



Competition rules

IPMS Netherlands is organizing an "open" competition for plastic scale modeling where the plastic modeller can compete for a prize and for appreciation.

These regulations indicate how a selection is made for the prizes to be won: gold, silver and bronze. In addition, it is possible to award the rating "highly commended" or "commended".

The most important thing about the model is a realistic "original-to-scale" appearance with a neat finish.

Each entered competition model will be individually judged by expert judges, independent of other competing competition models. The number of models in the competition is therefore irrelevant.

When registering, the participant is asked to which competition category (see attachment) the registered model belongs. This is to make the course of the competition and the judging process more efficient.

The younger modeller is also encouraged to participate. A model is then classified as "Youth" (JAL) and the age of the participant is taken into account in the assessment.

Judging is and remains human work. However, the assessment must be justifiable. That is why jury members use a criteria system to see if a model is eligible for a prize.

These assessment criteria are divided into the following sections:

- [B] Construction and basic engineering
- [V] Paint, scheme, decals and finish
- [D] Detailing
- [A] Overall impression and resemblance to the original
- [E] Extras to the model such as setting, diorama execution or exceptional result.

The following are some aspects on which a jury member assesses, but the list is by no means exhaustive.

[B] Construction and basic engineering:

- a. The model is correctly built with all its parts and symmetrically aligned where necessary.
- b. Glue seams and glue are invisible and knockout points, casting errors, etc. are neatly concealed.
- c. The model is free of scratches and applied panel lines, plating and the like are consistent.
- d. Transparent parts are clear and free from cloudiness from paint, adhesives, etc.
- e. The transparent parts are mounted without gaps.
- f. If an adjustment is made for a conversion or scaling correction, the finish of the changed details and surfaces will be consistent.

[V] Paint, Schematic, Decals and Finish:

When assessing the paint and color scheme, decals (if any) and applied weathering, the most important thing is a realistic "original-to-scale" appearance in the finish. Points of attention are:

- a. A color scheme applied with an airbrush does not have to lead to a higher rating than a painting with a brush. Sometimes a more realistic effect can be achieved with a good brush technique.
- b. A realistic color scheme on a model contributes to the higher rating as well as a difficult color scheme. However, a sloppy finish will result in a lower valuation.
- c. Caution will be exercised in assessing the accuracy of the colors and shades used. With the real originals, these often differ significantly from each other, also due to the "ravages of time" and various other circumstances. The lighting in the competition area often makes it difficult to properly assess the color scheme of a model. Therefore, the hue of colors is only judged for correctness in a general sense.
- d. A good paint finish will not show paint splatters, paint bags, brush marks or paint edges due to the use of masking tape. Sanding marks are invisible and fingerprints and / or embedded dust particles must not appear in the paint layer.
- e. Decals must be correctly positioned as on the original and applied in such a way that "silvering" due to air inclusions and edge transitions of the decal film is not discernible.
- f. Aftermarket decals purchased separately do not automatically lead to a higher rating. It is about the end result, where accuracy can lead to a higher valuation.
- g. For example, the painting of window pillars in vehicles and cockpit hoods of aircraft must have neat, clean and uniform edges.
- h. Applying "aging", wear and tear, accident or combat damage to a model can, if shown realistically, lead to a higher rating. But a factory-fresh version can also lead to a higher final rating, provided it is carried out consistently and realistically.

As all of the above shows over and over again: what counts is the original-to-scale effect with a realistic illusion without mess!

[D] Detailing:

Detailing that contributes to a realistic to-scale appearance can certainly lead to a higher valuation. The absence of detailing that is really visible on the original can lead to a lower valuation, as can carelessly applied details. If details are added in the form of etching parts, resin / resin detail or aftermarket sets, this does not in itself lead to a higher rating.

Points of attention are:

- a. Detailing must be in accordance with the original (a knight has no shotgun, a MiG has no AMRAAM missiles). Brief documentation may be shown with the model. In the absence of documentation, detailing is assessed in a general sense. Keep in mind that the accuracy of the interior of a vehicle, vessel or aircraft (cockpit, cabin) is difficult to judge.
- b. Details are sized to achieve a realistic to-scale appearance. Examples are hatches and railings of ships, wheel doors and wing edges of aircraft, straps of figures and fenders of vehicles, etc., etc., giving the illusion that these parts are to scale thickness.
- c. Cannon barrels, exhausts, vents and grilles are open or give the illusion of being open.

Details such as cabling and pipelines of water and vehicle models, added clothing accessories of figures, etc. can lead to a higher rating. The same goes for realistic welds, recessed panel lines and rivets, etc., etc.

[A] Overall impression and resemblance to the original:

Does the model give the impression that the original-to-scale is being looked at? The latter does not mean that a purple Ferrari, for example, is not "possible". However, an English



fighter jet is not equipped with Russian weapons (with a "what-if" version, a fantasy or science fiction model, of course, no resemblance to the original-to-scale is looked at).

Judges may be expected to be knowledgeable, but not to know all performances of all originals. That is simply impossible. The competition participant may submit brief documentation with the model, but it is certainly not mandatory. Where no documentation is provided, the model is assessed against the general criteria.

[E] Extras to the model such as setting, diorama execution or exceptional result:

A model can stand alone or be part of a diorama scene. The diorama is, as it were, a composite "model as a whole".

- a. If a model is the main theme, and is presented on a stand or base plate with some accessories or figures, then judge the model itself without the accessories or figures.
- b. Is it a diorama? A diorama often has one or more models, figures, buildings, etc. Then the "diorama as the (composite) model" with main theme is also judged on originality, realism and composition. The quality of the model (s) in the diorama is important, but attention is mainly paid to whether they are consistent with the main theme.
- c. Something "extra" that leads to a higher rating can be an exceptional appearance, a very special setting or something that really stands out. In addition, also exceptional detailing, very difficult but perfectly applied color scheme or rather separate main theme. However, the size and dimensions of the model or diorama in themselves do not play a role.

With a vacuform or largely self-built model, the high degree of difficulty can also be appreciated as something "extra" if it is done well. If the execution is less, it can lead to a lower valuation.

The winners: the winning builders of a model (or "diorama as model")

A model that meets the "rules of the art" and criteria of being "very good" as described above deserves the designation "silver". In this assessment of the model, the correct application of the basic techniques and the consistency of the result achieved have the greatest weight.

That is the standard for a perfectly built model.

A model qualifies for "gold" when the builder goes a step further with extras such as complexity, construction technique, finish, exceptional detailing or otherwise.

A model that just does not meet the quality criteria can be awarded "bronze".

In addition, there are the incentive prizes: "highly commended" and "commended" are intended for a model that has just not reached a price level but excels in parts.



The competition and the judges:

Participants in the competition take the trouble to show their creation and have often put in a lot of diligent work and love of modeling. A model deserves a correct assessment and a justifiable jury result. A jury member has a responsible task towards the competition participants and must act with integrity. The competition management ensures that the judging is carried out and recorded fairly.

Points of attention are:

- a. The members of the jury are appointed in the best of their conscience by the competition management. A jury member often has a modeling specialization as a person.
- b. Each model is judged by several jury members. Each jury member independently determines the appreciation of a model to the best of his knowledge and conscience. Jurors within a category may consult with each other, but they do not have to agree with each other.
- c. For the assessment and recording, a separate form is completed for each model by the appointed jury members per category. There is a system to make the assessment easy.
- d. The builder's identity should not play a role in any way in the assessment. An unknown builder may have made a beautiful model, a well-known prize winner a little less this time. Who built the model is therefore disregarded.
- e. A jury member may certainly not judge his own work or recommend it to fellow jury members. In that case, the assessment will be left to the other jury members, or the competition management will be asked to appoint another jury member.
- f. Ratings are not discussed outside the circle of judges and race management.
- g. The final result is determined and announced by the race management on the basis of the judgments.
- h. After the announcement of the competition results, the competition management is accountable about the results. However, it is possible that, due to the workload, it is not possible to explain the exact assessments for all models.

Jury reports for the competition can only be requested afterwards via the e-mail address esm.joophirs@kpnmail.nl.

And last but not least

Participation of a builder in the competition is at your own risk! Damage, loss, etc. of a model will not be reimbursed and IPMS Nederland is not responsible for this.

- If a design is entered in the competition, it may not be reregistered in the consecutive five years.
- Dioramas or models that the competition management believes cannot reasonably be shown in public, can be refused or removed from the competition.
- In matters and circumstances not provided for in these regulations, the competition management takes a binding decision.
- Separate prizes such as from a theme and / or group or from a company can be awarded on the basis of criteria drawn up by them. Such prizes are not the responsibility of the IPMS competition management.



APPENDIX 1: Competition Categories

- CV1 - Civilian vehicles 1/43 and smaller
- CV2 - Civil vehicles larger than 1/43
- CVS - Sports vehicles (Formula / Drag racing / Rally etc) all scales
- CVV - Trucks and utility vehicles all scales
- DIO - Dioramas
- FIG - Figures
- FSR - Fantasy / Science fiction / Space travel
- FSR1 – Science fiction figures
- H - Helicopters all scales
- JAL - Youth all ages
- M - Motors all scales
- MV1 - Military vehicles 1/72 and smaller
- MV2 - Military vehicles larger than 1/72
- SCH1 - Ships smaller than 1/400
- SCH2 - Ships 1/400 and larger
- SCR - Scratch and vacuum mold built models
- V1 - Aircraft smaller than 1/72
- V2 - Aircraft 1/72 to 1/47
- V3 - Aircraft 1/48 to 1/31
- V4 - Aircraft 1/32 and larger
- V5 – Aircraft civilian all scales



APPENDIX 2: Judging system

Judges are based on the aforementioned assessment criteria.

The following scores can be given per criterion:

- 0 insufficient
- 1 good
- 2 very good
- 3 excellent

As mentioned earlier, the jury will be judged by two jury members. Each jury member independently awards points per category. The total of both judges is divided by two. The result of the division is rounded down.

If there is a big difference between the two jury members, a third jury member will be asked to assess the model / diorama. Of course, the total of the three jury members will be divided by three. This result is also rounded down.

So there is a maximum of 15 points to be earned.

Prices:

- Gold 15 points
- Silver 14 points
- Bronze 13 points
- Highly commended 12 points
- Commended 11 points

NB:

If an unsatisfactory score is achieved in the assessment criterion “[B] Construction and basic technology”, the jury will stop.