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الاتحاد المصري للسلاح
FÉDÉRATION ÉGYPTIENNE D'ESCRIME

الساده الاندية و الهيئات بالاتحاد المصري للسلاح

تحية طيبه و بعد ،،،

يسعدني بالأصالة عن نفسي و بالإنابة عن رئيس و أعضاء مجلس إدارة الاتحاد المصري للسلاح أن اهدي سيادتكم تحياتي و أطيب تمنياتي .

نتشرف بأن نرسل لسيادتكم بعض البنود الخاصة بملابس و أدوات المبارزة التي تستخدم في التدريبات و البطولات المحلية للاعبين وفقا لاشتراطات الاتحاد الدولى (Material Rules) حرصا منا على سلامه اللاعبين كالتالى :-

- الصفحة (١- ١١)
- الصفحة(٣٠-٣٢)
- الصفحة(٣٤-٤٢)

وكذا في حالة الرغبة في الاطلاع على الاشتراطات كاملة يرجى اتباع اللينك ادناه :-

INTERNATIONAL FENCING FEDERATION - The International Fencing Federation official website (fie.org)

برجاء الالتزام بما ورد بكافة بنود اشتراطات الاتحاد الدولى حيث انه المدرج فيه الاشتراطات الاساسيه غير ما ورد بعاليه .

و تفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام ،،،

تحريرا فى: ٣٠ /١١/ ٢٠٢٢

المدير التنفيذي
سمر السبع

الاتحاد المصري للسلاح
التاريخ: ١ / ١٢ / ٢٠٢٢
صادر رقم: ٢٦٨
مرفقات: ٣٣

FIE FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE D'ESCRIME

Material rules

RULES FOR COMPETITIONS

BOOK 3. MATERIAL RULES

FIE

August 2022

ANNEXE A TO THE MATERIAL RULES

Manufacturers' Safety Standards for Fencers' Weapons, Equipment and Clothing

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BOOK 3. MATERIAL RULES

PART 1. FENCERS' WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT

CHAPTER 1. WEAPONS

CHARACTERISTICS COMMON TO ALL WEAPONS

m.1. 1. There are three types of weapon: foil, épée and sabre.

2. All weapons are authorised providing only that they conform to these regulations and to the safety standards which are annexed.

3. The weapon should be so constructed that it cannot normally injure either the user or his opponent. All methods of treating a blade between the guard and the tip (button), by grinding, filing or other methods, are forbidden.

4. Sharpening the edges or angles of the point is forbidden.

General description

m.2. All weapons are composed of the following parts.

1. A flexible steel **blade** completed at its forward extremity by a **button** and at the rear by the **tang** (the latter included in the handle when the weapon is mounted).

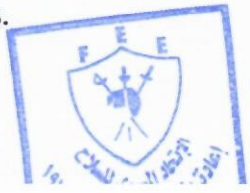
At all three weapons, the use of maraging steel blades is obligatory.

2. A **handle** within which the tang of the blade is fixed by a **locking nut** or in any other way, and which enables the fencer's hand to hold the weapon. It may be composed of one or several parts: in the latter case it is divided into a **grip** (which is normally held in the hand) and a pommel (rear portion of the handle which locks the handle onto the tang).

3. A metal **guard** fixed (with the convex face towards the front) between the blade and the handle, serving to protect the sword hand. For foil and épée, the guard must contain a **padding** or cushion (cf. m.5/2) to reduce the effect of blows. It will also contain a **socket** to which the **bodywire** can be connected.

Dimensions (cf. m.7ss, m.15ss, m.21ss)

m.3. Each weapon has its particular design and measurements.



1. The **length** of the blade includes the button 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 its various parts corresponds to the distances between lines (planes) drawn parallel to each other and perpendicular to the axis of the blade. These lines are situated:

   a) A at the forward extremity of the weapon

   b) B at the point where the blade leaves the front, convex, surface of the guard

   c) C at the back of the aforesaid guard

   d) D between the grip and the pommel

   e) E at the rear extremity of the handle

3. The **total length** of the weapon is the distance between lines A and E; the **length of the blade** that between A and B; the **length of the handle** 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 handle added together. These two latter 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 without any curve. When measurements are being made, the blade should therefore be held straight on a flat surface.

6. Only the **pommel or the locking nut** may be placed between lines D and E.

The handle

m.4. 1. The maximum length of the handle at foil and épée is 20 cm, measured between lines B and E, and 18 cm, measured between lines B and D. At sabre the maximum length of the handle is 17 cm (see Figures 8, 9 and 13).

2. The handle must be able to pass through the same **gauge** as the guard. It must be so made that normally it cannot injure either the user or his opponent.

3. All types of handle 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, at **épée**, orthopaedic handles, whether metal or not, may not be covered with leather or any material which could hide wires or switches.

4. The handle must not include any device which assists the fencer to use it as a **throwing weapon**.

5. The handle 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 electric socket which extends beyond the edge of the guard is expressly forbidden.

6. If the handle (or glove) includes any **device** or **attachment** or has a **special shape** (orthopaedic) which fixes the position of the hand on the handle, the handle must conform to the following conditions.

   a) It must determine and fix one position only for the hand on the handle.

   b) When the hand occupies this one position on the handle, the extremity of the thumb when completely extended must not be more than 2 cm from the inner surface of the guard.

The guard (cf. m.9, m.17, m.24)

m.5 **1.** The **convex face** of the guard must have a shape and surface which is both smooth and not too shiny. It must be so made that it can neither hold nor catch the opponent's point. It must not have a raised rim.

2. **a)** For foil and épée, inside the guard there must be a cushion (padding) sufficiently wide to protect the electric wires from the fencer's fingers. The padding on the inside of the guard must be less than 2 cm thick and must be arranged in such a way as not to increase the protection which the guard affords the hand.

   b) **The connections** must be so arranged that it is impossible for the fencer to break or make contacts while fencing.

   c) On **foils**, the wire must be protected by an insulating sheath.

d) On **épées**, the two wires must be protected by two insulating sheaths, one on each wire.

e) Both the **wire** and the **insulating sheath** must go right up to the socket.

f) In no case may **uninsulated wires** project beyond the point where they are attached to the socket (cf. m.29, m.31).

3. Any system of attachment inside the guard is allowed, provided that it conforms to the following requirements.

a) It must be **easy to detach** or **attach** the bodywire.

b) It must be possible to **check it** by a simple method such as using a penknife or a coin.

c) It must be **easy to apply** the pointe d'arrêt of the opponent's weapon to the earth circuit connected to the blade.

d) It must have a **security device** which prevents the bodywire from becoming unplugged during the bout. In the absence of a security device being fitted to the weapon, a security device must be fitted to the plug of the bodywire.

e) It must ensure the **complete connection** of the electric wires; it must be impossible for even a momentary break of contact to occur while the plugs are connected.

f) It must not include any part which allows electrical contact to be made between the plug sockets.

4. a) The maximum **electrical resistance** allowed for foil and épée is 2 ohms.

b) Those who wish to assemble electric weapons, but who are not equipped to undertake electrical tests, are advised that the limits for the electrical resistance for the circuits laid down for each weapon have been fixed so that they can be attained by anyone who is reasonably careful.

c) They are advised:

i) thoroughly to **de-oxidise** the external surface of the guard and the connecting surfaces inside it;

ii) **not to damage** the insulation of the wires, especially where they pass along the groove in the blade at the point and at the guard;

iii) to avoid **accumulations of glue** in the groove of the blade.

Equipment and Checking of Weapons

5. **a)** At foil and épée, only traditional or homologated pointes d'arrêt are accepted. No other kind of pointe d'arrêt, notably new ones that are not homologated, will be accepted at the weapon control.

In order to make the identification easier, please note that a traditional pointe d'arrêt has two screws to fix the tip of the pointe d'arrêt to the base, the whole is in metal and there is no plastic in the base.

To make the checking of weapons easier and allow the complete observation of the tip and its base, foil fencers are requested to present their foils at the weapon control with bare points not covered with adhesive tape over the first 15cm.

b) In order that the registering of hits by the contact of the point on the opponent be correctly registered by the scoring device, the pointes d'arrêt must be clean. The electrical resistance measured in ohms must not exceed the limit of two ohms (m.5.4.a).

c) The blades and the guards at épée, foil and sabre must be totally of metal. Apart from at sabre where the part of the guard next to the pommel is insulated (insulating sheath), their exteriors must not be covered by any material (plastic or other).

The guard may not feature any advertising. This is also the case for the insulated part of the sabre guard.

d) Any fencer or other person who tries to register hits in a way that does not comply with the rules, either with the weapon or by manipulating the scoring device, will be excluded from the competition or from the competition zone and, after identification, will be liable to further penalty.

FOIL

Weight

CHAPTER 2. EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

GENERAL CONDITIONS

m.25. The national uniform includes the socks, the breeches and the jacket.

1. **Protection**: The equipment and clothing must provide the competitor with the **maximum protection** compatible with the freedom of movement necessary for fencing.

2. **Safety:** It must not be possible for the opponent to be **obstructed or injured** by the equipment, nor for it to have either buckles or openings in which the opponent's point may be caught up — except accidentally — and thus held or deflected. The jacket and its collar must be completely buttoned or done up.

3. **Characteristics of the clothing**

   a) Fencers' clothing must be made of sufficiently **robust** material and be clean and in good condition.

   b) The material from which the equipment is made must not have a **surface which is smooth** enough to cause the pointe d'arrêt, the button or the opponent's hit to glance off (cf. m.30).

   c) Jackets, under-plastrons, breeches and trousers must be made entirely in cloth able to **resist a pressure of 800 Newtons.** Very particular attention must be paid to the way the seams under the armpits, if there are any, are made. The fastenings of the uniform, jacket and breeches, (typically zips), must be protected by a flap sewn to cover the fastenings in the direction of the fencer's armed arm (right handed from right to left – left handed from left to right). An **under-garment** consisting of a protective under-plastron covering the vital upper areas of the body (following the design given in Annexe A to these Rules, 'Safety norms for manufacturers') resistant to 800 Newtons is also obligatory.

   d) Fencers' clothing may be of different colours, **apart from black.**

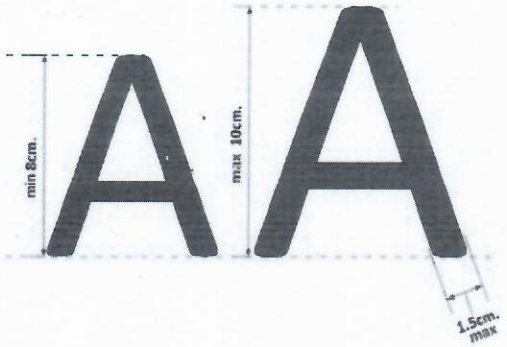
   e) There shall be **only one** national uniform per country with the exception that the manufacturers' marks and sponsors' logos may be different.

   f) **Logos** (national strips) worn on the national clothing must be approved by the **FIE Executive Committee**; they are then published on the FIE website and may thereafter be used in official FIE competitions.

g) For all official FIE competitions, the wearing of national strips (logos) is **compulsory** on both legs, optional on the arm(s) (cf. t.74), and the logos must be identical.

The logos must be **identical** for all fencers of the same federation.

h) The family **name** of the fencer must be displayed on the back of the jacket, with the abbreviation of the national federation below it, at the level of the shoulder blades. They must be printed directly onto the jacket or onto a cloth entirely sewn onto the jacket. The letters must be in **dark blue**, in Roman capitals, between 8 cm and 10 cm high, and each stroke must be a maximum of 1.5 cm wide.



A World Champion has the right to have his/her name and the abbreviation of his/her national federation printed in red.

An Olympic Champion has the right to have his/her name and the abbreviation of his/her national federation printed in gold.

4. Jacket

a) At all weapons, for men and ladies, the lower edge of the jacket must **overlap the breeches** by at least 10 cm when the fencer is in the on-guard position (cf. m.28, m.34).

b) 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. At épée the fencer is required to wear a regulation jacket, which covers the whole of the surface of the trunk.

c) At all weapons, the use of a breast/chest protector (made of metal or some rigid material) is compulsory for women and optional for men. At foil, this breast/chest protector must be worn below the protective plastron.

At foil, the protector will have the following characteristics: The entire outside of the chest protector (the side facing the opponent) must be covered with a soft material such as E.V.A. (Ethylene-vinyl acetate) of four mm thickness and density of 22kg/m3. (The material can be attached to the current plastic models or incorporated into the manufacture of new chest protectors). The material must have the SEMI technical mark at the center of the upper edge.

5. Breeches

a) The **breeches** must be fastened below the knees.

b) With breeches, the fencer must wear **socks** which cover the legs right up to the breeches. These socks must be held up in such a way that they cannot fall down.

c) The fencer is permitted to wear socks with a 10cm turn-over showing the **colours of his national team.**

6. Glove

At all weapons, the **gauntlet 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 entering the sleeve of the jacket.

Under no circumstances should there be any hole in the hand of the glove, even to allow the passage of the body wire.

The closure of the glove should be from the middle of the wrist upwards towards the thumb.

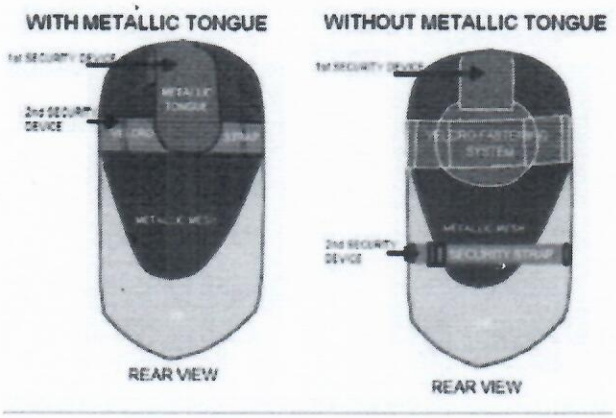
7. Mask

a) The **mask** must be made with meshes (space between the wires) of maximum 2.1 mm and from wires with a minimum gauge of 1 mm diameter. The mask must include two different safety systems at the rear.

b) Masks, at all weapons, must be made in accordance with the **safety standards** described in Annexe A to these Rules and must carry the quality label specified in those standards.

c) When the **checks** are carried out the person responsible for them may, if in doubt, ensure that the mesh of the mask, both at the front and at the sides, is able to withstand, without permanent deformation, the introduction of a conical

Please refer to the examples in the drawings below:



These images are only provided for information. When in doubt, the wording of the relevant text prevails.

RULES SPECIFIC TO FOIL

Glove (cf. m.25)

m.26 The **glove** may be slightly padded.

Mask (cf. m.25)

m.27.1. The **mesh of the mask** must not extend below the chin. It must be insulated internally and externally by a plastic material resistant to impact.

2. The part of the bib that is beneath a horizontal line 1.5 - 2 cm below the chin, must be entirely covered with a material that has the same conductive characteristics as the conductive jacket.

3. **Means of connection:** the electrical contact between the conductive jacket and the bib of the mask must be ensured by means of a white coloured or clear covered wire with two crocodile clips. The wire must be attached to the bib of the mask with one crocodile clip and to the jacket with the other. This wire must be between 30cm and 40cm long.

   A coiled mask wire is not allowed.

   The crocodile clips, the design and size of which must conform to the conditions laid down in Article m.29.2(c), must be soldered to the ends of the wire. In addition, the electrical resistance in this wire (between the two crocodile clips) must not exceed 1 ohm.

Conductive jacket and conductive T-shirt

m.28. **1.** The conductive surface of the **conductive over-jacket** which is worn over the protective jacket must cover the valid target of the fencer (cf. t.47) entirely and without omission when in the on-guard position. The jacket must have a conductive flap, minimum 2 cm by 3 cm, near the middle of the back, just below the collar, to which the crocodile clip from the mask can be attached

2. Whatever the **means of fastening** used, the conductive material must cover a sufficient area to ensure that it covers the valid target in all positions of the fencer. The overlap must always be on the sword-arm side.

3. The interior of conductive jackets must be electrically **insulated** by a lining or by an adequate treatment of the conductive lamé material.

4. The conductive **collar** must have a minimum height of 3 cm and the foil conductive jacket must have a conductive flap, minimum 2cm by 3 cm, near the middle of the back, just below the collar, to which the crocodile clip from the mask can be attached.

5. The **lamé** material used must be of conductive thread in both warp and weft. As regards electrical conductibility it must conform to the following requirements.

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 500g conductive metal weight which has a hemispherical end with a radius of 4 mm. This weight, placed on this end and moved about on the lamé, must maintain continuous contact with a maximum resistance of 5 ohms.

b) In no circumstances must the use of a conductive jacket be allowed if it has **holes** in it, or **patches of oxidation** or other defects which may prevent the registration of a valid hit.

c) A conductive jacket which is considered to be **unusable** will be so marked with a very visible coloured paint by a member of the SEMI Committee of the FIE.

6. The conductive jacket **must be so made** that when it is laid flat there is a straight line between the point of junction of the lines of the groin and the two points corresponding to the tops of the hip bones (ilium).

7. The band of **non-conductive material** passing between the legs must be at least 3 cm wide (see Figure 14).

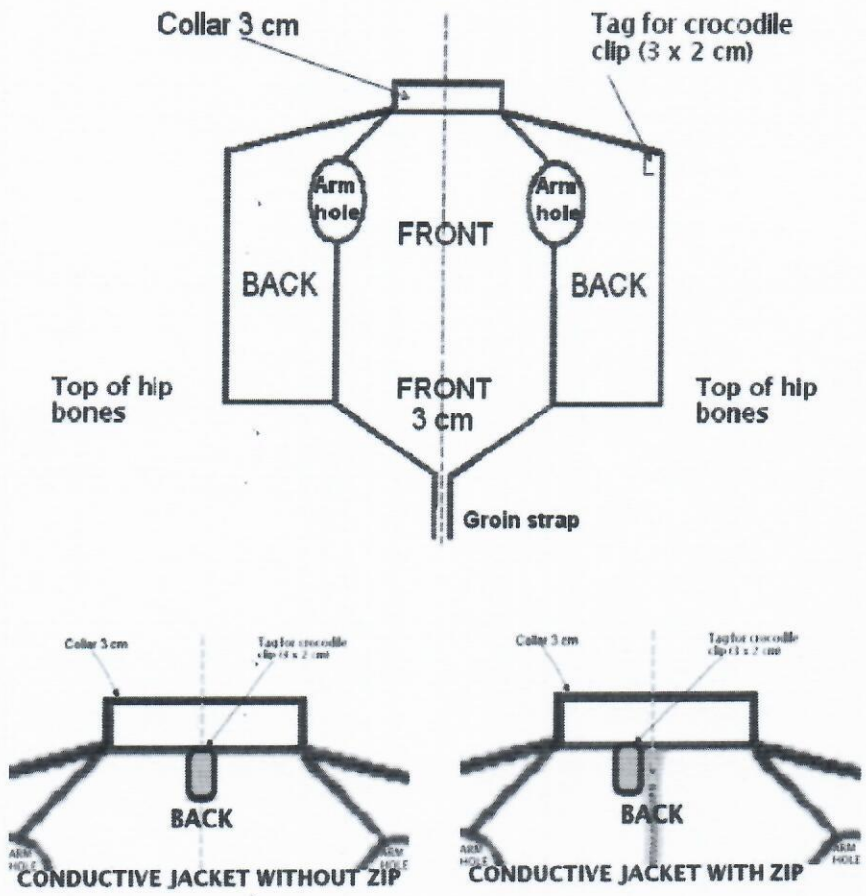


Figure 14. Foil: conductive jacket

This diagram is for guidance purposes only. In case of any doubt the wording of the appropriate text takes precedence

m.29. Bodywire and attachment plugs

1. **a)** The conductive wires of the **bodywire** (the fencers' personal equipment) must be well insulated electrically from each other, twisted or joined together, and not be affected by humidity.

b) This bodywire has a **connecting plug which must be made of a transparent material** at each end. In the absence of a security device being fitted to the weapon, a security device must be fitted to the plug of the bodywire.

c) The **electrical resistance** of each of these conductive wires (plug to plug and plug to crocodile clip) must not exceed 1 ohm.

2. a) At the **spool end** the three-pin male plug, which must comply with the conditions of manufacture and assembly laid down in Article m.55, will be attached to the wires in the following manner:

— the pin at 15 mm from the centre pin to the conductive jacket;

— the central pin to the wire in the weapon;

— the pin at 20 mm from the centre pin to the foil earth circuit or the conductive piste.

b) The wire which joins the rear connection of the bodywire to the conductive jacket by a **crocodile clip** must be separate for at least 40 cm. This wire must be soldered to the crocodile clip and this soldering must not be covered by any insulation or any material whatsoever. However, any method of fixing which presents the same guarantees as soldering may be used, provided it has been accepted by the SEMI Committee.

c) The crocodile clip must be robust and ensure **perfect contact** with the conductive jacket. Its width at the point of contact must be at least 10 mm; the inside of the clip must leave a free space at least 8 mm long by 3 mm high. It must be clipped onto the back of the conductive jacket on the **sword-arm side**.

3. a) At the end nearest the foil, inside the guard, any method of attachment is allowed but the method adopted must always conform to the specification laid down in Article m.5.

b) In addition, the pins of the plug must in no circumstances be able to **touch the metal part** of the guard.

c) The wire from the point will be protected by an **insulated sheath** from the place where it enters the guard right up to the insulated connection on the plug socket. Under no circumstances may the non-insulated wire extend beyond this insulated plug connection (cf. m.5, m.9).

RULES SPECIFIC TO EPEE

Mask

m.30. 1. The mask must not be **the point to glance off**
covered, in whole or in part, by material which can **cause** (cf. m.25).

2. The mask must be so shaped that the **bib** reaches below the prominences of the collar bones (clavicles).

Bodywire

m.31. 1. a) The **conductive wires** of the bodywire (the fencers' personal equipment) must be well insulated from each other, insensitive to humidity, and either joined or twisted together.

b) The maximum **electrical resistance** allowed for each of these conductive wires from plug to plug is 1 ohm.

2. The bodywire has a **connecting plug which must be made of a transparent material** at each end. In the absence of a security device being fitted to the weapon, a security device must be fitted to the plug of the bodywire.

3. At the **spool end**, a three-pin male plug is connected to the wire as follows:

a) the pin 15 mm from the centre pin to whichever wire is most directly connected to the pointe d'arrêt;

b) the centre pin to the other wire on the épée;

c) the pin 20 mm from the centre pin to the épée's earth circuit and to the conductive piste.

4. This plug must conform to the conditions of manufacture and mounting specified in Article m.55.

5. **Inside the guard** the choice of system is free but the system chosen must comply with the conditions of Article m.5.

6. In addition, the pins of the plug must not on any account permit **contact with the metal** of the guard.

7. 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 right up to the two insulated connections on the plug socket. In no case may uninsulated wires extend beyond the plug connections (cf. m.5, m.9).

RULES SPECIFIC TO SABRE

Mask

m.32. 1. The **metal mesh of the mask** must not be insulated and must ensure electrical conductivity.

2. The **bib and any trim** must be entirely covered with conductive material with the same electrical characteristics as the conductive jacket.

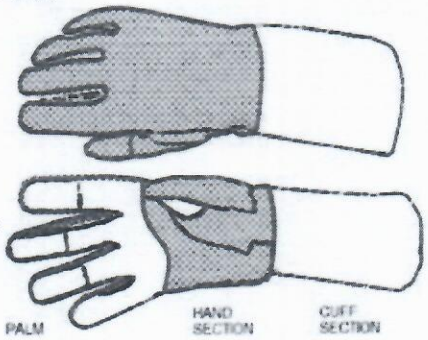
3. The **trim** may also be made of conductive material.

4. The **electrical contact** between the conductive jacket and the mask must be ensured by means of a white coloured or clear covered wire with two crocodile clips. The wire must be attached to the mask with one crocodile clip and to the jacket with another crocodile clip. This wire must be between 30cm and 40cm long. A coiled mask wire is not allowed.

5. The **electrical resistance** between the crocodile clip and any point on the mask must be less than 5 ohms. The crocodile clips, the design and size of which must conform to the conditions laid down in Article m.29.2(c), must be soldered to the ends of the wire. In addition, the electrical resistance in this wire (between the two crocodile clips) must not exceed 1 ohm.

Glove

m.33. 1. The material of the fencing glove must have a level of protection of 800N on the areas shown in the diagram below, the seams a minimum strength of 200N and cuff a level of protection of 350N. The conductive material, which can be removable or fixed, must cover all of the gauntlet of the glove down to below the external cubital styloid (small prominent bone of the wrist), both when the fencer is in the 'on-guard' position and when the sword arm is straight. Inside the glove there must be fixed the FIE quality label, granted after the homologation procedure, with the year of manufacture and stating 800N.



This diagram is for guidance purposes only. In case of any doubt the wording of the appropriate text takes precedence

2. The **conductive material** must be turned over into the inside of the gauntlet to a depth of at least 5 cm.

3. In order to guarantee **a good contact** with the sleeve of the conductive jacket, it is necessary to use an elastic band, a popper button or any system which will guarantee conductivity and which has been approved by the SEMI Committee. When a conductive overlay is worn, the overlay must contain a device which fixes

the position of the overlay on the arm so that its position on the arm cannot be changed during the bout.

4. The conductive tissue (lamé) must satisfy the specified control conditions (cf m.28.5)

Conductive jacket and conductive t-shirt

m.34. 1. The fencer must wear, over his jacket, a **conductive over-jacket**, the conductive surface of which must cover entirely and without omission the valid surface of the body above a horizontal line which, when the fencer is on guard, joins, round the fencer's trunk, the tops of the two hip bones. At wireless sabre the fencer must wear a **conductive t-shirt**. The conductive part is made of a conductive fabric: the maximum electrical resistance between any two points of the electrically conductive t-shirt fabric (including both flaps for crocodile clip connections) must be not more than 15 Ohms. These checks must be carried out by a wireless equipment manufacturer.

2. The **conductive surface** must cover the arms as far as the wrists. The jacket must have a collar which is at least 3 cm high. The jacket must have a conductive flap, minimum 2 cm x 3 cm in the middle of the back, just below the collar, to which the crocodile clip from the mask can be attached.

3. Whatever means of **fastening** is used, the conductive material must be ample enough to guarantee covering the valid target area in any position.

4. The **conductive material** (lamé) must satisfy the conditions laid down for testing (cf. m.28).

5. The **sleeves** of the conductive jacket must be fixed at the wrist by means of an elastic band. There must be a strap passing between the fencer's legs to keep the jacket in place (see Figure 15).

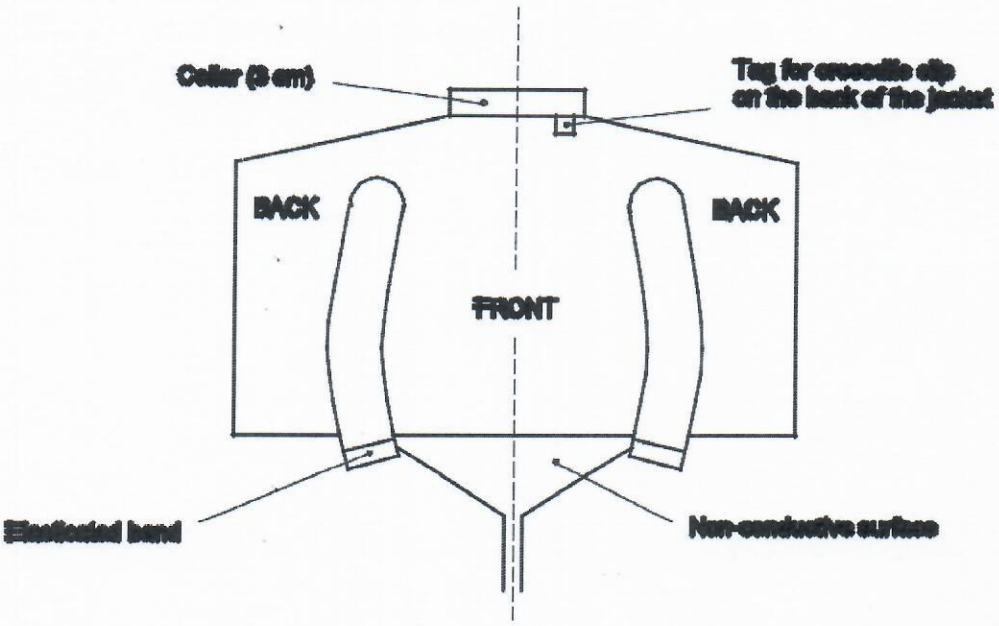


Figure 15. Sabre: conductive jacket

This diagram is for guidance purposes only. In case of any doubt the wording of the appropriate text takes precedence

Bodywire and plugs

m.35. The fencer must use the bodywire specified for foil, plugged into the guard plug socket by means of any system which conforms with the conditions for manufacture and assembly laid down in Articles m.5, m.29 and m.55.

CHAPTER 3. CHECKING OF MATERIAL COMPETENCE

m.36. 1. The **checking of the electrical material** used by the organisers for the World Championships (Open, Junior and Cadet) and the fencing competitions of the Olympic Games, as well as the checking of the fencers' equipment, must be supervised by the SEMI Committee.

2. To carry out this supervision, **three members** of the above-mentioned Committee must be appointed and put in charge of this work. However, when the organising country possesses somebody competent, recognised as such by the SEMI, two members of the above Committee will be appointed.

3. The delegates of the SEMI Committee of the FIE **have the right** at any time to seize a weapon, a bodywire, a conductive jacket or any item of equipment or clothing for examination.

CHECKING OF FENCERS' EQUIPMENT

m.37. **1.** In all official FIE competitions **the fencers are responsible** for their equipment (including weapons and clothes) 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 FIE, with the equipment they intend to use during the event in question. The number of articles handed to the Checking Centre is limited to four weapons, three bodywires, two conductive jackets, two masks and three 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.