

IWAS Wheelchair Fencing Material Rules Amendments - Introduction 1st September 2018 and 1st November 2018

<p>1.4 Mask</p>	<p>m.25 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 a safety strap 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 instrument, the angle of the surface of the cone being at 4° to the axis and at a pressure of 12 kg. d) A mask which does not comply with the safety requirements laid down in this article will be rendered visibly unusable by the weapon checking personnel or the Referee in the presence of the person who presented the mask to the weapon check or the team captain of the fencer concerned. e) The bib of the mask must be made with cloth resistant to 1600 Newtons. f) Only masks with two independent security devices at the rear of the mask will be allowed for use at all IWF competitions (see figure 13). These security devices have to be approved by the S.E.M.I. Commission.</p>	<p>m.25 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 instrument, the angle of the surface of the cone being at 4° to the axis and at a pressure of 12 kg. d) A mask which does not comply with the safety requirements laid down in this article will be rendered visibly unusable by the weapon checking personnel or the Referee in the presence of the person who presented the mask to the weapon check or the team captain of the fencer concerned. e) The bib of the mask must be made with cloth resistant to 1600 Newtons. f) The mask must contain two different safety systems at the rear of the mask, with the two ends of the straps of the systems firmly affixed to the two sides of the mask. These straps must meet the following requirements approved by the S.E.M.I. Commission : Mask with metallic tongue - The central band (strap) should not be less than 45 mm wide. - The strap must be positioned low enough across the rear of the cervical region that the position of the strap on the head ensures that the mask cannot slide off. - The band must be in solid material : when stretched the material should not sustain permanent plastic deformation and should quickly return to its original shape and size</p>	<p>1 September 2018</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The fastening system must be doubled: it must be closed with a double security system (this means that the Velcro™ has to be attached at least twice). - The Velcro™ must have a minimum breaking strain of 750 N/cm - The tags to which the strap is attached by Velcro must be secured to each side of the mask with the same breaking strain. <p>Mask without metallic tongue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The position of the main strap must be low enough to ensure that the mask cannot slide off; the correct distance should be decided by the manufacturer (typically 25/30 mm). - The strap must incorporate 3 fixing points. - The use of a magnetic strap, already existing, remains mandatory. 	
<p>1.5 Chest Protector</p>	<p>m.25 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 must cover the whole of the surface of the trunk. c) 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. The entire outside of the chest protector (the side facing the opponent) must be covered with a soft material. (The material can be attached to the current plastic models or incorporated into the manufacture of new chest protectors.) The hardness of the outside of the material must be 20-30% hardness. This is the typical hardness of wet suit material for scuba diving (neoprene). This measure will be obligatory for the 2015/2016 season: the SEMI commission is to supply the specifications and testing procedures.</p>	<p>m.25 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 must cover 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. The entire outside of the chest protector (the side facing the opponent) must be covered with a soft material. (The material can be attached to the current plastic models or incorporated into the manufacture of new chest protectors.) The hardness of the outside of the material must be 20-30% hardness. This is the typical hardness of wet suit material for scuba diving (neoprene). This measure will be obligatory for the 2015/2016 season: the SEMI commission is to supply the specifications and testing procedures.</p>	<p>1 November 2018</p>

	<p>d) A vertical line 10 cm long by 2.5 cm wide should be marked in the centre of the back of the Epee jacket, 5 cm above the lower edge. This line should be marked in dark blue. (cf. m.25.9.2; t.17.4. and t.17.6)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Exceptions for medical needs (e.g. surgical brace) have to be provided by IWAS international classifiers prior to the competition.</p> <p>d) A vertical line 10 cm long by 2.5 cm wide should be marked in the centre of the back of the Epee jacket, 5 cm above the lower edge. This line should be marked in dark blue. (cf. m.25.9.2; t.17.4. and t.17.6)</p>	
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