ANNEX 6F
Class F4H R/C STAND-OFF SCALE - JUDGES GUIDE FOR STATIC JUDGING

6F.1 General

As with other scale classes, before individual judging commences all the models entered should be reviewed in order to superficially grade the complexity aspects of the models in relation to each other. These are Colour and Markings Complexity and Prototype Design Complexity. It is particularly important during this initial evaluation, that because all static judging is carried out at 5 metres, judges should avoid any close up examination of the models.

The documentation requirements for Stand-Off scale have been reduced to the minimum which is considered necessary to make a fair assessment of the judging aspects required; which in practice could be just 3 photographs. It is important that judges do not waste time seeking to assess any aspect which is not adequately supported by the documentation and provision is made on the score sheet for this to be recorded.

As a rough guide approximately15 to 20 minutes is considered sufficient time for each model.

Where relevant paragraphs 6A.1 and 6A.1.10. to 6A.1.10.4 also apply.

6F.2 Scale Accuracy (Outline Accuracy)

As with all static judging, photographs are the prime means of assessing accuracy of outline. If the photographs are considered sufficient to fully assess the three views, the competitor should not be penalised for not providing drawings. Paragraph 6A.1.10.1 provides further advice on assessing scale accuracy.

6F.3 Originality of Model Design & Construction

The judge must examine the Competitors Declaration including any supporting evidence presented by the competitor and if necessary question the competitor, in order to evaluate the extent to which the competitor has contributed to the Scale Accuracy (Outline Accuracy). A maximum of 10 points should only be awarded to a model which is entirely 'scratch built' and declared as such by the competitor. The score must be reduced if the Scale Accuracy is achieved by someone other than the competitor, or by the use of commercially available machined, moulded or pre-cut parts. However an allowance should be made if the competitor is able to provide evidence that he has modified such parts to improve Scale Accuracy. A model which has been assembled 'straight out of the box' should score a zero.

The following should be used as a guide:

Scratch built models entirely designed and built by the competitor	10 points
Models built from a kit or a published plan based on a built-up structure and which may include pre-cut parts and some proprietary items.	5-9 points
Models built from a kit based on a moulded/grp fuselage and veneered foam or grp flying surfaces.	2-4 points
Typical ARTF – moulded or built-up and covered structure	0-2 points

6F.4 Colour and Markings Accuracy

Colour and markings accuracy is determined by comparison with the documentation which is presented. The ambient light conditions (e.g. light and shade) prevailing during judging may not be the same as that which applies to the documentation and particular consideration should be given when this occurs. Camouflage colour schemes should show the correct pattern and the correct degree of merging of the shades. Check the position and size of markings, insignia, numbers and lettering. Up to 5 points should be awarded for colour accuracy and up to 5 points for markings accuracy.

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6F.5 Colour and Markings Complexity

Consideration should be given to the effort involved in reproducing the colour and markings of the prototype. This should not be confined to the number of colours and the extent of the markings, but also how they are distributed on the model. i.e. the complexity of the boundary between colours and whether applied to a flat or curved surface, on fabric or solid surfaces etc.
It is important to ensure that the marks awarded are a fair comparison with the spread of marks awarded across the range of models entered. Paragraphs 6A.1.10.2 and 6A.1.10.3 provide additional guidance.

6F.6 Realism

Judges should consider how well the model captures the character of the full size aircraft as portrayed in the documentation. If the subject aircraft is 'factory fresh' or an unblemished museum example, then the model should be in a similar pristine condition. Alternatively if the photograph of the subject aircraft shows worn or stained surfaces and weathered paintwork, then this should be reflected in the model. Judges should be careful to avoid penalising the omission of details which are not clearly visible at 5 metres.

6F.7 Prototype Design Complexity

Judges should consider the overall complexity of the prototype design, awarding higher marks where the shape and intricacy of the structure is more difficult to reproduce. It is important to separate complexity from repetition and to recognise that compound curves are more difficult to reproduce than 'straight line' structures; e.g. a Sopwith Triplane, with straight wings, slab sided fuselage and fixed u/c will not necessarily attract a higher score than a monoplane which has compound curves on the fuselage and curved wings of variable cross section e.g. a Spitfire.
It is important to ensure that the marks awarded are a fair comparison with the spread of marks awarded across the range of models entered.

6F.8 Final Assessment

When all the models have been individually judged the spread of marking for all the models should be reviewed, particularly the complexity marks awarded. This is to ensure that these marks accurately reflect the spread of complexity across all the models entered. The relative mark of one model compared with the others is important and to ensure this is achieved, the marks can be altered retrospectively. The Chief Judge should then sign the score sheets and forward them for processing by the Contest Organiser.

Reason: The existing Class F4H (effective 1st Jan 2011) has no Judges Guide for Static Judging.

End of proposal