

Refer to the handbook for full descriptions and guidance

Marshals are

- 1. not guaranteeing or certifying that anything is completely safe, and its use is without risk**
- 2. inspecting to see if the weapons & armour comply with published standards or not**
- 3. not going to allow weapons, armour or other equipment that don't meet standards to be used**

The primary responsibility for the Safety of weapons and armour remain with the fighter

General	1. Handheld weapons must attempt to represent a weapon used pre-17th century. 2. No metal, granular or liquid material, or non-approved rigid material is allowed to be used in the construction of single or two-handed weapons (including spears), with the exception of the hilts, guards and pommels. 3. All weapons must have all cutting edges and thrusting tips marked in a contrasting color. 4. The striking surfaces of all weapons, including the tip, must be wrapped in a manner that allows no splinters to protrude. 5. All thrusting tips and striking heads must be securely attached to the weapon. 6. The edges and tips of all striking surfaces must be rounded. 7. No part of a weapon can have sharp edges or protrusions with cross-section of less than 1 1/4 inch (31.8 mm) in diameter. 8. Guards, pommels, hooks, etc., must be firmly and securely affixed to the weapon haft. 9. No part of a weapon that is likely to contact an opponent during combat is allowed to be able to penetrate more than 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) in to a legal face guard. 10. Rattan must not be treated in any way that will substantially reduce its flexibility (e.g., treated with wax, resin, fiberglass, rawhide, etc.). 11. No flails or similarly jointed or flexible weapons with a striking surface attached to the handle via a flexible arm or pivot. 12. No "punch weapons" or thrusting weapons that have the blade or tip more perpendicular than parallel to the grip. (a) To ensure that the punching force is not directly behind the striking surface, the entire grip area on the haft of a weapon with a head must be below any and all portions of the striking surface. (b) No shovel handles on any thrusting weapon.
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Single handed weapons	All Weapons shall be constructed of one of the following: 1. rattan 2. rattan-cored Siloflex or Siloflex-equivalent 3. natural polypropylene round rod (maximum diameter: 1.25 inches (31.8 mm) and shall be not less than 1.25 inch (31.8 mm) in total diameter (including tape) along its entire length accepting the handle. Rattan-cored Siloflex / Siloflex equivalent weapons 1. must have at least a 1.25 inch (31.8 mm) diameter on the outside Heads: 1. must not be constructed of solely rigid materials. 2. must be firmly and securely attached to the haft. 3. must allow at least .5 inch (12.7 mm) of progressive give between the striking surface and the weapon haft. 4. semi-rigid ultra-lightweight shaped foam heads do not require 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) of progressive give, as long as their construction provides striking characteristics similar to an unpadded weapon constructed of a single piece of rattan. 5. pick heads must be made from a flexible material. 6.rattan cannot be used in the construction on the pick head. Thrusting tips 1. must be at least the same diameter as the shaft of the weapon they are mounted on 2. have at least .5 inch (12.7mm) of resilient foam in front of the rigid tip of the weapon. Swords 1. have a hand guard, such as a basket hilt, quillions, or equivalent. Wight 1. Total weapon mass must not exceed 5 pounds (2.27 kg). No weapon 1. may have a cutting and/or smashing surface at both ends. Wrist Strap for Primary weapons (not back up) 1. Single-handed weapons must have a wrist strap (lanyard or equivalent restraint) when used as the primary weapon.
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Two-Handed Weapons Less than 7.5 Feet	All Weapons 1. shall be constructed of rattan of not less than 1.25 inch (31.8 mm) in diameter (including tape) along its entire length. 2. two handed swords, great swords, and bastard swords may have a handle area less than 1.25in (31.8 mm). 3. must not be excessively flexible 4. may not have a cutting and/or smashing surface at both ends. Polearms 1. may contain blades constructed of split rattan, so long as the piece(s) are securely fastened to the haft. Heads 1. may not be constructed of solely rigid materials. 2. must be firmly and securely attached to the haft. 3. must allow at least .5 inch (12.7 mm) of progressive give between the striking surface and the weapon haft. 4. semi-rigid ultra-lightweight shaped foam heads and laminated or split rattan construction techniques do not require .5 inch (12.7 mm) of progressive give, so long as their construction imparts striking characteristics similar to an unpadded weapon constructed of a single piece of rattan. 5. pick heads must be made from a flexible material. 6. rattan cannot be used in the construction on the pick head. Thrusting Tips 1. must be at least the same diameter as the shaft of the weapon they are mounted on 2. must have 1.5 inches (38.1 mm) of resilient material in front of the rigid tip of the weapon, thereby providing progressively resistant give. (Note: Pressing with the thumb into the center of the thrusting tip is not an adequate test. The give must be across the entire face of the tip.) 3. 2-inch Mandrake brand thrusting tips are legal Length 1. Weapons must be less than 7.5 feet (2.286m) Weight 1. Maximum of 6 pounds (2.73kg)
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Spears	All Spears 1. must not have a cutting or smashing head. 2. must have a thrusting tip that is a minimum of 2 inches (50.8 mm) in diameter/ cross-section and have 2 inches (50.8 mm) of resilient material in front of the end, 3. provide progressively resistant give without allowing contact with the end. Rattan Spears 1. must be constructed with rattan with an outside diameter of no less than 1.25 inches (31.8mm) Fiberglass spears 1. must be pultruded fiberglass shafts with an outside diameter of no less than 1.25 inches (31.8 mm) and no greater than 1 5/8 inch (33.38mm). 2. the thrusting tip end must be covered with a schedule-40 PVC cap or equivalent nonmetallic rigid material (end cap) with an interior diameter the same as the outside diameter of the shaft (1.25 inches or 31.8 mm) that will not allow the end of the fiberglass shaft to penetrate the foam of the tip. 3. the thrusting tip must attached over the cap 4. The butt shall be taped over or otherwise sealed. If a weapon is completely taped, a marshal may require that one section be un-taped enough to determine that pultruded fiberglass has been used in the construction of the shaft 5. may be spliced Fiberglass spear splices 1. fiberglass shafts may be spliced using a fiberglass rod or tube with a sidewall of .125 inch (3.2 mm) of the same or equivalent material, having an outside diameter of 1 inch (25.4 mm) and a length of 8 - 12 inches (203 – 304 mm). 2. maximum of two splices per spear shaft. 3. each end to be spliced shall be cut square and clean of cracks or frayed fibers. 4. the rod shall extend at least 4 inches (101.6 mm) into each spliced end. Secure the splice one or both ways: 1 Shafts Epoxying both ends of the fiberglass rod before insertion. 2 Epoxying one end of the fiberglass rod before insertion and thoroughly taping the splice over with fiber tape. Length - maxim 9 feet (2.74m) Weight - No weapon can exceed 6 pounds Not Allowed: 1. Sliders 2. Mandrake™ tips (see image below) 3. Handles thinner than shaft
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mandrake Tip	
Shields and pavises	Shields 1. must be edged with leather, padding, or other covering, or constructed so that it minimizes damage to rattan weapons or other fighters. 2. must have sharp edges (e.g. 90-degrees or more) must be rounded. 3. bolts, wires, or other objects must not project more than 3/8 inch (9 mm) from any part of the shield without being padded. 4. rounded shield bosses are not considered to be projections. 5. can be constructed with leg(s) so that it can act as freestanding pavise during melee combat Pavises Legs 1. must be at least 1 1/4 inches (31.8 mm) in diameter or 1 1/4 inches (31.8 mm) 2. square 3. securely attached.