



# MODERN PENTATHLON 2014 COMPETITION RULES

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## 2. EVENT RULES – FENCING

### PART A THE EVENT

#### 2.1 PRESENTATION OF THE EVENT

##### 2.1.1 Description

The Fencing Event is organised as a single pool with electric épée. All official UIPM competitions must be organised indoors. If fencing is to be held outdoors, this must be indicated explicitly in the competition invitation letter.

##### 2.1.2 Terms Commonly Used

- i) **Assaults and bouts:** Friendly combat between two fencers is called an assault. A bout is when the total of assaults is recorded to determine a result.
- ii) **Match:** The aggregate of bouts fought between fencers of two different teams is called a match.
- iii) **Competition:** A competition is the aggregate of bouts (individual competitions) or matches (team relay competitions) required to determine the winner of the event.
- iv) **Fencing time:** “Fencing time” is the time required to perform one single fencing action.
- v) **The attack:** An action is simple when executed in one movement and is either:
  - a) direct (in the same line) or
  - b) indirect (in another line).An action is compound when executed in several movements.
- iv) **The riposte:** A riposte may be immediate or delayed, depending on what action takes place and the speed at which it is carried out. Ripostes are:
  - a) Simple, direct
    - 1) Direct riposte: A riposte which hits the opponent without leaving the line in which a parry was made.
    - 2) Riposte along the blade: A riposte which hits the opponent by grazing along the blade after a parry.
  - b) Simple, indirect
    - 1) Riposte by disengagement: A riposte which hits the opponent in the opposite line to that in which the parry was formed (by passing under the opponent's blade if formed in the high line, and over the blade if the parry was formed in the low line).
    - 2) Riposte with a coupé: A riposte which hits the opponent in the opposite line to that in which the parry was formed (the blade always passing over the opponent's point).
  - c) Compound: A riposte executed in more than one fencing time.

#### 2.2 AUTHORITIES

##### 2.2.1 The LOC must appoint a **Fencing Director**, who is responsible for:

- i) the overall correct conduct of the fencing event;
- ii) deciding on verbal complaints against decisions of the Referee;
- iii) excluding officials and spectators from the event if requested by a Referee;
- iv) the supervision of all other authorities and auxiliaries as specified in 2.2.2 – 2.2.9;

##### 2.2.2 A **Referee** is appointed to each piste and, if necessary, may be assisted by two Ground Judges. The Fencing Director must appoint substitutes. At Olympic Games and World Championships the Referees must be selected from amongst International Judges for épée, recognised by UIPM or FIE. The Referee is responsible for:

- i) Directing the bout, moving along the piste to follow the phases of the fencing and the appearance of light signals;
- ii) calling the roll of pentathletes;
- iii) judging hits and awarding or refusing to award a hit;
- iv) controlling the weapon, equipment and clothing of each pentathlete at the beginning of each bout and each time any item is changed;
- v) supervising the proper functioning of the electric apparatus, verifying the apparatus and localising any fault whenever necessary and upon request by a team representative or pentathlete;



- vi) maintaining order in the bouts over which he presides;
- vii) penalising pentathletes by awarding penalty points or excluding them from the event and requesting the exclusion of any other person present, including spectators, by the Fencing Director. Exclusion may happen with or without a warning;
- viii) recommending elimination or disqualification of pentathletes to the Competition Jury which, as well as being recorded on any subsequent pool sheets, must be notified to the penalised pentathlete.

2.2.3 The **Ground Judges** are responsible for informing the Referee about any use of the non-weapon arm and any striking of an invalid surface by a fencer.

2.2.4 **Superintendents of Apparatus;**

2.2.5 **Timekeepers;**

2.2.6 **Pool sheet scorers;**

2.2.7 **Repairers** for personal equipment and technical facilities such as electrical apparatus;

2.2.8 **Experts** in Electrical Judging;

2.2.9 **Medical Staff.**

## 2.3 ORGANISATION AND SCHEDULE

2.3.1 **Single pool.** In the pool unique teams meet in a prearranged order as indicated in Appendix 2C. The event will be conducted in rounds using all available pistes simultaneously. All teams begin each round at the same time.

### 2.3.2 Order of Matches

In individual competition matches are fought so that each pentathlete in one team meets all pentathletes in the opposing team(s). Pentathletes in the same team must meet before the beginning of the first match against other teams (round 0). In the Relay competition competitors meet only the pentathlete with the same number in the opposite team.

### 2.3.3 Number of Hits

- i) In the **Individual** competition, all bouts are for one decisive hit judged with an electrical scoring apparatus of a design approved by FIE.
- ii) In the **Relay** competition, the number of the hits of each bout depends on the number of the teams; each hit will be of one minute duration.

### 2.3.4 Order of Bouts

For each group, the draw will be made by the TD at the TM for Piste No 1 by drawing one number. That team will be Team 1. The next team, identified in English alphabetical order, will be Team 2, etc. Teams will be placed on pistes as shown in Appendix 2C. If a nation has 2 or more teams taking part in a competition or group, they will meet in the first rounds of the Fencing event according to Appendix 2C.

- i) In the Individual competition between members of the same team the order of the bouts is:
  - a) Team of 3 fencers: 1-3, 2-1, 3-2
  - b) Team of 4 fencers: 1-3, 2-4, 2-1, 4-3, 1-4, 3-2.
- ii) In the Individual competition in a match between two teams the order of the bouts is:
  - a) Team of 2 fencers: 1-3, 1-4, 2-4, 2-3
  - b) Team of 3 fencers: 1-4, 2-5, 3-6, 5-1, 6-2, 4-3, 1-6, 2-4, 3-5
  - c) Team of 4 fencers: 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.
- iii) In the Relay competition numbers 1 and 2 meet the fencers holding the same numbers from the opposite team that is number 1 against number 1, number 2 against number 2 in this order.
- iv) If the total number of fencers in an Individual competition is less than 20, it will be necessary to fence two rounds consecutively, without fencers leaving the piste. In this case they will have one minute for each bout. The number of hits must be the same for all groups.



- v) If a match is running over time, following a decision of the Fencing Director or the Referee on the piste, fencers or teams must fight or continue their match on two pistes.

## **2.4 CONDUCT OF THE COMPETITION**

### **2.4.1 Control on the Piste**

- i) A final check of weapons, clothing and equipment is made by the Referee on the piste at the beginning of each bout. Any electrical equipment rejected during this control may be repaired in a facility assigned by the Organising Committee, but only after the control of all other competitors' equipment has been completed.
- ii) The Referee will in every case before each bout ensure that the guarantee label is present on each pentathlete's clothing; that each pentathlete is using appropriate chest protection; that the blade and mask of each pentathlete is marked; and that the insulation of the wires inside the guard and the pressure and travel of the spring in the point of épées conform with the Rules. Checking the insulation of the wires, the travels and the pressure of the spring will be repeated each time a weapon is changed.
- iii) The Referee will check that each pentathlete is not equipped with electronic communication equipment which would allow anyone off piste to communicate with the pentathlete during the bout.
- iv) At the beginning of the bout the Referee will confirm that each pentathlete has placed such reserve equipment (that has been checked) near the appropriate end of the piste of the pentathlete concerned.

### **2.4.2 Non-regulation Equipment**

- i) Whenever a pentathlete is found to possess equipment that does not conform to these Rules or is defective, the equipment will be confiscated by the Referee on the piste immediately and checked. It will be returned to the pentathlete only after adjustment according with the rules and after a further check.
- ii) If during a bout an irregularity concerning the equipment is found which could have been caused by conditions during the bout and the épée or bodywire in question have ceased to function, no penalty will be imposed. A hit made with such defective equipment will be valid. In all other cases of irregular equipment found during a bout, a penalty will be imposed according to Rule 2.6.3 i).
- iii) The Referee will apply penalties according to Rule 2.6.3 i) if a pentathlete appears on piste:
  - a) with only one regulation weapon conforming to the Rules;
  - b) with only one regulation body wire; or
  - c) with a weapon or body wire which does not work or which does not conform with a Rule; or
  - d) whose weapon, at the moment he/she presents himself/herself on guard and ready to fence, has a curve which is more than 1cm;
  - e) with clothing which does not conform to the Rules.
- iv) If, when a pentathlete appears on piste, it is established that the equipment used by the pentathlete does not bear the marks applied at the preliminary check, the Referee will:
  - a) annul the hit, if any, scored by the pentathlete at fault;
  - b) penalise the pentathlete as specified in Rule 2.6.3 ii);
  - c) if it is established that the equipment does not conform to the Rules in a way not covered by the preliminary check, the Referee will penalise the pentathlete as specified in Rule 2.6.3 ii).
- v) If a pentathlete is on piste and it is established that the equipment used by the pentathlete:
  - a) has passed the preliminary check but presents irregularities which could have been deliberately made or shows apparent marks of a preliminary check which have been imitated or transferred;
  - b) has been altered in any way to interfere with the recording of hits or create non-functioning of the apparatus;
  - c) is equipped with electronic communication equipment permitting a person off the piste to communicate with the pentathlete during the bout,

the Referee must immediately confiscate the equipment and have it examined by the expert on duty. If the expert on duty confirms the fact of violation of the rules the Referee will penalise the pentathlete as specified in Rule 2.6.3 iv).



#### 2.4.3 Coming on Guard

- i) The pentathlete called first must go to the right of the Referee.
- ii) The Referee places each pentathlete so that the front foot of each pentathlete is 2 metres from the centre line of the piste (that is, behind the “on-guard” lines).
- iii) Pentathletes are put on guard, at the beginning of the bout or subsequently, in the centre of the width of the piste.
- iv) When placed on guard during a bout, the distance between the two pentathletes must be such that, in the on-guard position, with arms straight and épées in line, the points of the two épées cannot make contact.
- v) Pentathletes may not be replaced on guard, at their correct distance, so as to place behind the rear line of the piste a pentathlete who was in front of that line when the bout was halted. A pentathlete who already had one foot behind the rear line will remain in that position when re-taking guard.
- vi) A pentathlete crossing the lateral boundaries of the piste, may be put back on guard at the correct distance even if this places the pentathlete behind the rear line and thereby causes a hit to be awarded against them.
- vii) Pentathletes come on guard when the Referee gives the order “**En garde**” (“On guard”), after which the Referee asks, “**Etes-vous prêt?**” (“Are you ready?”). On receiving an affirmative reply, or in the absence of negative reply, the Referee gives the command for fencing to start: “**Allez**” (“Play”).
- viii) Pentathletes must come on guard correctly and remain completely still until the command “**Allez**” (“Play”) is given by the Referee.

#### 2.4.4 Beginning, Stopping and Restarting the Bout

- i) A pentathlete or team, completely equipped, with all equipment conforming to the regulations and ready to fence, must be present at the time and place appointed for the beginning of the event.
- ii) If a pentathlete is not present at the place and time assigned for the beginning of the event, there will be two repetitions of the call by the Referee on the piste at intervals of one minute. A pentathlete not appearing by the third call will be penalised as specified in Rule 2.6.3 iv).
- iii) A pentathlete who has received prior warning to fence a bout and does not present at the first order when called by the Referee on the piste, incurs a penalty as specified in Rule 2.6.3 i).
- iv) The start of the bout is signalled by the word “**Allez**” (“Play”). No movement made or initiated before the command “**Allez**” (“Play”) is counted.
- v) The fact that the pentathletes have been again put “on guard” and the command “**Allez**” (“Play”) has been given, or even that 2 pentathletes have maintained a passive attitude after this command, does not mean that the bout has effectively begun. In order for the bout to be considered as effectively begun, the pentathletes must have engaged in a fencing action that affects the equipment in use.
- vi) The bout stops on the word “**Halte**” (“Halt”) except in the case of special events which modify the regular and normal conditions of the bout.
- vii) As soon as the command “**Halte**” (“Halt”) has been given, a pentathlete may not start a new action; only movement that began before the command was given remains valid.
- viii) If a pentathlete stops before the command “**Halte**” (“Halt”) and is hit, the hit is valid.
- ix) Fencers, whether on or off the piste, must not remove masks until the Referee on the piste has given the command “**Halte**” (“Halt”). Removing a mask before such command is a disciplinary offence and penalised as specified in Rule 2.6.3 i).
- x) The command “**Halte**” (“Halt”) is also given if the match play is dangerous, confused, or contrary to the Rules, if a pentathlete is disarmed or leaves the piste, or if, while retiring, the pentathlete approaches too near spectators or the Referee.
- xi) Between the commands “**Allez**” (“Play”) and “**Halte**” (“Halt”), the Referee on the piste must not allow a pentathlete to leave the piste, save in exceptional circumstances. If a pentathlete does so without permission the pentathlete is liable incur a penalty as specified in Rule 2.6.3 i).

#### 2.4.5 Duration of Bouts

- i) Duration of a bout mean the effective duration, that is the total time between the orders “**Allez**” (“Play”) and “**Halte**” (“Halt”).
- ii) The effective duration of the bout is one minute, not including interruptions.



- iii) Any hit arriving (“coup lancé”) before or at the moment of the “**Halte**” (“Halt”) command given by the Referee on the piste is valid.
- iv) The duration of the bout is registered by the Referee or by the time-keeper.
- v) Fencers may ask how much time they have left to fence any time that the Fencing is interrupted, unless a time recording device is visible on the recording apparatus.
- vi) Fencers cannot interrupt the bout to ask the time and if they do so they will be penalised according to the Rule 2.6.3 i).
- vii) Fencers who improperly attempt to prolong interruptions to the bout will be penalised as specified in Rule 2.6.3 i).
- viii) At the end of the regular fencing time, if the clock is linked to the scoring apparatus, it must automatically set off an audible signal and cut off the scoring apparatus, without cancelling the hits registered before the disconnection. The bout stops with the audible signal.
- ix) If the clock is not linked to the scoring apparatus, the time-keeper must shout “**Halte**” (“Halt”), or operate the sound signal which stops the bout; in which case a hit arriving is not valid.
- x) Should there be a failure of the clock or an error by the time-keeper, the Referee must estimate how much fencing time is left.

#### 2.4.6 Holding the Epée

- i) Defence must be effected exclusively with the guard and the blade used either separately or together.
- ii) If the handle has no special device or attachment or special shape (e.g. orthopaedic), a pentathlete may hold the épée in any way and may alter the position of their hand on the handle during the bout. However, the épée must not be transformed – either permanently or temporarily, in an open or disguised manner – into a throwing weapon. It must be used without the hand leaving the hilt and without the hand slipping along the hilt from front to back during an offensive action.
- iii) When the handle has a special device or attachment or has a special shape (e.g. orthopaedic) it must be held so that the upper surface of the thumb is in the same plane as the groove in the épée blade.
- iv) The épée must be used with one hand only. A pentathlete may not change hands until the end of the bout, unless the Referee on the piste gives special permission in the case of injury to the hand or arm.

#### 2.4.7 Making a Hit

- i) The épée is a thrusting weapon. Attacks are made with the point only.
- ii) Pushing or letting the point of the épée drag on a conductive piste is forbidden during the bout (between “**Allez**” (Play) and “**Halte**” (“Halt”). Placing the épée on the conductive piste at any time to straighten it is also forbidden. Breaking this rule will be penalised according Rule 2.6.3 i).
- iii) A flèche attack, even made by running and/or going past the opponent or advancing vigorously, as long as it happens without brutality or violence, is allowed, even if it ends in one or several or systematic corps à corps. A flèche attack resulting in a shock that jostles the opponent, however, is considered an act of intentional brutality and will be penalised according to Rule 2.6.3 i).
- iv) In case of a flèche attack made by running and/or going past the opponent without a corps à corps, the Referee on the piste must not call “**Halte**” too soon, in order not to annul a possible riposte. A pentathlete who when making such a running flèche without hitting the opponent, crosses the lateral boundaries of the piste will be penalised under Rule 2.6.3 i).
- v) When a corps à corps occurs, which means that the two pentathletes enter in immediate contact to each other, the Referee on the piste must stop the bout.
- vi) It is forbidden for a pentathlete to cause a corps à corps intentionally to avoid being hit or to jostle an opponent. This will be penalised according to Rule 2.6.3 i).
- vii) Fencing at close quarters is allowed as long as the pentathletes can wield their épées correctly and the Referee on the piste can follow the phase of the fencing.
- viii) Actions ended by a fall are not valid. Any hit must be annulled without other penalties.
- ix) All irregular actions (disorderly fencing, irregular movements on the piste, hits achieved with violence, blow with guard or pommel, abuse of mask equipment) are strictly forbidden and will be penalised according to Rules 2.6.3 i) or 2.6.3 ii). Should such an offence occur, any hit scored by the pentathlete at fault is annulled.





#### 2.4.8 The Target

The target includes the whole of the pentathlete's body, including their clothing and equipment.

#### 2.4.9 Displacing the Target and Passing the Opponent

- i) Displacing the target and ducking are allowed even if during the action the unarmed hand comes into contact with piste.
- ii) It is forbidden to turn one's back on an opponent during the bout. Should such an offence occur, the Referee will penalise the pentathlete at fault as specified in Rule 2.6.3 i), and any hit scored by the pentathlete at fault is annulled.
- iii) When a pentathlete goes past the opponent during a bout, the Referee on the piste must immediately call "**Halte**" ("Halt") and replace the pentathletes in the positions that they occupied before the passing took place.
- iv) When hits are made while a pentathlete passes the opponent, a hit made immediately is valid. A hit made after passing an opponent by the pentathlete that has made the passing movement is annulled, but the hit made immediately, even when turning round, by the pentathlete who has been subjected to the offensive action, is valid.
- v) If during a bout a pentathlete that has made a flèche attack has a hit registered and continues to run beyond the extreme limit of the piste sufficiently far to cause the spool or the connecting line to the spool to be torn out, the hit received will not be annulled.

#### 2.4.10 Use of the Non-sword Hand and Arm

- i) The use of the non-sword hand and arm to carry out an offensive or defensive action is forbidden. Should such an offence occur, the hit scored by the pentathlete at fault is annulled. The Referee will penalise the pentathlete at fault as specified in Rule 2.6.3 ii).
- ii) During the fight, the pentathlete must not, under any circumstances, take hold of any part of electrical equipment with their non-sword hand. Should such an offence occur any hit scored by the pentathlete at fault is annulled. The Referee will penalise the pentathlete at fault as specified in Rule 2.6.3 i).
- iii) If during the bout the Referee notices that one of the pentathletes is making use of their non-sword arm and/or hand, the Referee can seek help from two neutral ground judges who will be designated by the Fencing Director. These judges, one on each side of the piste, will each watch one pentathlete and will indicate, by raising their hand or when asked by the Referee on the piste, if the non-sword arm or hand has been used.

#### 2.4.11 Crossing the Limits of the Piste

- i) *Stopping the bout*
  - a) When a pentathlete crosses one of the lateral boundaries of the piste with one or both feet, the Referee on the piste must immediately call "**Halte**" ("Halt").
  - b) If the pentathlete goes off the piste with both feet, the Referee must annul everything that occurred after the boundary has been crossed, except a hit received by the pentathlete who has crossed the boundary even after they have crossed it, provided that this hit results from a simple and immediate action.
  - c) However, a hit scored by the pentathlete that leaves the piste with one foot is valid provided that the action was started before the "**Halte**" ("Halt").
  - d) If a pentathlete leaves the piste with both feet, only a hit made by the pentathlete that remains on the piste with at least one foot is valid, even in the case of a double hit.
- ii) *Rear limit*

A hit will be scored against a pentathlete who crosses the rear limit of the piste completely i.e. with both feet.
- iii) *Lateral boundaries*
  - a) If a pentathlete crosses one of the lateral boundaries of the piste, they must step back one meter from the point where they left the piste; if they go off the piste during an attack they must return to the position they occupied when they started their attack and then step back a meter. If this places a pentathlete with both feet beyond the rear limit of the piste, the pentathlete concerned is considered as having been hit.
  - b) A pentathlete who crosses one of the boundaries of the piste with one or both feet – e.g. when making a flèche attack – to avoid being hit will be penalised according to Rule 2.6.3 i).



- c) A pentathlete who involuntarily crosses one of the boundaries of the piste as the result of an accidental cause (such as a collision or jostling) incurs no penalty.

#### 2.4.12 **Materiality of Hits**

- i) The materiality of a hit is established according to the indications of the electrical apparatus and, when necessary, by consulting the judges.
- ii) Only the indications of the electrical apparatus as indicated by its own lamps or by the extension lamps can be taken into consideration in judging a hit. Under no circumstances can the Referee declare a pentathlete to be hit unless the hit has been properly registered by the electrical apparatus (except as provided for by the Rules 2.6.2 vi and 2.6.3 ii).
- iii) The Referee will annul the hit registered by the electrical apparatus in case of notification by the Ground Judge according to Rule 2.2.3.

#### 2.4.13 **Validity or Priority of Hits**

- i) As soon as the bout has stopped, the Referee briefly analyses the movements which composed the last fencing phase.
- ii) After reaching a decision regarding the materiality of a hit, the Referee, by applying the rules, will decide which pentathlete was hit, whether both were hit (double hit), or whether there was no valid hit.
- iii) The Referee must use the signals as shown in figure 3.

#### 2.4.14 **Annulment of Hits**

- i) The Referee disregards hits which have been registered as a result of the following actions:
  - a) started before the command "**Allez**" ("Play") or after "**Halte**" ("Halt");
  - b) caused by the meeting of the points of the épées or hits made on the ground where is not insulated;
  - c) which are made on any object other than the opponent, including their equipment.
  - d) Any pentathlete who intentionally causes the apparatus to register a hit by placing their point on any surface other than that of their opponent will be penalised as specified in Rule 2.6.3 ii).
- ii) The Referee must take note of possible failures of electrical equipment and must annul the last hit registered in the following circumstances:
  - a) If a hit made on the guard of the pentathlete against whom the hit was registered or on the conductive piste causes the apparatus to register a hit;
  - b) if a hit properly made by the pentathlete against whom the hit was registered does not cause the apparatus to register a hit;
  - c) if the apparatus fortuitously registers a hit against a pentathlete against whom there has been, for example, a beat on the blade, some movement of the opponent, or vibration on the piste transmitted to the central apparatus; or as a result of any cause other than a properly made hit;
  - d) if a hit is annulled the subsequent hit made by their opponent;
  - e) if a double hit is registered but one hit is valid and the other is not valid (such as a hit made on surface other than opponent or a hit made leaving the piste) only the valid hit is scored.
- iii) The Referee must also apply the following rules regarding the annulment of hits:
  - a) Only the last hit which precedes the establishment of the failure of the apparatus may be annulled and then only if it is the pentathlete against whom the hit was registered who is placed at a disadvantage by the failure.
  - b) The failure must be determined by tests made immediately after the bout is stopped, under the supervision of the Referee and without changing any part of the equipment in use.
  - c) With these tests, one is trying only to establish whether there is a material possibility of a mistake in the judgment as a result of a fault. The location of this fault in the electrical equipment, including that of either of the pentathletes, is unimportant in reaching a decision.
  - d) It is not necessary, in order to justify the annulment of a hit, that the failure in question repeats itself each time a test is made, but it is essential that the fault be established by the Referee without the possibility of doubt at least once.
  - e) A pentathlete who makes any modification in, or changes to their equipment without being asked by the Referee to do so, before the judgment is pronounced,



loses the right to the annulment of the hit. Similarly, after again coming on guard and after the bout has effectively recommenced, a pentathlete cannot claim the annulment of a hit registered against them before the said recommencement of the bout.

- f) If the incidents mentioned occur as a result of a pentathlete's body wire being unplugged, either near the hand or at the back of the pentathlete, they cannot justify an annulment of a hit. However, if the safety device prescribed by Rule B 2.10.2 iv) is missing or not functioning, the hit must be annulled if the plug at the pentathlete's back has become unplugged.
- g) The fact that the épée of an pentathlete has large or small areas of insulation formed by oxidation, glue, paint or other material on which the opponent's hits can cause a hit to be signalled, or that the electric tip is badly fixed to the end of the blade so that it can be unscrewed or tightened by hand, cannot justify any annulment of the hits registered against that pentathlete.
- h) When a pentathlete against whom the hit has been registered has broken their épée, the hit must be annulled unless the breaking of the épée occurred clearly after the hit was registered.
- i) If a pentathlete tears the conductive piste by a hit made on the ground and, at the same time, the apparatus registers a hit against their opponent, the hit must be annulled. Whenever, owing the same accidental cause, tests cannot be made, the hit must be considered as doubtful and must be annulled.

#### 2.4.15 **Doubtful Hits and Double Defeats**

- i) The Referee must pay particular attention to hits which are not registered or which are registered abnormally. Should such defects be repeated, the Referee on the piste must ask an expert technician on duty to verify that the equipment conforms to these Rules. The Referee ensures that nothing is altered either to the pentathlete's equipment or to the whole of the electrical apparatus before the expert makes the check.
- ii) The Referee must supervise the condition of the conductive piste. They must not allow the bout to commence or to continue if the conductive piste has holes in it which might affect the proper registering of hits or cause accidents.
- iii) Double hits are annulled and the pentathletes are put on guard in the position they held when the double hit occurred.
- iv) If a double hit is registered and one hit is valid and the other is not valid (such as a hit made on surface other than opponent or a hit made leaving the piste) only the valid hit is scored.
- v) If the registering of a hit made by the pentathlete against whom the hit was registered is annulled by a subsequent hit made by their opponent, only the valid hit is scored.
- vi) If the time limit expires before a winning hit has been made, both pentathletes are counted as being hit and a defeat is scored against both of them.

#### 2.4.16 **Accidents, Withdrawal of a Pentathlete**

- i) If an accident occurs during the bout and is properly attested by a member of the medical staff on duty, the Referee on the piste will allow a break in the bout for up to 5 minutes. This break should be timed from the point when the medical staff on duty give their opinion and be strictly reserved for the treatment of the accident which brought it about. If the member of the medical staff in duty considers, before or at the end of the 5 minute break, that the pentathlete is incapable of continuing the bout, the pentathlete must withdraw.
- ii) For the remainder of the day, a pentathlete who already has been allowed a break can only be allowed a further break on account of a different injury.
- iii) For indisposition, including cramp, a pentathlete may receive two periods, each of 5 minutes for recovery.
- iv) A pentathlete demanding a break that is deemed by the member of the medical staff on duty to be unjustified, will be penalised by the Referee according to the Rule 2.6.2.
- v) If, for any reason, a pentathlete withdraws before the end of the single pool, all their results will be disregarded, for them and for all their opponents.

#### 2.4.17 **Recognition of Results**

Immediately after each match the Referee must fill in the whole score sheet and sign it. The team representative and/or the pentathletes must check the accuracy of the results and sign the score sheet presented to them by the Referee. As soon as a team representative or



pentathlete has signed the score sheet, no verbal complaint relating to the result will be allowed.

## 2.5 SCORING POINTS

At all UIPM competitions, all bouts in the fencing event count for the Modern Pentathlon points in both the individual and team classification, except as provided for by articles 2.4.16 v) and 2.6.2 iii) c).

### 2.5.1 Points in Individual Competition

70% of bouts won corresponds to 250 points.

Each victory over or under this number is in accordance with the number of the bouts, as laid down by the Points table annexed to these Rules (Appendix 2B).

A pentathlete finishing the competition without a victory scores 0 (zero) MP points.

### 2.5.2 Points in Relay Competition

70 % of bouts won correspond to 250 points.

Each victory over or under this number is in accordance with the number of the bouts, as laid down by the Points table annexed to these Rules (Appendices 2B2 and 2B3)

### 2.5.3 Tie

In case of a tie between the number of fencing victories, first place will be determined as follows:

- i) in case of a tie between two pentathletes, the winner of the tied pentathletes' bout,
- ii) in case of a tie with more than two pentathletes, the pentathlete with the most wins in the tied pentathletes' bouts,
- iii) if there is no outright winner, the result will be declared equal first.

## 2.6 INFRINGEMENTS AND PENALTIES

### 2.6.1 Principles

- i) Fencers must show respect to their opponents by saluting each other, the Referee and the spectators before and after each bout. At the end of the bout and after the Referee has made their decision, the pentathletes must shake their unarmed hands. Failure to do so incurs a penalty as specified in Rule 2.6.3 v).
- ii) Everybody at the fencing event must remain orderly and must not disturb the smooth running of the competition. By entering a Modern Pentathlon competition, pentathletes undertake to observe the Rules and the decisions of the Referee, to be respectful to the Fencing Director and the members of the Jury and to obey the orders and requirements of the Referee. Any breach of the Rule will be penalised according to Rules 2.6.3 i) and 2.6.3 iii).
- iii) Pentathletes must fence to their utmost ability in a sportsmanlike manner until the end of the fencing event to obtain the best possible classification, without giving away any hits or seeking to be favoured by being given a hit. Failure to do so will incur penalties according to Rule 2.6.3 ii) and 2.6.3 iv).
- iv) A pentathlete, who while fencing, commits a violent or vindictive action against an opponent, the Referee or Judges, or who does not fence to their utmost ability, or who profits from a fraudulent agreement with their opponent, may be eliminated or disqualified from the competition according to Rule 2.6.3 iv).

### 2.6.2 Types of Penalties

- i) Except for the loss of ground on the piste and the refusal to award a hit or the award of a hit which in fact has not been received, there are three (3) types of penalty to be applied depending on which offences have been committed. There are five groups of offences. If a Referee has to penalise a pentathlete who has committed several faults at the same time, they should penalise the least serious fault first.
- ii) The penalties are cumulative and they are valid for the match (except the fifth group). Certain offences can result in the annulment of hit scored by the pentathlete at fault. During the bout, only hits scored in circumstances connected with the offences may be annulled.
- iii) The penalties are as follows:
  - a) A warning – indicated by a **Yellow Card**, with which a Referee identifies the pentathlete at fault. The pentathlete then knows that any further offence on this part will result a more severe penalty.



- b) A deduction of 10 Modern Pentathlon (MP) points indicated by a **Red Card**, with which a Referee identifies the athlete at fault. Furthermore, a Red card can only be followed by a Red card or by a Black card, depending on the nature of the second offence.
- c) Elimination or disqualification (from the competition as applicable for a pentathlete = 0 points in the fencing event) or an exclusion (from the competition venue for any person disturbing the order of competition) – indicated by **Black Card**, with which a Referee identifies the pentathlete or person at fault.
- iv) All penalties must be shown and noted on the score sheet (protocol) of the match, together with the kind of offence having been committed by indicating one of the five groups of offences.

### 2.6.3 **Groups of Offences** (see Appendix 2A – PENALTY TABLE)

- i) **The first group of offences** is penalised by indicating a Yellow Card (warning). If during the same match the pentathlete commits the same or different offence in this group, the Referee penalises the pentathlete, in each occasion with a Red card (deduction of 10 MP points). If the pentathlete at fault has already been penalised by a Red Card because of an offence listed in the second or third group, they receive a further Red Card for their first infringement relating to the first group.
- ii) **The second group of offences:** in the first and any further infringement is penalised by indicating a Red Card (deduction of 10 MP points each).
- iii) **The third group of offences:** the first infringement is penalised by indicating a Red Card (deduction of 10 MP points), even if the athlete at fault has already received a Red card as a result of offences in the first or second groups. If during the same match the pentathlete commits the same or different offence in this group, they are penalised with a Black Card (elimination or disqualification).  
Any person not on the piste who disturbs the order of the competition receives:
  - a) On the first infringement a warning – indicated by Yellow Card, valid for the whole competition, which must be noted on the match score sheet (protocol) and recorded by the Fencing Director and UIPM TD/NTD;
  - b) on the second infringement during the same competition day a Black Card (exclusion from the competition venue). In the most serious cases concerning disturbance either on or off the piste, the Referee may exclude or expel the person at fault immediately.
- iv) **The fourth group of offences** the first infringement is penalised by indicating a Black Card (elimination, disqualification or exclusion).
- v) **The fifth group of offences**, the first infringement is penalised by indicating a Red Card (deduction of 10 MP points). In the case refusing the salute or handshake as specified in Rule 2.6.1:
  - a) the first infringement will be penalised by indicating a Red Card (deduction of 10 MP points) and must be noted on the match score sheet (protocol) and recorded by the Fencing Director and UIPM TD/NTD;
  - b) in the second infringements will be penalised by indicating a Black Card – elimination.

## **PART B INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT**

### **2.7 CLOTHING**

#### **2.7.1 General Aspects**

- i) The clothing must provide the competitor with the maximum protection compatible with the freedom of movement necessary for fencing. Clothing must be made of sufficiently robust material and be clean and in good condition.
- ii) The material from which the equipment is made must not have a surface that is smooth enough to cause the point d'arrêt, the button or the opponent's hit to glance off it.
- iii) Clothing must be made entirely of material able to resist a pressure of 800 Newtons. Very particular attention must be paid to ventilation access under the armpits, if any is made.
- iv) An undergarment consisting of protective under-plastron covering the vital upper areas of the body resistant to 800 Newtons is also obligatory.
- v) Clothing may be of different colours, but on the body must be a single colour, white or a light shade.



### 2.7.2 The Jacket

- i) The lower edge of jacket must overlap the breeches by at least 10cm when the pentathlete is in the on-guard position. 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.
- ii) The equipment of female pentathletes must include breast protectors made of a rigid material or metal.
- iii) Pentathletes must wear their surname and National code letters (Latin characters) on the back of their fencing jacket in clearly legible text either black or dark blue capital letters. The letters must be 7 - 12cm high. Failure to do so will incur a penalty according to Rule 2.6.3 v).
- iv) The pentathletes must wear on the non-sword arm, between the elbow and the shoulder, a 7-10 cm armband in the national colours or strip in national colours on their sleeve. Failure to do so will incur a penalty according to Rule 2.6.3 v).

### 2.7.3 Breeches and Socks

- i) Breeches must be fastened below the knees. With breeches, the pentathlete must wear socks that cover the legs right up to breeches. These socks must be held up in such a way that they cannot fall down.
- ii) A pentathlete is permitted to wear socks with a turnover showing the colours of their national team 10 cm high.

### 2.7.4 The Glove

- i) The gauntlet of the glove must, in all circumstances, fully cover approximately half the forearm of the pentathlete's sword arm to prevent the opponent's blade entering the sleeve of the jacket.
- ii) The glove on the gauntlet must not be covered by material that can cause the point to glance off.

## 2.8 EQUIPMENT

### 2.8.1 The Mask

- i) The mask must be made with mesh (space between wires) of maximum 2.1mm and from wires with a minimum gauge of 1mm diameter.
- ii) The mesh must withstand, without permanent deformation, the introduction into the mesh of a conical instrument, the angle of the surface of the cone being at 4° to the axis and a pressure of 12kg.
- iii) The bib of the mask must be made with cloth resistant to 1600 Newtons. The mask must include a safety strap at the rear. The mask must not be covered, in whole or in part, by material that can cause the point to glance off it. The mask must be so shaped that the bib reaches below the prominence of the collarbones (clavicles).
- iv) A mask which does not comply with the safety requirements laid down in this article will be visibly rendered unusable by the weapon checking personnel.

### 2.8.2 The Épée

#### i) Weight and length

- a) The total weight of the épée ready for use must be less than 770 grams.
- b) The total maximum length of the épée is 110 cm.

#### ii) The Blade

- a) The blade, which is triangular in section, without cutting edges, is made of steel.
- b) There are two methods of manufacture (see Figure 4):
  - 1) By forging a steel cylinder (Cross – section of blade, A);
  - 2) By folding a sheet of steel (Cross – section of blade, B).
- c) It should be straight as possible and be mounted with the groove uppermost. Any curve of the blade must be uniform and the maximum bend must in any case be less than 1cm; it is only permitted in the vertical plane and must be near to the centre of the blade.
- d) The maximum length of the blade is 90 cm and the maximum width of any of the 3 sides of the blade is 24 mm.
- e) The blade must have a flexibility equivalent to a bend of 4.5 cm minimum and 7 cm maximum, measured in the following way:
  - 1) The blade is fixed horizontally at a point 70 cm from the extremity of the button.



- 2) A 200grams weight is suspended 3 cm from the extremity of the button.
  - 3) The bend of the blade is measured at the extremity of the button between the non-weighted and the weighted position (See Figure 4).
  - f) Treating a blade between the guard and the tip (button) by grinding, filling or other methods, is forbidden. Sharpening the edges or angles of the point is forbidden.
  - g) At UIPM Category "A" competitions, all individual equipment must fulfil the FIE requirements for Category "A" competitions.
  - h) Fencing in UIPM competitions is not characterised as a FIE "A" category event. However, to increase safety in the fencing event, UIPM Member Federations are requested to supply their pentathletes gradually with equipment in accordance with the FIE norms effective for category "A".
- iii) **The Electric Wires**  
The épée has 2 electrical wires, glued in a groove in the blade, which connect the button of 2 of the 3 sockets situated inside the guard and which forms the active circuit of the épée. The body of the épée is connected to the third socket.
- iv) **The Guard**
- a) The convex face of the guard must be of a shape and surface that is both smooth and not too bright. It must be made in such a way that it can neither hold nor catch the opponent's point. It must not have a raised rim. 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 cylindrical length of 15 cm, the blade being parallel to the axis of the cylinder. The depth of the guard (the distance between lines 'b' and 'c') must be between 3 and 5.5 cm.
  - b) The total length between lines 'a' and 'c' must never be greater than 95.5 cm. Eccentric mounting is allowed provided the distance between the centre of the guard and the point where the blade passes the guard does not exceed 3.5 cm.
  - c) Inside the guard there must be a cushion (padding) of sufficient width to protect the electric wires from the pentathlete's fingers. The padding on the inside of the guard must be less than 2 cm thick and must be arranged so as not to increase the protection that the guard affords the hand. The connections must be so arranged that it is impossible for the pentathlete to break or make contacts while fencing.
  - d) The two wires must be protected by insulating sheaths, one on each wire. Both the wire and insulating sheaths must go right up to the socket. In no case may non-insulated wires project beyond the point where they are attached to the socket.
  - e) Any system of attachment inside the guard is allowed, provided that it conforms to the following requirements:
    - 1) It must be easy to detach or attach the body wire;
    - 2) it must be possible to check it by a simple method such as using a penknife or a knife;
    - 3) it must be easy to apply the point d'arrêt of the opponent's weapon to the earth circuit connected to the blade;
    - 4) it must have a security device, which makes it impossible for the contact to be broken during the bout;
    - 5) 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;
    - 6) it must not include any part that allows electrical contact to be made between the plug sockets.
  - f) The maximum electrical resistance allowed on épée is 2 ohms.
  - g) 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. They are advised:
    - 1) thoroughly to de-oxidise the external surface of the guard and the connecting surfaces inside it;
    - 2) 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;
    - 3) to avoid accumulations of glue in the groove of the blade.
- v) **The Pointe d'Arrêt and the Button**  
The electric button is completed by a pointe d'arrêt that must conform to FIE specifications (See Figure 5).



vi) **Fixing the Button**

The base of the button may be made in one piece with the blade or the flattened piece of the tip of the blade retained. The button must be screwed onto the end of the blade, which must be cut and threaded for this purpose, under the following conditions:

- a) Normally, only fixing by metal-to-metal to the end of the blade is allowed. Fixing by insulating material is forbidden.
- b) Any method of soldering or brazing or any heating in general that may affect the temper of the blade is forbidden. Only a solder of very easily melted tin used with a soldering iron to prevent the tip from coming loose is authorised.
- c) The end of the blade before cutting the thread must not have a diameter at any point of less than 4mm, and this without anything being wrapped around it, a process which is strictly forbidden.
- d) The diameter of the core of the thread must not be less than 3.05 mm (thread SI. 4.0 x 0.70).

vii) **The Grip**

- a) The maximum length of the épée's grip is 20 cm, measured between lanes 'b' and 'e', and 18 cm between the lanes 'b' and 'd' (See Figure 4).
- b) The grip must be able to pass through the same gauge as the guard. It must be made in such a way that it normally cannot injure either the user or his opponent. All types of grips are allowed providing that they conform to the rules, which have been framed with a view to placing the various types of weapons on the same footing. Orthopaedic grips, whether metal or not, may not be covered by leather or any material which could hide wires or switches.
- c) The grip must not include any device that assists the pentathlete to use it as a throwing weapon. The grip must not include any device that can increase in any way the protection afforded to the hand or wrist of the pentathlete by the guard. A cross bar or electric socket that extends beyond the edge of guard is expressly forbidden.
- d) If the grip (or glove) includes any device or attachment or has a special shape (orthopaedic) that fixes the position of the hand on the grip, the grip must determine and fix one position only for the hand and grip. When the hand occupies this position on the grip, the extremity of the thumb when completely extended must not be more than 2 cm from the inner surface of the guard. It is forbidden to have devices that attach the grip to the hand since this would result in extra strength and possible risk of injury to the opponent. The use of grips such as the gardère or other similar grips is forbidden, provided that this rule does not prohibit the use of the grip conventionally known as the orthopaedic grip.

2.8.3 **The Bodywire**

- i) The conductive wires of the body wire as part of the pentathlete's personal equipment must be well insulated from each other, insensitive to humidity and either joined or twisted together. The maximum electrical resistance allowed for each of these conductive wires from plug to plug is 1 ohm.
- ii) The body wire must have a connecting plug on each end. At the spool end, a three pin male plug must be connected to the wire as follows:
  - a) The pin 15 mm from the centre pin to whichever wire is most directly connected to the point d'arrêt;
  - b) The centre pin to the other wire of the épée;
  - c) The pin 20 mm from the central pin to the épée's earth circuit and to the conductive piste.

**C EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES PROVIDED BY THE LOC**

2.9 **FOP AND PISTE**

2.9.1 **The FOP**

The field of play should have an even surface. It should give neither advantage nor disadvantage to any pentathlete, especially as regards to lighting. The fencing area inside the FOP must be restricted only to the pentathletes and judges.

2.9.2 **The Piste**

That portion of the field of play which is using for fencing is called **the piste** (See Figures 1 and 2).





- i) There should desirably be a sufficient number of pistes to run the events with the athletes/teams/groups paired. The pistes are lettered starting in A and placed in the FOP in such a way that the teams, after each round, will change to the neighbouring piste. One reserve piste must be provided.
- ii) A conductive piste must be made from metal, metallic mesh or some substance with a base that is conductive.
  - a) The resistance of the piste, from one end to the other, must not exceed 5 ohms.
  - b) The piste is from 1.50 metres to 2.00 metres wide.
  - c) The piste is 14 metres long, so that each pentathlete being placed at 2 metres from the centre line has at his disposal for retreating a total distance of 5 metres without it being necessary for him to cross the rear limit of the piste with both feet.
- iii) **Five lines** should be drawn very clearly on the piste at right angles to its length, as follows:
  - a) One centre line that must be drawn as a broken line across the whole width of the piste;
  - b) two on-guard lines at 2 metres on each side of the centre line. These must be drawn across the whole width of the piste;
  - c) two lines at the rear limits of the piste, which must be drawn across the whole width of the piste, at a distance of 7 metres from the centre line. In addition, the last 2 metres of the piste before these rear limit lines must be clearly distinguished.
  - d) If possible by a different colour of piste – to make it easy for the pentathletes to be aware of their position on the piste.
  - e) If the last 2 metres of the piste is the same colour, the last 2 m must be clearly marked alongside of the piste with a different colour to the floor.
- iv) The conductive piste must cover the whole length and breadth of the piste including its extensions. When the piste is mounted on a platform the conductive piste must cover the whole width of the platform. The platform must not exceed 50 cm height and must be wider than the fencing piste itself by at least 25 cm on each side. Each end of the podium must be equipped with a gentle slope down to the ground level.
  - a) An extension of 1.50 metres to 2 metres is added at each end of the piste on which the pentathletes can retire. The conductive piste must therefore have a total length of 17 to 18 metres.
  - b) The paint used to draw the lines on the conductive piste must not prevent its electrical conductivity so that a hit made on it where a line occurs is also neutralised.
  - c) The Organising Committee must have equipment available on the spot for the immediate repair of the piste.
  - d) There must be no roller or any sort obstacle at the ends of the conductive piste, which could prevent the pentathletes from retreating normally.
  - e) The table or support on which the judging apparatus is placed should stand opposite the central lane and at least 1 metre from the piste.
  - f) One or more pistes must be available as reserve pistes to be used when one or more matches are slower than the rest.

## 2.10 OTHER EQUIPMENT

### 2.10.1 Scoring Apparatus

- i) There must be one **central judging apparatus** with extension lamps for each piste.
  - a) Only an electrical apparatus designed with wires connecting the pentathletes to the central apparatus and registering hits by a light signal with auxiliary sound signals are authorised. The apparatus registers when contact is established between the wires forming the circuit in the épée, thus completing the circuit.
  - b) The apparatus must register only the first hit that is made. In case the interval of time between 2 hits is less than 40 milliseconds (1/25 of a second), the apparatus must register a double-hit. Then both signal lamps must light up simultaneously. When the interval is greater than 50 milliseconds (1/20 seconds) the apparatus must register only one hit. Then only one signal lamp is lit. The tolerance allowed for timing the apparatus is that between these two limits (1/25 seconds and 1/20 seconds).
  - c) When the external resistance is normal, that is 10 ohms, the apparatus must register hits when these are made with duration of contact of 2 - 10 milliseconds. With one exceptional external resistance of 100 ohms the apparatus must still register a hit, but without any specific duration of contact.



- d) The apparatus must not register hits that are made on the earthed material (on the guard or on the conductive piste), even when there is a resistance of 100 ohms in the earth circuit. The apparatus must not register a hit made in the metallic piste or on the metallic parts of the weapon, nor may it prevent the registering of a hit made simultaneously by the opponent.
- ii) The apparatus must be based on an **electrical supply** of 12 volts. The electrical connection on the apparatus provided to connect it to the supply must be so constructed that it is impossible to connect the apparatus by mistake to the general supply (mains). If the apparatus is constructed for use with dry batteries, it must be equipped with a voltmeter or other device whereby the state of the dry batteries can be checked at any time. Nevertheless, the apparatus must always be provided with the electrical connection prescribed above to enable it to be supplied by batteries.
- iii) The apparatus must include a **warning light** to indicate that the apparatus is under tension and this lamp should be colourless.
- iv) **Visual signals** include at least 2 signal lamps on each side of the apparatus, so designed that if one lamp does not function it does not prevent the other from lighting up nor cause an excessive current through the latter. The signal lamps should give a red signal on one side of the apparatus and a green signal on the other. The apparatus may include lights that indicate shorts to the earthed circuit; these should be orange in colour. The light bulbs, which show when hits are registered, are usually covered with translucent shades. It must, however, be possible to remove these shades and use the naked lights when the lighting conditions in the locality make it desirable to do so (strong sunlight or, exceptionally, in the open air).
  - a) The signal lamps must be placed on top of the apparatus in order that they may be simultaneously visible to the Referee on the piste, the pentathletes and the superintendent of the apparatus. They must be so positioned that they show clearly from which side the hit was made. Arrangements must be made so that extension lamps can be added to the exterior of the apparatus in order to increase the visibility of the signals.
  - b) However, should there be a difference between the signals given by the lamps on the apparatus and those given by the extension lamps, the signals by the apparatus are decisive.
  - c) Once the signal lamps are alight they must remain so until the apparatus is reset, without having any tendency to go out or to flicker either when subsequent hits are made or if the apparatus is subjected to vibrations.
- v) The visual signals must be accompanied by an **audible sound**. For this the apparatus must have a loud sound signal. The resetting switches must be placed either on top of or in front of the apparatus. The apparatus may include a device which allows the sound signal to be stopped before the apparatus is reset.
- vi) There must be a source of electrical current (batteries) for each apparatus, and a sufficient number of batteries in reserve.

#### 2.10.2 Spools

- i) At official UIPM Category "A" competitions at least **2 spools** with complete cables and connections for each apparatus must be provided at each end of the pistes. This is also recommended for other official UIPM competitions.
- ii) The maximum electrical resistance of each wire of the spool, measured from socket to socket, must be 3 ohms. There must be no interruption of electrical contact even when the spool is being rotated at full speed. To ensure this, contact rings must have double brushes. The wire connected to the blade of the épée will be connected on the frame of the spool.
- iii) The spools must allow 20m of cable to be unwound without straining the springs.
- iv) The socket which terminates the spool cable, and is designed to receive the plug of the body wire plug at the pentathlete's back, must include a safety device which guarantees that it is impossible to use it unless the plug is correctly put in, that it is impossible for it to become separated during the bout and that it is possible for the pentathlete to verify that the 2 previous requirements are satisfied.
- v) The resistance of each of the 3 wires in the connecting cables must not exceed 2.5 ohms.
- vi) The plugs used to connect the body wire to the spool wire and the connecting cables to the spool and to the apparatus must have 3 pins of 4 mm diameter arranged in a straight line.



- vii) The body wire and the connecting cables must have plugs, the spool wires and the electrical central apparatus must have sockets to them.

## 2.11 THE LOC CONTROL DEVICES AND TOOLS

The LOC must provide the equipment, devices and tools to check the clothing and equipment of the pentathletes as specified in the following and shown in figures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

- 2.11.1 **One gauge** allowing measuring the **physical dimensions of the weapons**, lengths of blades and the depths and diameters of the guards at all weapons to be measured quickly;
- 2.11.2 **Devices** for measuring the **flexibility** of blades, the **resistance of the mesh** of masks and the **total height** of the épée;
- 2.11.3 An **electrical checking device** to check quickly that the electrical resistance of the point is not too high, and that the bodywire and the weapon are correctly assembled. Devices enabling these measurements to be taken easily are, in fact, commercially available;
- 2.11.4 **Weights** of 750 grams supplied by the LOC to test the pressure of the spring of the points of the épée, in the workshop and at each piste, consists of a metal cylinder drilled part of the way along its axis with 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 coming into contact with the earthed mass of the épée which might then give a false result to the test. The weight may have a tolerance of  $\pm 3$  g, i.e. 747–753 g;
- 2.11.5 A **device** allowing the lighting stroke and residual **travel of épée points** to be accurately measured, in the workshop and at each piste.
- The Referee will check the total travel and the residual travel of the pointe d'arrêt and the pressure of the spring;
  - He will check the total travel by inserting a gauge measuring 1.5 mm between the barrel of the pointe d'arrêt and the tip. This gauge, provided by the Organizing Committee, may have a tolerance of  $\pm 0.05$  mm, i.e. from 1.45 mm to 1.55 mm.
  - He will check the residual travel by inserting a gauge measuring 0.5 mm between the barrel of the pointe d'arrêt and the tip. The apparatus should not register when the point is depressed. This gauge, provided by the Organizing Committee, may have a tolerance of  $\pm 0.05$  mm, i.e. from 0.45 mm to 0.55 mm;
- 2.11.6 **Labels** to indicate that a weapon has been checked and that it satisfies the regulation, or has been rejected;
- 2.11.7 A **special ink or paint** must be provided to mark the guards, blades and points of weapons which have been checked. Nevertheless, those responsible may use other methods to mark the weapons
- 2.11.8 **Other equipment and tools**  
The LOC must be equipped with the sufficient tools to prepare the pistes, the apparatus and the electric connections. The LOC must also provide tables or supports for the apparatus and 2 chairs in each top of piste.



## PENALTY TABLE

## FENCING

## APPENDIX 2A

<b>FIRST GROUP – OFFENCE</b> (valid for the match)	<b>Article</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Offence</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Offence</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> &amp; Subsequent</b>
Equipment previously approved not working	2.4.2 iii 2.6.3 i	<b>Yellow Card</b>	<b>Red Card</b>	<b>Red Card</b>
Clothing/equipment not conforming, absence of second regulation weapon or body wire	2.4.2 iii 2.6.3 i			
Fencer not presenting at the first call of the Referee	2.4.4 iii) 2.6.3 i)			
Removal of mask before the Referee calls "Halt"	2.4.4 iii) 2.6.3 i)			
Leaving piste without permission	2.4.4 ix) 2.6.3.i)			
Improperly causing or prolonging interruptions of bout	2.4.4 xi) 2.6.3.i)			
Bending, dragging weapon point on conductive piste, straightening weapon on conductive piste	2.4.5 vi) vii) 2.6.3.i)			
Flèche attack resulting in shock that jostles the opponent (*)	2.4.7 ii) 2.6.3 i)			
Jostling, disorderly fencing, irregular movements, hits made by violence, hits with guard, abuse of mask equipment (*)	2.4.7 iii) 2.6.3 i)			
Turning back on opponent (*)	2.4.7 vi) 2.4.7 ix) 2.6.3 i) or 2.6.3.ii)			
Touching, taking hold of electrical equipment	2.4.9 ii) 2.6.3 i)			
Corps a corps to avoid being hit (*)	2.4.10 ii) 2.6.3 i)			
Leaving piste to avoid being hit	2.4.7 vi) 2.6.3 i)			
Refusal to obey the Referee	2.4.7 iv) 2.4.11 iii) 2.6.3.i)			
Unjustified appeal	2.4.4 iii) 2.6.3 i)			

<b>SECOND GROUP – OFFENCE</b>	<b>Article</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Offence</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Offence</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> &amp; Subsequent</b>
Interruption of bout by claimed injury not confirmed by Doctor on duty	2.4.16 iv)	<b>Red</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Red</b>
Absence of weapon check marks (*)	2.4.2 iv	<b>Card</b> <b>10 pts</b>	<b>Card</b> <b>10 pts</b>	<b>Card</b> <b>10 pts</b>
Use a non-sword hand / arm (*)	2.4.10 i) 2.6.3 ii)			
Deliberate hit not on opponent (*)	2.4.14 i d)			
Dangerous, violent or vindictive action, blow with guard or pommel or mask	2.4.7 ix)			

THIRD GROUP – OFFENCE (valid for the competition)	Article	1 <sup>st</sup> Offence	2 <sup>nd</sup> Offence
Faking weapon check marks, intentional modification of equipment (*)	2.4.2	Red card 10 pts	Disquali- fication
Athlete disturbing order when on piste	2.6.3 ii		
Not wearing or wearing defected protective under-plastron	2.4.2 iii) e)		
Non presentation when called by the Referee at the start of the competition after three calls at one minute intervals	2.4.4 ii) 2.6.3 ii	Elimination (1)	
Any person not on piste disturbing good order	2.6.1 iii	Yellow (4)	Exclusion (3)



<b>FOURTH GROUP – OFFENCE</b>	<b>Article</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Offence</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Offence</b>
Manifest cheating with equipment	2.4.2	<b>Disqualification (2)</b>	
Offence against sportsmanship, profiting from collusion, favouring an opponent	2.6.1 iii		
Deliberate brutality	2.6.1 iv		
Dishonest fencing (*)	2.6.1 ii		
Fencer equipped with electronic communication equipment permitting receipt of communications during the bout	2.4.2 v) c)		

<b>FIFTH GROUP – OFFENCE</b>	<b>Article</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Offence</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Offence</b>
Not wearing an armlet in the national colours	2.7.2 iv)	<b>Red Card 10 MP Points</b>	----
Not wearing his/her surname and National code letters	2.7.2 iii)		
Refusing to salute or shake hands	2.6.1 i)		<b>Black Card (1)</b>

#### **Penalty Tables Comments:**

- (\*) - Annulment of any hit scored by pentathlete at fault
- Yellow Card – warning, valid for match
- Red Card – Deduction of 10 MP points
- Black Card – Elimination, disqualification or exclusion
  - 1) Elimination from the event
  - 2) Disqualification from the competition, Championships
  - 3) Exclusion from the competition
  - 4) In serious cases, the Referee may exclude immediately



## POINTS TABLE

## FENCING

## APPENDIX 2B1

### 1. INDIVIDUAL

**Formula: 70% bouts won correspond to 250 MP points**

**Each victory over or below this number is in accordance with the number of bouts**

Example:

36 pentathletes take part = 35 bouts

70% of bouts = 25 victories = **250** MP points

± 1 victory = ± 6 points

The figures:

- left column = the number of victories for **250** MP points

- centre column = number of bouts

- right column = the points value of 1 victory

250	bouts	Vict.
42	<b>60</b>	4
41	<b>59</b>	4
41	<b>58</b>	4
40	<b>57</b>	4
39	<b>56</b>	4
39	<b>55</b>	4
38	<b>54</b>	4
37	<b>53</b>	4
36	<b>52</b>	4
36	<b>51</b>	4
35	<b>50</b>	4
34	<b>49</b>	4
34	<b>48</b>	4

250	bouts	Vict.
33	<b>47</b>	5
32	<b>46</b>	5
32	<b>45</b>	5
31	<b>44</b>	5
30	<b>43</b>	5
29	<b>42</b>	5
29	<b>41</b>	5
28	<b>40</b>	5

250	bouts	Vict.
27	<b>39</b>	6
27	<b>38</b>	6
26	<b>37</b>	6
25	<b>36</b>	6
25	<b>35</b>	6
24	<b>34</b>	6

250	bouts	Vict.
23	<b>33</b>	7
22	<b>32</b>	7
22	<b>31</b>	7
21	<b>30</b>	7

250	bouts	Vict.
20	<b>29</b>	8
20	<b>28</b>	8
19	<b>27</b>	8
18	<b>26</b>	8
18	<b>25</b>	8
17	<b>24</b>	8
16	<b>23</b>	8

250	bouts	Vict.
15	<b>22</b>	9
15	<b>21</b>	9
14	<b>20</b>	9
13	<b>19</b>	9

### 2. RELAY

Example:

**14** teams take part = 26 bouts

70% of bouts = 18 victories = 250 MP points

± 1 victory = ± **8** points

Example:

**24** teams take part = 46 bouts

70% of bouts = 32 victories = 250 points

1 victory = ± **5** points

teams	rounds	bouts/ athlete/ round	total bouts/ athlete	total bouts/ team	250 points = victories	value of victory
5	4	4	16	32	22	<b>7</b>
6	5	4	20	40	28	<b>5</b>
7	6	3	18	36	25	<b>6</b>
8	7	3	21	42	29	<b>5</b>
9	8	2	16	32	22	<b>7</b>
10	9	2	18	36	25	<b>6</b>
11	10	2	20	40	28	<b>5</b>
12	11	2	22	44	31	<b>5</b>
13	12	2	24	48	34	<b>4</b>
14	13	1	13	26	18	<b>8</b>
15	14	1	14	28	20	<b>8</b>
16	15	1	15	30	21	<b>7</b>
17	16	1	16	32	22	<b>7</b>
18	17	1	17	34	24	<b>6</b>
19	18	1	18	36	25	<b>6</b>
20	19	1	19	38	27	<b>6</b>
21	20	1	20	40	28	<b>5</b>
22	21	1	21	42	29	<b>5</b>
23	22	1	22	44	31	<b>5</b>
24	23	1	23	46	32	<b>5</b>



## TEAMS CIRCULATION TABLE

## FENCING

## Appendix 2C

If there is an even number of teams, all teams are fencing in every round.

Team number 1 stays always at piste A.

Example: 36 pentathletes = 18 teams = 17 rounds

Rounds	Piste								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
0 + 1	1 - 18	2 - 17	3 - 16	4 - 15	5 - 14	6 - 13	7 - 12	8 - 11	9 - 10
2	1 - 17	18 - 16	2 - 15	3 - 14	4 - 13	5 - 12	6 - 11	7 - 10	8 - 9
3	1 - 16	17 - 15	18 - 14	2 - 13	3 - 12	4 - 11	5 - 10	6 - 9	7 - 8
4	1 - 15	16 - 14	17 - 13	18 - 12	2 - 11	3 - 10	4 - 9	5 - 8	6 - 7
5	1 - 14	15 - 13	16 - 12	17 - 11	18 - 10	2 - 9	3 - 8	4 - 7	5 - 6
6	1 - 13	14 - 12	15 - 11	16 - 10	17 - 9	18 - 8	2 - 7	3 - 6	4 - 5
7	1 - 12	13 - 11	14 - 10	15 - 9	16 - 8	17 - 7	18 - 6	2 - 5	3 - 4
8	1 - 11	12 - 10	13 - 9	14 - 8	15 - 7	16 - 6	17 - 5	18 - 4	2 - 3
9	1 - 10	11 - 9	12 - 8	13 - 7	14 - 6	15 - 5	16 - 4	17 - 3	18 - 2
10	1 - 9	10 - 8	11 - 7	12 - 6	13 - 5	14 - 4	15 - 3	16 - 2	17 - 18
11	1 - 8	9 - 7	10 - 6	11 - 5	12 - 4	13 - 3	14 - 2	15 - 18	16 - 17
12	1 - 7	8 - 6	9 - 5	10 - 4	11 - 3	12 - 2	13 - 18	14 - 17	15 - 16
13	1 - 6	7 - 5	8 - 4	9 - 3	10 - 2	11 - 18	12 - 17	13 - 16	14 - 15
14	1 - 5	6 - 4	7 - 3	8 - 2	9 - 18	10 - 17	11 - 16	12 - 15	13 - 14
15	1 - 4	5 - 3	6 - 2	7 - 18	8 - 17	9 - 16	10 - 15	11 - 14	12 - 13
16	1 - 3	4 - 2	5 - 18	6 - 17	7 - 16	8 - 15	9 - 14	10 - 13	11 - 12
17	1 - 2	3 - 18	4 - 17	5 - 16	6 - 15	7 - 14	8 - 13	9 - 12	10 - 11

If there is an odd number of teams (for example 17), one of the teams rests in every round.

Rounds	Piste								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Rest
0 + 1	1 - 17	2 - 16	3 - 15	4 - 14	5 - 13	6 - 12	7 - 11	8 - 10	9
2	17 - 16	1 - 15	2 - 14	3 - 13	4 - 12	5 - 11	6 - 10	7 - 9	8
3	16 - 15	17 - 14	1 - 13	2 - 12	3 - 11	4 - 10	5 - 9	6 - 8	7
4	15 - 14	16 - 13	17 - 12	1 - 11	2 - 10	3 - 9	4 - 8	5 - 7	6
5	etc.								
etc.									
16	3 - 2	4 - 1	5 - 17	6 - 16	7 - 15	8 - 14	9 - 13	10 - 12	11
17	2 - 1	3 - 17	4 - 16	5 - 15	6 - 14	7 - 13	8 - 12	9 - 11	10

### National Federations with two or more teams:

When the LOC (or a nation) has two or more teams taking part in the competition, the teams will meet in the first rounds of the fencing event in accordance with following prescribed order:

Principle	Number of Teams in Competition		
	16	17	18
Host team "A" - is always number 2	2	2	2
Host team "B" - is always number last but one	15	16	17
Host team "C" - is always number 4 <sup>th</sup> from the end	13	14	15
Host team "D" - is always number 6 <sup>th</sup> from the end	11	12	13
NF X: team "A" is always number 3	3	3	3
team "B" is always 3 <sup>rd</sup> from the end	14	15	16
NF Y: team "A" is always number 8	8	8	8
team "B" is the nearest to number 8 in the first round	9	10	11

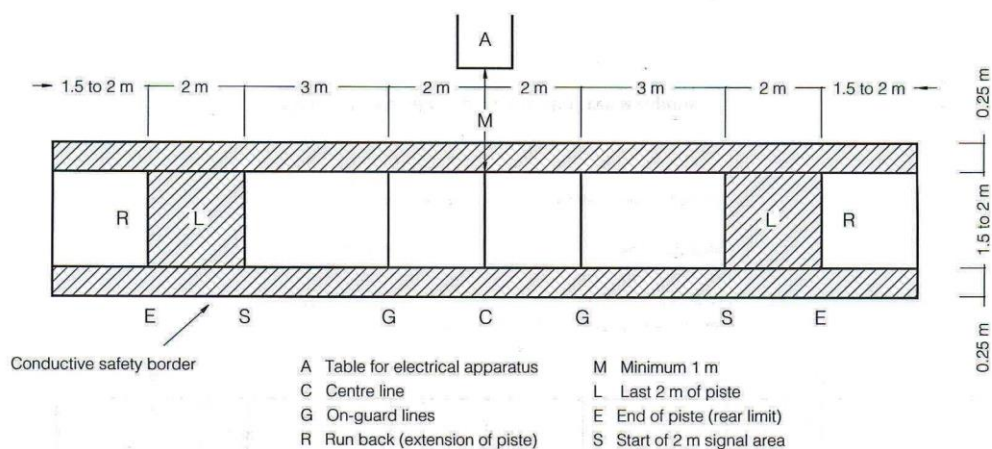
The numbers given to individual teams in this way are not included into the drawing of the lots.

At all category A competitions in the season 2014 the Fencing Ladder Tournament (LT) will be tested, without influence on the competition results, based on the following rules:

1. Equipment provided by the Organiser shall include, at minimum,
  - a. one Fencing Piste placed on a platform (see UIPM Rule 2.9.2)
  - b. one scoring apparatus with extension lamps (see UIPM Rule 2.10.1)
  - c. two spools with complete cables and connections (see UIPM Rule 2.10.2)
  - d. gauge and test weights (see UIPM Rule 2.11)
  - e. table for the scoring apparatus
  - f. enough chairs in the call area for the athletes
  - g. two chairs for the referee and referee's assistant (scoring assistant)
2. In case of rain, the Organiser shall arrange provision of coverage for the piste and platform, ideally a clear roof on pillars.
3. Fencing LT is included in the competition programme for Finals only, not for heats/qualifications.
4. The Fencing Round Robin (RR) shall take place in the morning on the same day of the Finals or in the case of youth events with many athletes, the previous day.
5. The Start List for Fencing LT is based on the results of the Fencing RR. In case of a tie between two athletes, the winner of the tied pentathletes' bout will be placed higher. In case of a tie with more than two athletes, the pentathletes will be placed according to the most wins in the tied athletes' bouts. If there is no outright winner, the athletes will be placed according to their standing in their current respective PWR.
8. The Fencing LT will be conducted as follows:
  - i) The Referee will call the first two Competitors to the piste
  - ii) First bout is the athlete ranked last against the athlete ranked next to last (i.e. one position above)
  - iii) The two athletes connect to the spools and their épées are checked by the referee with regard to the lightening of the system and the isolation of the guard;
  - iv) Each bout is for one hit in 45 seconds
  - v) The winner of the bout remains on the piste and the referee calls the next athlete, ranked 3rd from last in the LT start list, and checks their épée with regard to the lightening of the system and the isolation of the guard.
  - vi) Fencing LT continues until all athletes have fenced
  - vii) In the case where there is no hit within the 45 second period, the winner is the athlete ranked higher in the LT start List
  - viii) equipment check for clothing, point courses, weight of the point, reserve equipment, must be done in the call area.



## Figures



For foil and épée the conductive surface must cover the whole of the length and breadth of the piste, including its extensions (run back) and its safety borders (cf. Article t.13s, m.57)

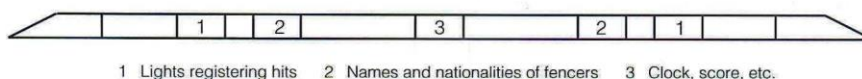
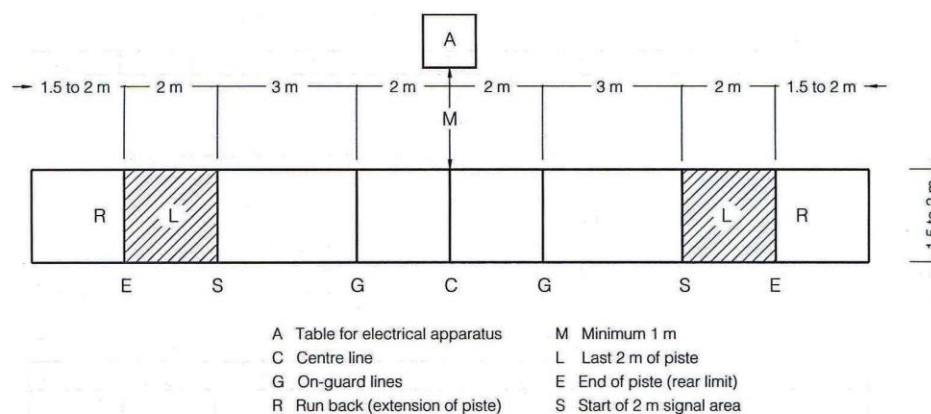
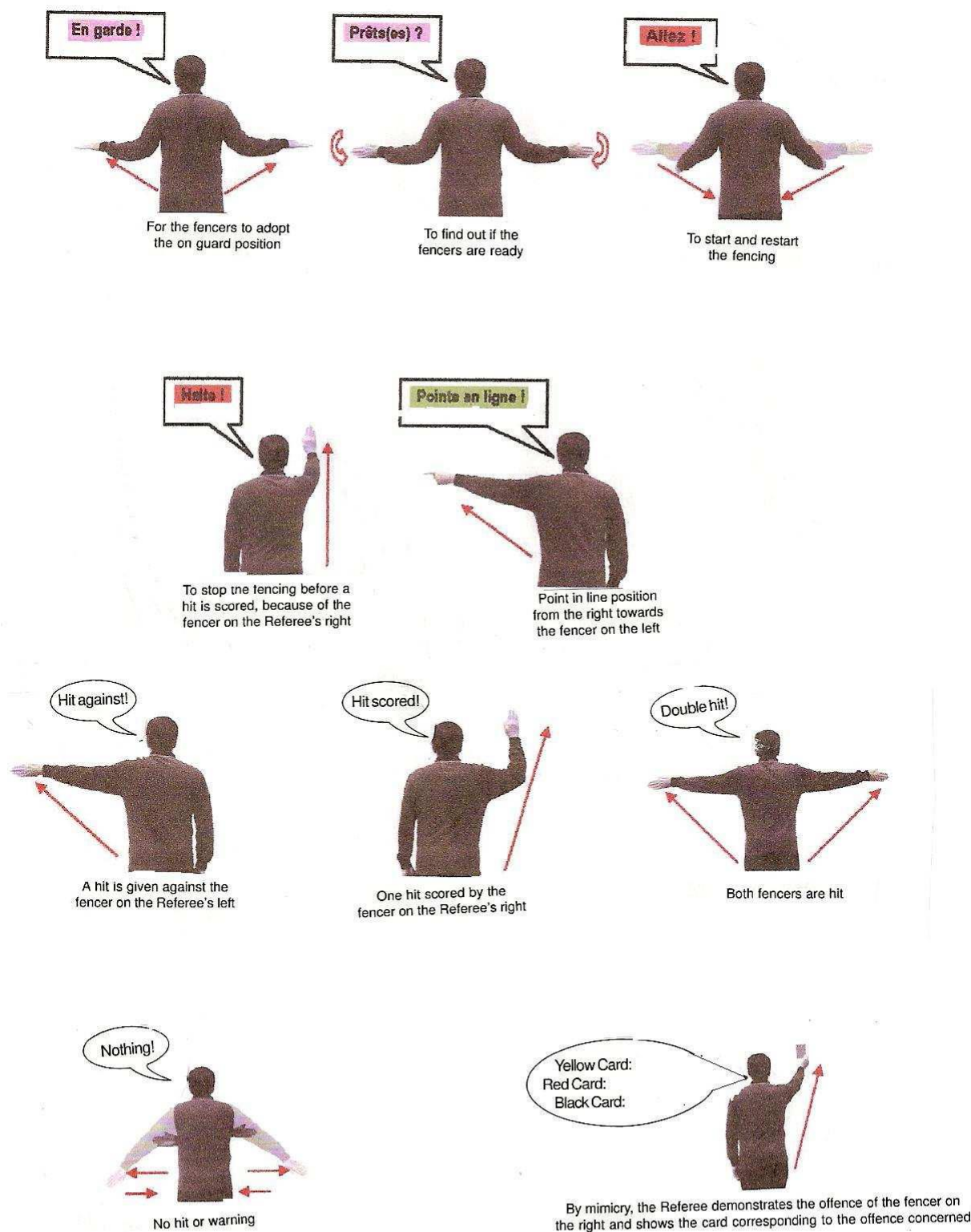


Figure 1. Piste for semi-finals and finals (maximum height 50 cm)



For foil and épée the conductive surface must cover the whole of the length and breadth of the piste, including its extensions (run back) (cf. Article t.13s, m.57)

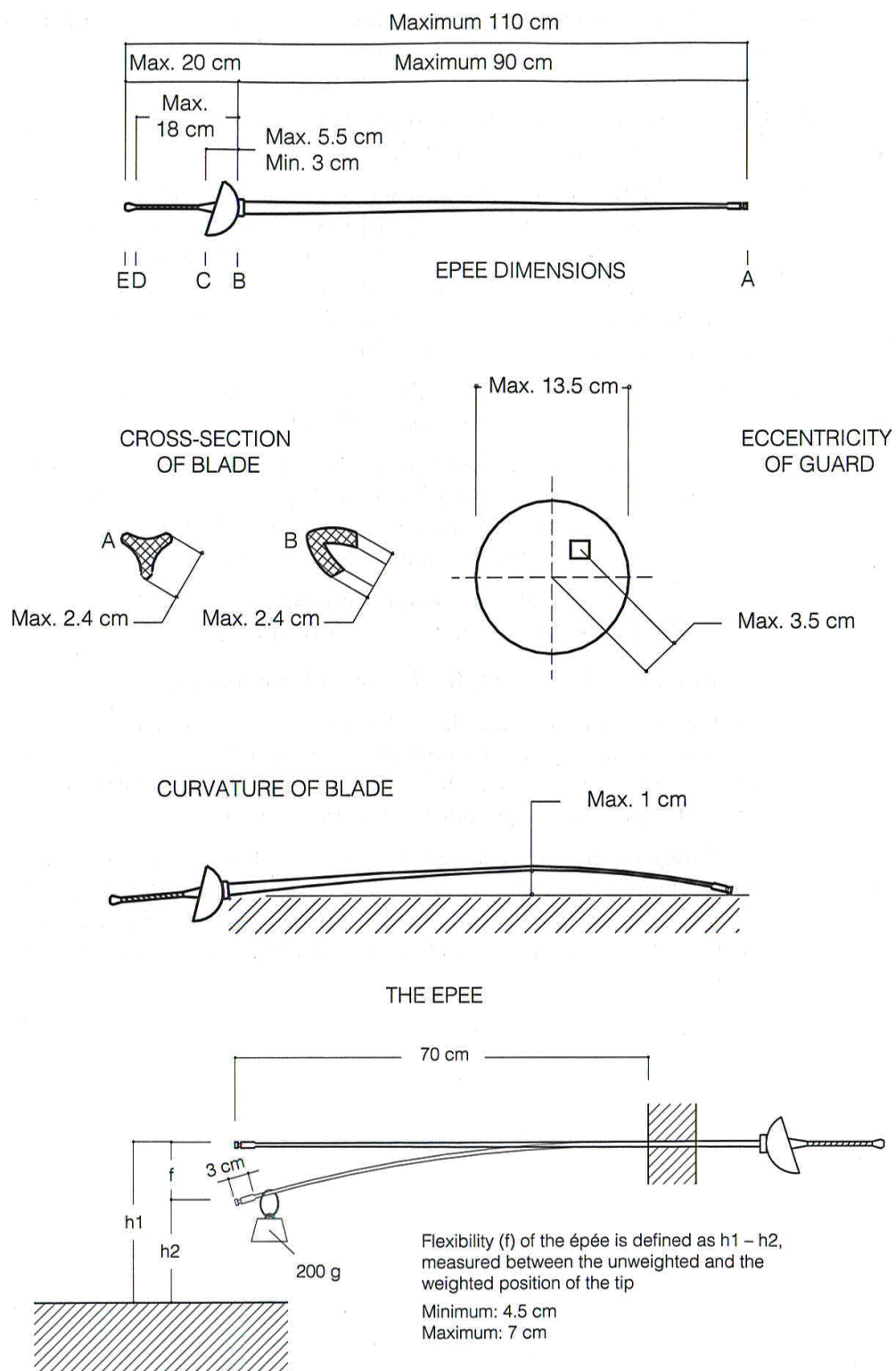
Figure 2. Standard piste for all three weapons



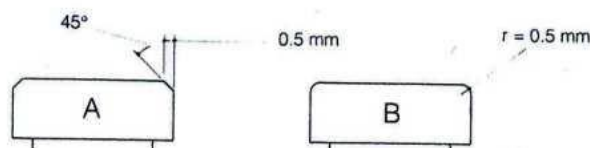
#### NOTES

1. The Referee analyses the fencing and announces his decisions by means of the signals and words above.
2. In following the fencing phrase the Referee uses the following words without making the signals: "Riposte!", "Counter-riposte!", "Remise!", "Reprise!", "Redouble!"
3. The fencers may politely ask the Referee for a more complete analysis of the fencing phrase.
4. Each signal must last 1–2 seconds, be expressive and be correctly made. Above they refer to the fencer on the Referee's right.

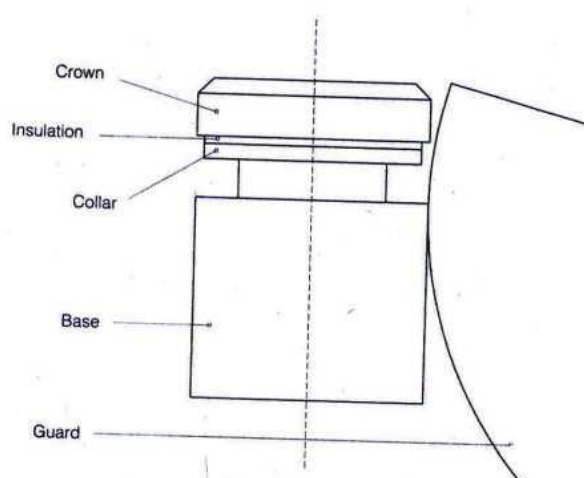
Figure 3. Referee signals and commands



**Figure 4. Épée dimensions and flexibility**

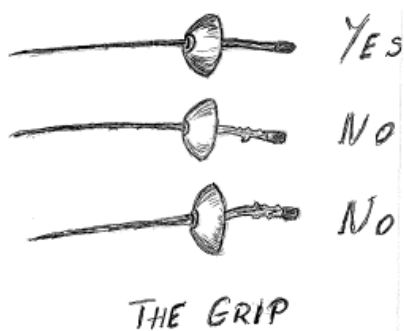


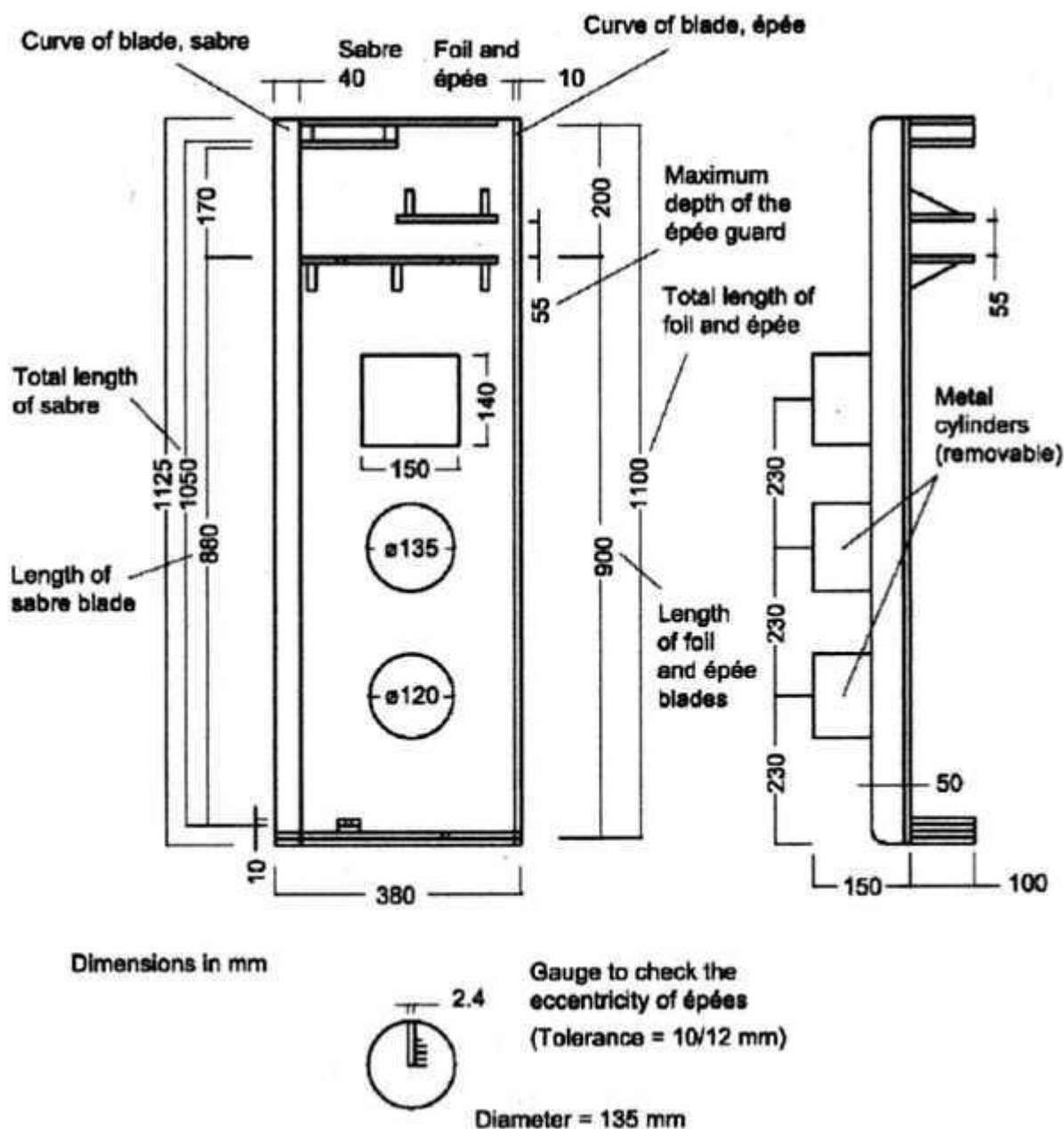
**Epee: design of pointes d'arrêt**



**Epee: details of tip of point**

**Figure 5: The point d'arrêt and the tip of point**





**Figure 7. Gauge for checking weapons**

**Notes** To carry out the checks properly and rapidly, 'workshop' teams of three people should be used. (At least two such workshops should be provided.)

1. The first person checks that all the weapons are normal with respect to their dimensions by passing them through a gauge.
2. The second does all electrical tests.
3. The third affixes the checking marks and replaces the weapons in the fencing bag.



Figure 8 - The weight to check the pressure of the spring of the point of the épée

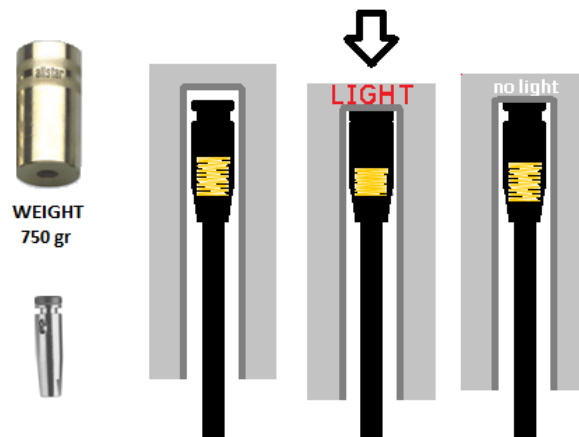


Figure 9a - The Point Travels check

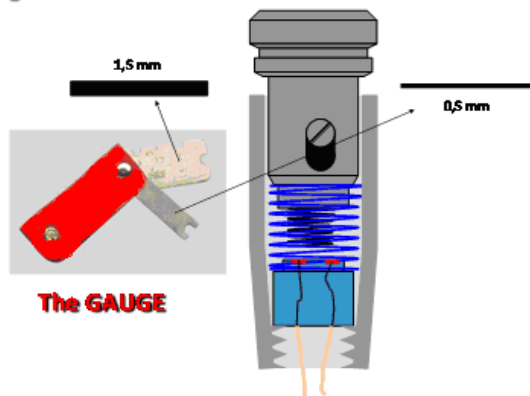


Figure 9b - The Point Travels check

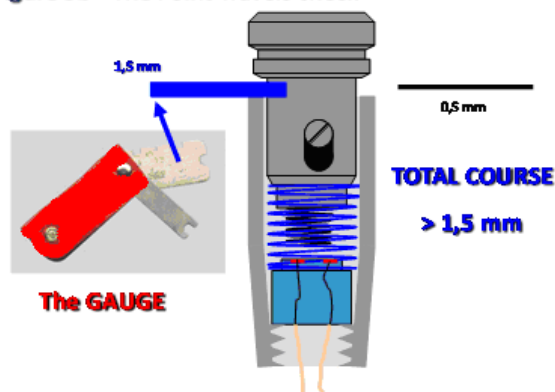


Figure 9c - The Point Travels check

