

Compound Rules Interpretations

Revision 10-Mar-2024

	Description	Year
1	Bk3 Art 11.3.1 Mantis Training Tool	2021
2	Bk3 Art 11.2.1.4 and Bk4 Art 22.2.1.4 Adjustable aperture peep sight	2021
3	Bk4 Art AC-22.11.4 Bee Stringer	2020
4	Bk3 Art11.2.3 Compound sight	2019
5	Bk3 Art AC 14.1 and Bk4 AC Art 22.9.1 and 22.11.1 Fixed Pin Sights - use of adjustable mount and pins	2019
6	Bk4 Art23.1 Kneeling	2019

INTERPRETATIONS

WORLD ARCHERY CONSTITUTION AND RULES

Book 3, Chapter 11, Article 11.3.1

The Judges Committees has noted that there are electronic or electrical devices that can be attached to the athletes equipment which are prohibited under Article 11.3.1. With the growing popularity of various devices, clarification is sought if such devices can be used during the practice periods undertaken during competition, including Official Practice, on the main Field of Play.

The Constitution and Rules Committee (“C&R”) finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of the Technical Committee.

C&R has determined that the following interpretation is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

Response from the Technical Committee:

It is the majority decision of the Technical Committee that the Mantis sight product or any advanced electronic shot plotting devices are not legal for use on the competition field or practice targets next to the competition field. If the Mantis sight and like devices are used on a fully separate practice field, which is not part of the competition field, it is acceptable to the Technical Committee. However, such devices may not be used at any time on the competition field, regardless if it is official practice or used on targets set to the side of the competition field for athletes to warm up just before a competition match. Athletes should not be allowed to use any electronics that would give them an advantage on the competition field or pre-match practice targets adjacent to the competition field. The device is clearly an advantage for developing exact sight marks and therefore is not legal on or adjacent to the competition field, during competition or any practice sessions official or otherwise.

All electronics must be removed from the bow for competition. If the sighting devices (whichever type) mounting bracket/fixing has no electronics inside or on the bracket/fixing, and is incapable of any type of communication (telemetry), the mounting bracket/fixing may remain on the bow during competition.

World Archery Technical Committee, 13 October 2021

Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee, 13 October 2021

Published and effective: 15 November 2021

INTERPRETATIONS

WORLD ARCHERY CONSTITUTION AND RULES

Book 3, Chapter 11, 11.2.1.4 and Book 4, Chapter 22, Article 22.2.1.4

German Shooting Sport and Archery Federation (DSB) has asked whether the following is legal in the Compound division for Field and 3D: a peep sight in the string which has an adjustable peephole, an iris diaphragm. The aperture is adjustable without exchanging any inserts. See photo below.



The Constitution and Rules Committee (“C&R”) finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of the Technical Committee.

C&R has determined that the following interpretation is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

Response from the Technical Committee:

It is the majority decision of the Technical Committee that the adjustable aperture peep-sight (small iris diaphragm) submitted by the German Shooting Sport and Archery Federation is fully legal in the Compound Division of World Archery.

There was some concern that the adjustable peep-sight aperture could possibly be used for ranging on unmarked courses. However, after further research and discussions with experienced compound archers as well as our own empirical testing, it was concluded that the adjustable aperture is a poor tool for that purpose and should not be restricted for use on unmarked field courses.

By following the guiding principle governing the Compound Division, Articles 11.2/ 22.2, along with the original intent or spirit of the rule when written, it was clear that the Compound Division was to be basically an unrestricted division with few exceptions. The decision of the Technical Committee is further reinforced by Articles 11.2.1.4/22.2.1.4 specifically governing bowstring attachments. See both rules below:

Articles 11.2. and 22.2 Compound Division

For the Compound Division, the following equipment is described. All types of additional devices are permitted, unless they are electric, electronic, compromise safety or create unfair disturbance to other athletes.

Articles 11.2.1.4. and 22.2.1.4

A bowstring of any type which may include multiple serving/s to accommodate nocking points and include other attachments such as a lip mark (e.g. kisser button), a nose mark, a peep-hole, a peep-hole 'hold-in-line' device, D loop bowstring, string silencers, bowstring weights, and any other attachments are permitted, provided none of the attachments are electric or electronic.

World Archery Technical Committee, 7 October 2021

Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee 22 November 2021

Published and effective: 30 November 2021

[Book 4, Article AC 22.11.4](#)

A question was raised by an Archery Canada member as to whether the **BeeStinger Sport Hunter Counter Slide** stabilizer (see pictures below) is legal in the Hunter Division.

The Archery Canada Rules Committee finds that the questions presented to be within the terms of reference of the Committee.

The Archery Canada Rules Committee has determined that the following interpretations of the are not contrary to the existing rules.

Response of the Archery Canada Rules Committee:

While the BeeStinger Sport Hunter Counter Slide stabilizer can be longer than twelve (12) inches and does not attach directly to the riser of the bow as a typical hunter type stabilizer does, the committee feels that the stabilizer meets the intent of Article AC 22.11.4 (one short compact stabilizer as used in hunting) as long as the stabilizer rod does not extend more than twelve (12) inches forward from the point of attachment on the riser (see second picture below).



Approved by the Archery Canada Rules Committee, 8 December 2020

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Book 3, Chapter 11, Article 11.2.3

The Judges Committee has requested clarification as to whether the sight shown below is permitted in the Compound Division. The sight pictured below has a bright green dot and a circle around it which lies in 2 different vertical planes – the circle is in the front side of the scope tunnel while the glowing point is at the back end of the scope tunnel. This is so done that they will line up to form a single aiming point when aligned properly. The reason for this clarification is since the rule book does not say anything about number of planes in which the sighting pins can be present.

The Constitution and Rules Committee (“C&R”) finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of the Technical Committee with consultation with the Field and 3D Committee.

C&R has determined that the following interpretation is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

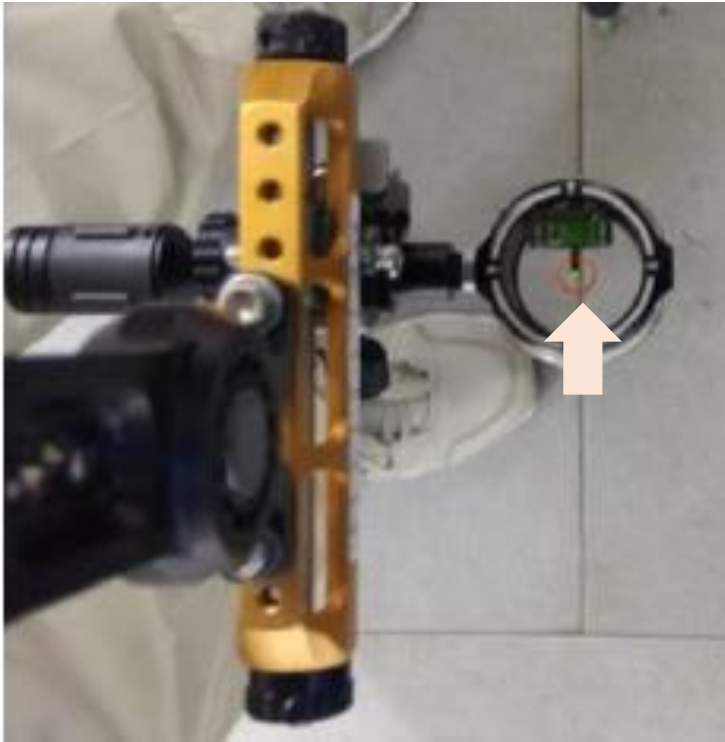
Response from the Technical Committee:

The bow sight shown in the photo below is legal in the Compound Division of World Archery. The Compound Division is basically an unlimited division with few exceptions.

World Archery Technical Committee, 15 July 2019

Approved by the World Archery C&R Committee, 14 August 2019

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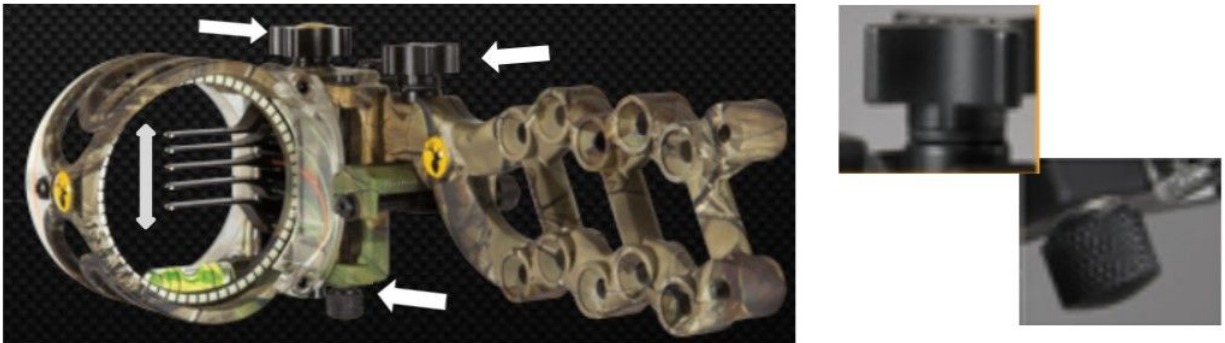


AC 14.1 Fixed Pin Sights - use of adjustable mount and pins

Background:

ref rules AC 22.9.1; AC 22.11.1

Archery Canada has been asked to clarify whether sights with screw adjusts or locks for elevation, windage or pin placement are permitted in compound fixed pin divisions (such as Compound Fixed Pins (BHR) & Hunter Divisions).



Equipment division rules for some divisions require that a sight apparatus commonly referred to as “fixed pins” be used, and that the sights must not be adjusted on the competition course. Some modern sights with multiple pins often have screw knobs to make it easy to readily unlock and adjust for elevation, windage and even pin spacing, such as the one pictured. Others require the use of a tool to accomplish these adjustments.

Response:

The term “fixed” and “fixed pins” refers, in this case, to the sight pin, point, ring, crosshair, etc. and means that it remains in a fixed position (unmoved) relative to the rest of the bow.

Archery Canada allows that sights with movable elevation, windage and/or pin placement can be used in equipment divisions requiring fixed pin sights. This includes those with knobs or other means for easy adjustment and locking, and those requiring tools for adjustment.

Such sights, pins or sight mounts may be adjusted on the practice field, but they must be locked in a fixed position and must not be adjusted in any manner on the competition course or range. Judges may require the marking of adjustable components or may require other means to ensure that fixed pin sights cannot be readily adjusted.

The adjustment of fixed pin sights during competition is unsportsmanlike conduct and athletes who do so are subject to disqualification and other penalties.

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Book 4, Chapter 23, Article 23.1

The Field and 3D Archery Committee has requested an interpretation as to what constitutes kneeling as permitted under Article 23.1.

The Constitution and Rules Committee (“C&R”) finds the question presented to be within the terms of reference of C&R.

C&R has determined that the following interpretation is not contrary to the existing rules or Congress decisions.

Response from C&R:

C&R has concluded that kneeling is an act where one or both knees are on the ground but the athlete’s weight is not being supported by sitting or resting on his or her feet, heels, or legs. Kneeling is not intended to allow the athlete to have additional stability by supporting his or her weight on legs, feet or heels.

Applying this analysis to the pictures below:

Image 1 – legal

Image 2 – not legal since weight is on legs and heels

Image 3 – not legal since weight is on legs and feet

Image 4 – legal

Image 5 - legal if athlete is not resting on the back of left leg, heel or foot.

Constitution and Rules Committee, 19 March 2019

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Image 1



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Image 2



Image 3



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Image 4



Image 5

