minute of the bout, the fencers may be told, when they are placed back on guard, how much time they have left to fence. The fencers may ask how much time remains each time that the bout is halted.~~

At the expiration of regulation fencing time, the timekeeper must call "Halt" or operate an audible signal to stop the bout; in this case even an action initiated at the time of the President's referee's "Halt" is not valid. In case of a failure of the clock or an error by the timekeeper, the President himself referee must estimate how much fencing time remains.

Change Article 47:

~~For the finals of official FIE competitions, the warning at one minute before the end of regulation time must be made automatically by the clock, which must set off an audible signal. The President, alerted by the clock, stops the bout and warns the fencers that they have approximately one minute before the expiration of time allowed for actual fencing (Cf. 46). An action initiated at the time of the President's "Halt" at the stopping of the bout is valid (Cf. 702/5, 709/8&9).~~

At the expiration of regulation fencing time the clock must automatically set off a loud audible signal and block the scoring machine, without canceling touches registered before the disconnection. The bout stops with the audible warning.

Part II - Foil

Change the first paragraph of Article 202:

The width of the strip is from ~~1.80~~ 1.50 to 2.00 meters.

Change Article 221, effective 1995-96 season

~~The bib of the mask is not included in the target (Cf. 214 and Figure II-3, Foil Target).~~ The bib of the mask is part of the valid target (specifications on page 23 [FIE text] of the appendix to the *Rules*, "Safety Standards for Manufacturers..." (application postponed until 1995-96 season). [*USFA variation: The bib of the mask is not included in the target (Cf. 214 and Figure II-3, Foil Target).*]

Modify Figure II-3, Foil Target, effective 1995-96 season

(The lower part of the bib is part of the valid target. *USFA variation: the entire bib remains not part of the valid target.*)

Change Article 229:

When using the apparatus it should be noted that:

(a) ~~if the two lights (white and colored) light up together on the same side of the machine, a nonvalid touch has preceded a valid touch; if a nonvalid touch occurs, the machine does not register a possible subsequent valid touch on the same side.~~

(b) the machine does not otherwise indicate whether there is any priority in time between two or more touches that it registers simultaneously.

{Note: scoring machines have not yet been modified to comply with this change.}

Add to the end of Article 233:

8. Continuous forward motion with crossing of the feet is a preparation, and against this preparation any simple attack has priority.

Part III - Epée

Change the first paragraph of Article 302:

The width of the strip is from ~~1.80~~ 1.50 to 2.00 meters and its length is 14 meters (Cf. 15, 38ff, 202 and Figure I-1, Strip Diagram).

Part IV - Sabre

Change the first paragraph of Article 402:

The width of the strip is from ~~1.80~~ 1.50 to 2.00 meters and its length is 14 meters (Cf. 15, 38ff, 202 and Figure I-1, Strip Diagram).

Add to the end of Article 417:

5. The step forward with crossing of the legs and any forward movement with crossing of the legs or feet are not permitted. Every infraction will incur the penalties specified in Articles 635, 637 and 641 (1st group). Any touch scored by the fencer at fault will be annulled. On the other hand, any touch correctly executed by the opponent will be counted.

Replace all of text in Article 423 with the following:
Double touches scored as a result of simultaneous attacks are not counted.

Part V - Organization of Competitions

Change paragraph (a) of Article 505:

The technical organization of competitions is entrusted to a bout committee (mandatory for official FIE competitions) composed of ~~seven~~ **six** members for the Olympics and the World Championships and five for the World Under 20 Championships and the World Cadet Championships. The bout committee includes one member from the organizing country; the others must be of different nationalities (Cf. 581).

Change the last paragraph of Article 547:

A rest period of ~~five~~ **ten** minutes must always be allowed between two bouts of the same fencer.

Change the last paragraph of Article 553:

A rest period of ~~five~~ **ten** minutes must always be allowed between two bouts of the same fencer.

Change the last paragraph of Article 555A:

~~Five minutes rest must always be allowed between two bouts of the same fencer.~~ A rest period of **ten** minutes must always be allowed between two bouts of the same fencer.

Add to the end of Article 555C, section 4:

Furthermore, in an incomplete table, a fencer who has earned a bye based on his or her classification may not be moved to a position in the table wherein he or she will face an opponent.

Change the third paragraph of Article 578:

~~For the World Championships, a delegation must be accompanied by the following minimum number of Presidents of Jury:~~

0—5 fencers:	no President
6—13 fencers:	one President
14—20 fencers:	two Presidents

For the Senior and Junior-Cadet World Championships, each delegation must be accompanied by the following minimum number of referees:

1 to 4 fencers	no referee
5 to 12 fencers	one referee
13 to 20 fencers	two referees
21 to 30 fencers	three referees

~~These Presidents of Jury referees will be at the disposal of the bout committee throughout the events.~~

Replace Article 580 with the following:

The organizers must submit the schedule of events to the Executive Committee for approval.

Replace the fourth paragraph of Article 587 with the following:
For the Junior World Championships, each delegation must be accompanied by the following minimum number of referees:

1 to 4 fencers	no referee
5 to 12 fencers	one referee
13 to 20 fencers	two referees
21 to 30 fencers	three referees

Replace Article 591 with the following:

The organizers must submit the schedule of events to the Executive Committee for approval.

Replace Article 596 with the following:

For the Cadet World Championships, each delegation must be accompanied by the following minimum number of referees:

1 to 4 fencers	no referee
5 to 12 fencers	one referee
13 to 20 fencers	two referees
21 to 30 fencers	three referees

Replace Article 598 with the following:

The organizers must submit the schedule of events to the Executive Committee for approval.

Part VI - Disciplinary Rules for Competitions

Change Article 618, section a:

The Jury of Appeal must be assembled immediately by the bout committee (or when necessary by the organizing committee), either on its own initiative or at the request of a team captain, an official delegate of the federation concerned, a ~~President of the Jury~~ referee or an FIE Central Office delegate immediately after the competition that resulted in the protest. In no case may a Jury of Appeal be convened during the competition. (Cf. 582).

Change Article 641 (Penalty Chart - Group 1):

Non-conforming equipment, no spare regulation weapon, ~~no national armband (official FIE competitions)~~

Change Article 641 (Penalty Chart - Group 1):

Raising the mask before the ~~President's decision~~ referee's "Halt"

Change the text following Article 641; reinsert Article 651:

(Articles 642-650 and 652 are deleted.)

The referee and the bout committee, on their own initiative or at the request of an official delegate of the FIE or the organizing committee, have the obligation to expel from the site of the competition, with or without a warning, any fencer, spectator, medical assistant or trainer, coach, or auxiliary personnel or official who, by gestures, attitudes or statements, disrupts the smooth running of the competition. (Cf. 602, 612, 617, 633, 635, 639, 641/3rd group.)

Change second paragraph of Article 662:

Protests regarding the compositions of the pools ~~may only be made up to 2 pm of the day before the event,~~ **may only be made up to 7 pm of the day before the competition,** the official posting of these pools being mandatory 22 16 hours before the beginning of the competition (Cf. 505).

Part VII - Automatic Scoring Equipment

Change Article 713, section 7:

Conversely, after a certain time "X" (which bears no relationship to "fencing time," which is the basis of judging according to the conventions governing foil fencing) following the first signal given by the machine, the latter must block out all signals for subsequent touches. The central scoring machine must be capable of being regulated for the period of time "X" between ~~1 and 2 seconds. The machine is to be set for a time of 2 seconds.~~ **700 and 800 milliseconds.**

Change first paragraph of Article 761, section 12:

After a touch is registered, a subsequent touch in the opposite direction will only be registered within a maximum of ~~2 seconds.~~ **300 to 350 milliseconds.**

Change Article 762, section 7:

If contact between the blade and the opponent's target occurs "through the blade," ~~the machine must prevent registration of the touch for between 1 (± 1) ms and 25 (± 5) ms, provided that the contact between the two blades is only interrupted once in that interval of time.~~ **the whipover touch**

- will register between 1 and 5 ms (± 1 ms)
- will not register between 5 and 10 ms (± 1 ms)
- will always register from 10 ms to 210 ms.

Fencers' Publicity Code

{Note: The exact text changes to the Publicity Code made by the 1994 Congress have not been released by the FIE; the changes listed here are taken from the FIE summary of the Congress. The corrected text will be published once the official text is received.}

Fencers must wear their official country abbreviations on their uniforms, in addition to their last names.

Sponsors' logos on a warmup suit or fencing uniform may be 50 cm².

The mask sticker or leg band (for sabre) advertising the competition is not required to display the fencer's competition number.

FIE Competition Format

{Note: A separate document will be distributed listing the changes made by the 1994 Congress to the provisional text passed by the 1993 Congress.}