

## Change of IWAS Wheelchair Fencing Rules – APRON

**Introduction date: April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013**

(Changes to the latest version of the IWF rules marked in blue, update 24-05-2013 in green)

**t.45**

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4. Every fencer must appear on the piste with clothing conforming to the rules as follows:

a) Name and nationality [on the back of the jacket and nationality on the bottom side of the apron \(epee fencing\), in accordance with the rules](#). Application: all official IWF competitions, at all stages of the competitions.

b) Wearing his national uniform (cf. m.25.3). Application as follows:

i) Paralympic Games, World and Zonal Championships: all bouts, whether in a pool, in the direct elimination or during a team match;

ii) World Cup competitions: all bouts in individual and team events.

In case of violation of this rule:

- For the competitions mentioned in item i) above, the Referee shall eliminate the fencer at fault, and he will not be allowed to participate further in the event.

- For the competitions mentioned in item ii) above, the Referee shall penalize the fencer at fault with a Red Card (Articles t.114, t.117, t.120, Second Group). The fencer at fault shall however be allowed to remain on the piste and fence the bout concerned.

The same penalty is also applied for the absence of name and nationality [on the back of the jacket and absence of nationality on the bottom side of the apron, in accordance with the rules, at Junior World Cup competitions, Junior World and Zonal Championships](#).

5. If the conductive jacket [or the apron](#) does not conform to the rules, the fencer must put on a spare jacket [or apron](#) that does conform to the rules. If this jacket does not have his name and nationality on the back [or the apron does not have the nationality on the bottom side](#), the fencer has until the next stage of the competition (from the pools to the table of 64, the table of 32, etc) to get his name and nationality ([conductive jacket](#)) [or nationality \(apron\)](#) printed on it.

If this is not done and except in cases of 'force majeure' the referee will eliminate the fencer and he cannot continue to participate in the competition.

## CHECKING OF FENCERS' EQUIPMENT

**m.37.1.** In all official IWF competitions the fencers are responsible for their equipment (including weapons, clothes, aprons and fencing wheelchair) at the moment they present themselves on the piste.

2. In particular blades, masks and clothing must all carry the label of guarantee specified in the safety standards annexed to these Rules.

3. The forms of checking laid down by these Rules are only intended to help organisers who must apply the Rules and fencers who must always respect these Rules. These checks can, therefore, in no way absolve any fencers who break the Rules from responsibility.

## PRESENTATION OF EQUIPMENT TO THE WEAPON CHECKING CENTRE

**m.38.1.** Fencers are obliged to present themselves at the Weapon Checking Centre, at the time advised in the timetable of each official competition of the IWF, with the equipment they intend to use during the event referred to. The number of articles handed to the Checking Centre is limited to four weapons, two bodywires, two conductive jackets, two conductive aprons (epee fencing), two masks and two mask-to-jacket leads per fencer.

2. Each competitor must submit his weapons in a fencing bag at the Weapon Checking Centre reception. An inventory of the equipment is made by an organising official and a label is put on the bag, indicating the name of the country of the competitor. The bags are stored in the order in which they arrive, and are checked in the same order.

3. Provision should be made for weapons and clothing to be submitted on the morning of the day before the competition. Having been checked, the material will be returned to the delegations at the end of the day.

Weapons, equipment and clothing presented to the Checking Centre after 5 p.m. on the day before each event may be refused.

4. Each head of delegation must indicate where he can be contacted should a serious fault be detected while the equipment belonging to his fencers is being checked.

5. If a weapon is found to be defective at the first check a form is attached indicating the fault: e.g. the length of the blade, the insulation, the spring of the point, cutting edges, etc. This form is completed at the second check. However, when a weapon is rejected, it must go through the entire cycle again.

## INTRODUCTION

**m.44.1.** All electrical judging equipment includes, in addition to the equipment provided by the fencers themselves, the material provided by the organisers of a competition, which is:

2. The central judging apparatus, with extension lamps (cf. m.51, m.59, Annexe B);

3. The spools, with cables and connections, or cables suspended overhead (cf. m.55);
4. The conductive piste which neutralises hits made on the ground (cf. m.57);
5. The source of electrical current (accumulators) (cf. m.58);
6. For finals of official competitions of the IWF, a clock which counts down the time and which can be linked to the apparatus which controls the audible signal and the electrical registering of hits (cf. m.51, Annexe B).
7. Additionally to the electrical equipment the organisers have to provide fencing frames as well as lamé aprons for epee fencing including ground cables.
8. The ground cable connecting the apron in epee fencing with the apparatus or conductive piste.

## **m.62 Aprons**

**The conductive apron belongs to the fencer's equipment in epee fencing** and has to be "material tested" before every official IWF competition.

The ground cable connecting the apron with apparatus or conductive piste has to be provided by the organizers of the competition.

To cover the non-valid area in epee fencing, conductive aprons are needed which must satisfy the following conditions:

- a) The lamé material of the aprons is the same as used for conductive jackets. Therefore it must have the same characteristics regarding electrical resistance, etc. (cf. m.28.3, m.28.5a-c).
- b) The apron must cover the non-valid area as described in t.62. In "En garde!" position it has to touch the piste to make sure that no valid hit can be made at the feet or the lower parts of the wheelchair and fencing platform.
- c) It must ensure that it will not loosen during the bout. On the other hand it must not restrict the fencer's movements.
- d) The apron must be earthed by a ground cable to the apparatus or the conductive piste.
- e) The **printing of the nationality** (abbreviation – official 3 letter code) onto the apron is **mandatory**. The following are the specifications:

The nationality has to be printed directly onto the apron, or onto a piece of conductive lamé material carefully sewn onto the apron.

The letters must be in dark blue, in capitals (block upper case font), between 8 cm and 10 cm high, and between 1 cm and 1.5 cm wide.

In “En garde!” position the printing has to be readable. Its position on the bottom side of the apron has to be between 10 cm and 20 cm above the piste, horizontally centered across the width of the apron.

The printed nationality has to correspond with the nationality of the fencer using it.

f) No advertising or fencer's name is allowed on the apron. Only the manufacturer's label (max. 6 cm x 5,5 cm) can be placed on it in the non-conductive area (eg. belt).

**Recommendation for the fixation of the apron:**

To ensure a proper fixation with covering the non-valid area and a good fitting, it is recommended that the fixation of the apron will be done with an elastic band of non-conductive material (white, or color of the fencer's jacket, 5 cm to 10 cm wide), using a Velcro fixation on the belt.

m.62 Apron

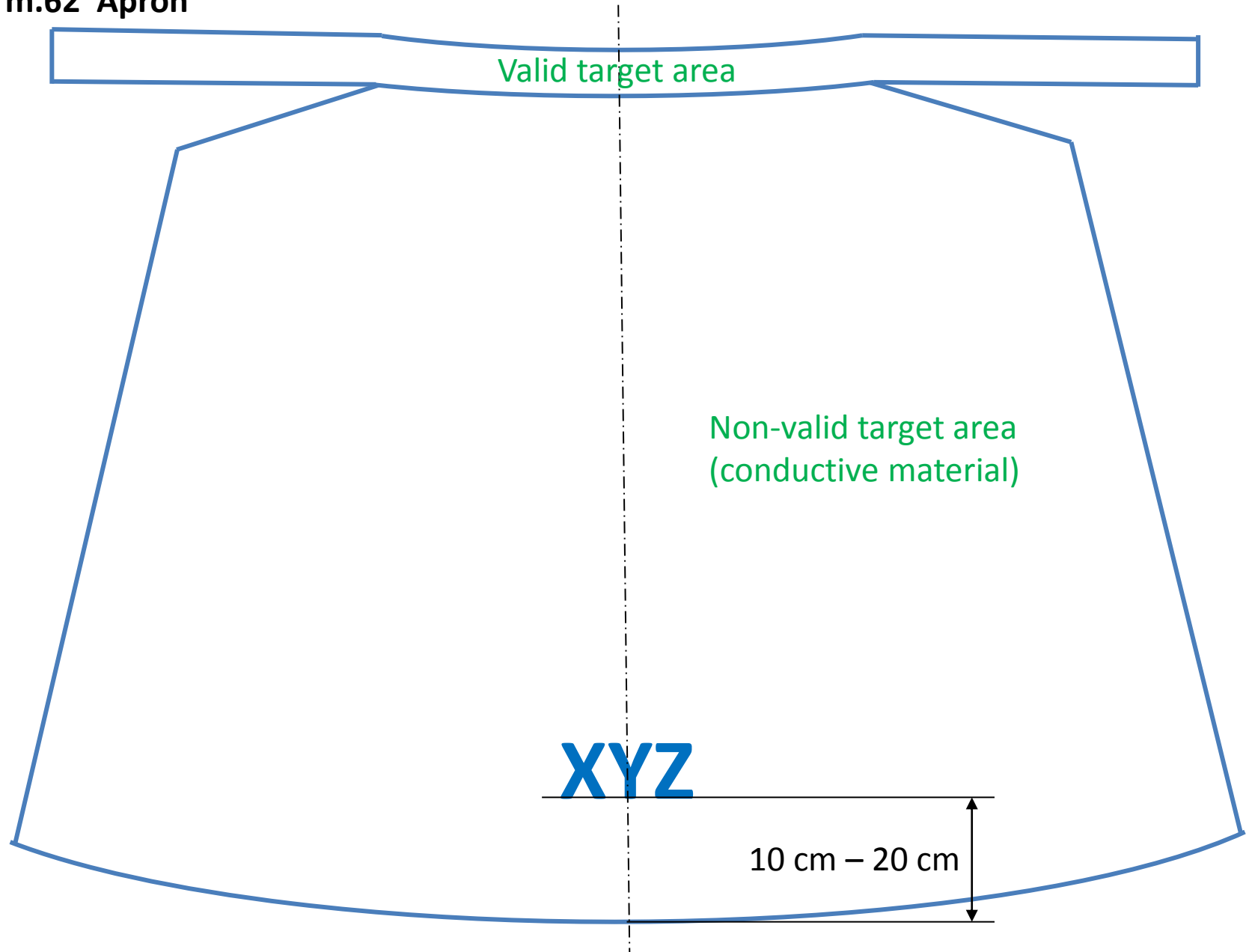
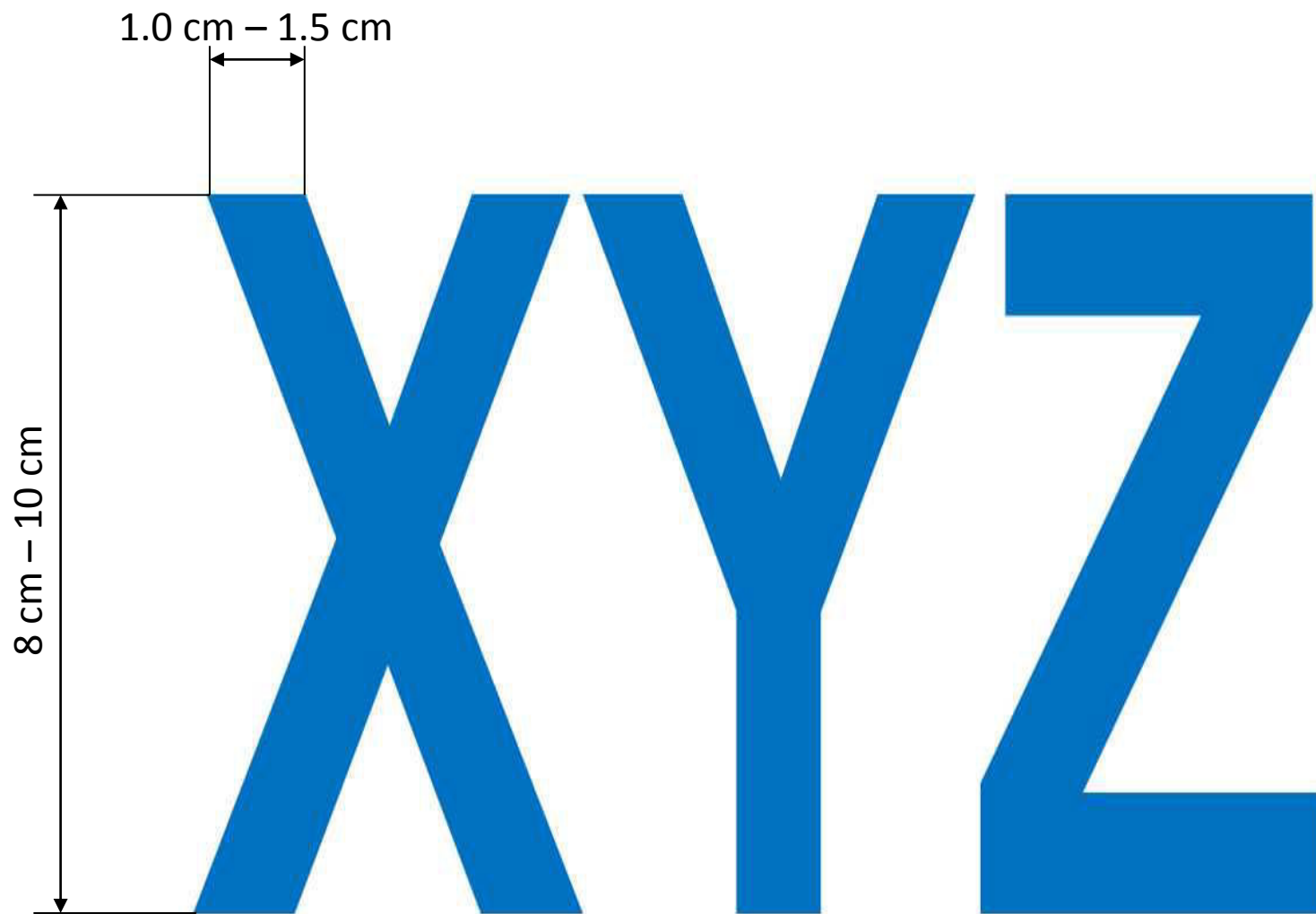


Figure: Dimensions for the position of the printing

## m.62 Apron



**Figure: Dimensions for the printing of nationality**