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*American Federation
of
Mineralogical Societies*



*AFMS Uniform Rules
8th Edition*

Updated for 2016

*AFMS Publications Committee
Ronald Carman, Chair*

*Internet version of the 2016 AFMS Uniform Rules
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PREFACE

One of the pleasures of our hobby is sharing what we have and what we know. Displaying our collections and craftsmanship has been one of the ways we do this. Competitive exhibiting at Gem and Mineral Shows is a natural result of these displays. As we have attempted to improve our shows, we have seen competitive exhibiting grow into a major contribution.

The first shows had mineral exhibits displayed according to the whim of the exhibitor. The difficulty of judging such exhibits soon proved a need for uniformity. Rules were adopted by each of the Federations based on their own experiences. Since 1961 the Uniform Rules of the American Federation have been in effect. The rules are now on a nationwide basis and as they must cover all aspects of the hobby for the thousands of interested hobbyists, they are comprehensive.

This current revision of the Uniform Rules is the result of the continuing effort on the part of the Regional Federation Uniform Rules Committees and the AFMS Rules Committee to provide uniform conditions under which exhibitors from all Regional Federations may compete.

Each year some pages are changed in the Rulebook. The most important one is the Table of contents which lists all the current pages. It is important to check your Rulebook to make sure yours is current before entering into competition.

The AFMS and Regional Federation Uniform Rules Committees welcome suggestions that may lead to additional improvements in the rules and implementation of these rules. Please submit your suggestions and proposals to your Regional Federation Uniform Rules Committee.

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SECTION I

PART I

GENERAL RULES AND DEFINITIONS

Exhibitor Defined

- 1.0 The term “Exhibitor” as used in these rules shall mean the owner of the materials exhibited (except that an exhibitor who no longer owns the materials may exhibit lapidary, jewelry and art metalcraft where all the work was done by the exhibitor) and further that all lapidary, jewelry, art metalcraft and micro mounting work was done by the exhibitor. Also see Section II: Div. C, Rule 9.4 (Lapidary); Div. D, Rule 15.10 and 15.11 (Jewelry); Div. E, Rule 17.9 (Educational).
- 1.1 Competitive exhibitors shall be Societies affiliated with the Regional Federation, members of these societies or individual members of the Regional Federation. When the Regional Federation is host to the American Federation all Societies, Members of Societies, and Individual members of Federations affiliated with the AFMS shall be eligible to compete under the same conditions applying to members of the Host Regional Federation.
- 1.2 Exhibitors of special displays and guests shall not be required to be members and need not follow 1.0 above.
- 1.3 Any or all members of a family living under one roof may compete individually or collectively in any class for which they are eligible.
- 1.4 Any individual contributing to a collective family exhibit is ineligible to enter the same class as an individual exhibitor.
- 1.5 No individual or collective family exhibitor shall compete in more than one of the exhibitor groups in any one class. More than one exhibit may be entered in one class provided the exhibits involve different materials, e.g., Class BU-7X exhibits - one Calcite and the other Celestite; Class CC-2 exhibits - one Agate and the other Rhyolite.
- 1.6 Junior members of a family are eligible to compete in Junior exhibitor groups regardless of the group their parents may enter. **A Junior is defined as an exhibitor who is at least eight years old but has not yet reached the age of eighteen years** as of the opening day of the show
- 1.7 For Exhibitor Groups and eligibility within them see Section I, Rule 4.4. Any of these Exhibitor Groups may exhibit in any Class of any Division listed in Section II of the Rules.

S-I-1-2011

Registration and Certification of Exhibitor and Exhibit

2.0 Application for exhibit space and registration form of the exhibit shall be made to the Host Society or Regional Federation on an Exhibit Registration Form approved by the Regional Federation. The exhibitor **MUST** furnish all the information requested on the registration form. Once this registration is accepted the Exhibitor Group cannot be changed. The Host Society or Regional Federation will confirm registration of the exhibit.

2.1 The Exhibit Registration Form will contain a certification by the Exhibitor of, as may be applicable:

- (a) ownership of the materials exhibited, except that an exhibitor who no longer owns the materials may exhibit lapidary, jewelry and art metalcraft, where the work was done by the exhibitor;
- (b) personal workmanship of the materials being exhibited (**subject to the exemptions in Part I, Rule 1.0, and Section II, Division E Rule 17.9(a)**);
- (c) personal collection in the field of the materials exhibited. The Exhibit Registration Form will also contain a certification signed by an Officer of the Exhibitor's Society (or the Federation Secretary if the Exhibitor does not belong to a club but is an Individual member of a Federation) that the Exhibitor is a member in good standing of such Society or Federation. The exhibitor shall mail the Exhibit Registration Form to the Exhibit Registration Chairman designated by the Regional Federation Rules Committee.
- (d) AFMS direct entry applications must also include; The date and location of the Regional Show at which eligibility was obtained and the birth date of Junior exhibitors

2.2 Acceptance of These Rules. The registration of an exhibit shall constitute acceptance of the rules and agreement to comply with them. Refusal to comply with the rules or any unsportsmanlike conduct displayed before, during, or after the show will constitute grounds for disqualification. Said grounds for disqualification shall be presented to the Uniform Rules Chairperson whose decision shall be final and can result in disqualification of the exhibit and revocation of any award given.

2.3 Rule changes cannot be made at the time of the show. Objections to the rules are not to be considered justification for complaint. Where an apparent error in evaluation or interpretation has been made, appeal may be made to the Chairperson of the Rules Committee whose decision shall be final. See Arbitration Committee, see Rule 5.8, S-I-10 (2011)

2.4 A time and place must be scheduled and announced by the Rules Chair for exhibitor and judge consultations and/or appeals after the scores have been posted and prior to the awards.

S-I-2-2011

2.5 Regional Classes are those not included in the Uniform Rules that have been added by the Regional Federation to accommodate special types of material and/or exhibitor interests unique to that Regional Federation. **Awards given to such classes will not be certified by the AFMS.**

2.6 Divisions for minerals, fluorescent minerals, lapidary, jewelry and art metalcraft, and fossils expressly designate those Authorized References that are used for the technical aspects of competition. Exhibitors will find other informative and helpful planning aids in other publications of the AFMS Uniform Rules Committee which are available through Regional Federation sources. To the extent of any conflict between the Rules and information taken from these other publications, the Uniform Rules govern.

2.7 Every Regional or National Show Competition is governed by the latest AFMS Uniform Rules.

EXHIBIT AREA AND REQUIREMENTS

3.0 Unit area is defined as a space not to exceed 12 square feet in floor space and 36 inches in height (inside measurement). The use of shelves, back or ends of the case(s) is optional to the exhibitor. See Section II, Page S-II-1-2003, Division Information (c).

3.1 In some instances, a two unit area is permissible but is not mandatory. **A two unit area** may be a single long case or multiple adjacent cases as long as they do not exceed 36” in height and 24 square feet of floor space. See Section II, Page S-II-1-2003, Division Information (c).

3.12 Labeling for all exhibits. In all instances where the rules require labeling the labels shall be in English (U.S. spelling). The exception being in the education division where the subject matter may require the use of some foreign words.

3.2 Only one entry may be exhibited in a case in Regional or National Show competition

3.3 An exhibit identification number, case location number, class number, and class description will be furnished to the exhibitor to be placed on the exhibit immediately after it is set up and ready for judging.

3.4 NO Name identifying the exhibitor or exhibitor group shall be visible on or in a competitive exhibit before all judging has been completed. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in disqualification.

3.5 All competitive exhibits must be left in the exact arrangement in which they were judged, except that awards earned at this particular show and/or exhibitor identification may be placed in the case after judging has been completed and the score card placed with the case.

S-I-3-2011

3.6 The Exhibitor's copy of the score card along with the Judges' comments **MUST** remain with the exhibit for the duration of the show. At the exhibitor's request, the exhibitors name will be omitted.

EXCEPTION: Exhibitors may remove the comment sheets during consultation with Judges.

3.7 The time for judging and removal of exhibits shall be set by the Regional Federation and/or the Host Society. All exhibits must be in place and complete at time of judging. All exhibits must remain in place until closing time unless permission for urgent removal has been obtained from the show chairperson.

3.8 Exhibitors must stay clear of the judging, except that at the option of the Host Society for a local show only or the Regional Federation Rules Chair for a Regional and/or AFMS Show, the exhibitor may observe the judging of his/her case provided that the exhibitor acts in accordance with the Rules set forth in Rule 5.4.

3.9 Keys to cases In classes requiring the exhibit to be opened, the exhibitor rather than the Rules Committee, may elect to remove the required items for judging to the judging area and return them to the exhibit after judging is completed. Keys to cases that must be opened must be left with the Rules Chairperson or delegated assistant. The only cases which shall be opened during the judging are those whose rules require such opening. Cases are to be opened in the presence of a security officer.

3.10 Unless a Class description calls for a definite limitation in number, the option for number of specimens displayed is that of the exhibitor. (Classes titled in the plural spelling therefore preclude displays of one item/specimen.)

3.11 Fluorescent Mineral Exhibits. The Host Society or Federation is encouraged to provide a "Dark Room". This Dark Room should be completely dark when all lights are turned off. Manual controls for white light in the Dark Room shall be available to the judges during judging. Each exhibitor is responsible for the UV lights, white lights, and any moving parts in his case.

QUALIFICATION FOR AWARDS

4.0 All award ribbons won at Regional Federation shows governed by the AFMS Uniform Rules and sponsored by Regions which have ratified these rules, will be certified as a mark of national recognition by an authorized AFMS certification imprint on the Regional Federation ribbon. The Exhibitor Group designation shall also appear on the ribbon. **Scores, ribbons and trophies awarded at local club shows do not affect Regional or AFMS Eligibility.**

S-I-4-2011

4.1 To each class of each competitive division and to each of the exhibitor groups competing in those classes there shall be awarded: one first place” (blue) ribbon; one “second place” (red) ribbon; one “third place” (white) ribbon, provided that minimum point scores as listed in Part I, Rule 4.5 have been achieved. Awards will be based upon point score achievement only, not upon the number of exhibits in the class, and it shall not be required that any awards be given in any certain class.

4.2 Each Regional Federation may decide what trophies, if any, it wishes to award and the eligibility requirements applicable to such trophies.

4.3 In the interest of more equitable competition, exhibitors are divided into six exhibitor groups. (See 4.4) An exhibitor of any age may enter the Novice, Advanced or Master Exhibitor Group. Any exhibitor who is a Junior on the opening day of the show may compete in the Junior Exhibitor Group. See Rule 1.6.

4.4 Exhibitor Groups:

- A. Novice Exhibitor Group** This is a beginner’s group; therefore, experienced exhibitors are urged to enter higher competition to assure equitable competition for the newcomer. An exhibitor who has been awarded one blue first place ribbon in the Novice Group **MUST** compete in a higher group if he wishes to enter the same class again.
- B. Advanced Exhibitor Group** - An exhibitor who has been awarded one blue first place ribbon in Advanced Group **MUST** compete as a Master if wishing to enter the same class again.
- C. Master Exhibitor Group**
- D. Junior Exhibitor Group** Juniors who have been awarded a blue first place ribbon **MUST** compete in an adult group if they wish to enter the same class again.
- E. Society Exhibitor Group** All materials and/or workmanship shall be that of the society or of five (5) or more members of said society provided that not more than 20% of the material/workmanship shall be that of any one member.

Scores achieved by societies exhibits, are considered only with scores of other exhibiting societies, and are NOT competing with individual exhibitors.

S-I-5-2015

F. Junior Society Exhibitor Group Same as Society Group except that all material/workmanship shall be that of members who are juniors. The exhibitors shall be members of a Junior Society or junior members of a Society.

Scores achieved by Junior Society exhibits are considered only with scores of other Junior Society exhibits and are NOT competing with any individual exhibitors or adult societies.

4.5 MINIMUM POINT SCORES:

Master and Society Exhibitor Groups:

- 1st Level - 90 points
- 2nd Level - 80 points
- 3rd Level - 70 points

Advanced Exhibitor Group:

- 1st Level - 80 points
- 2nd Level - 70 points
- 3rd Level - 60 points

Novice, Junior and Junior Society Exhibitor Groups:

- 1st Level - 70 points
- 2nd Level - 60 points
- 3rd Level - 50 points

4.6 Optional Award Ribbons At the option of the Regional Federation, ribbons may be awarded as follows:

- (a) Blue ribbons to each exhibitor achieving a first level score.
- (b) Red ribbons to each exhibitor achieving a second level score.
- (c) White ribbons to each exhibitor achieving a third level score.

NOTE: In each class-group combination, the HIGH score first level blue ribbons will be imprinted with the words "FIRST PLACE".

4.7 Lillian Turner Junior Award Lillian Turner of Bethesda, Maryland donated monies to support this award. The Award will be a \$100.00 Series "E" Bond to be presented with a ribbon denoting Outstanding Junior at a ceremony at the annual Awards Banquet.

The AFMS Junior Chairperson in conjunction with the AFMS URC chairperson will select the Outstanding Junior by determining the best competitive Junior exhibit at the AFMS Annual Show. The junior need not be entered as a Junior but may not have reached his/her 18th birthday at the time of the show. In the event there are no Junior entries in competition, a Junior case in non-competition shall be chosen by a team of two persons appointed by the Rules Chair.

S-I-6-2011

PART II

ADMINISTRATION/JUDGING PROCEDURES

5.0 SHOW

The Regional Federation Rules Committee shall be responsible for registration of competitive exhibits, for selection of judges, for the maintenance of regional exhibitor records, and for other administrative procedures defined in the Uniform Rules. The AFMS Rules Chairperson will perform these duties for the AFMS shows.

- (a) **JUDGING OF ALL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS** shall be done by teams of two or more Judges. AFMS Teams will consist of three or more judges. Judging teams will be assigned so that one team shall judge all entries for any given trophy, unless the number of entries makes this impractical. Mixed classes are exceptions. (Clerks, if desired by the judges, shall be assigned by the Judging Director.) The exhibitor's copy of the score card along with the judges' comments must be completed and placed with the exhibit by the Judging Committee immediately after judging is completed and results tabulated. At the exhibitor's request, the exhibitor's name will be omitted. These cards and/or comment sheets **MUST** remain in place for the duration of the show. **EXCEPTION:** Exhibitors may remove comment sheets during consultation with judges.
- (c) A time and place must be scheduled and announced for exhibitor and judge consultations and/or appeals after the scores have been posted and prior to the awards.

5.1 DUTIES OF THE REGIONAL RULES COMMITTEE

Regional Federation Rules Committee members shall be responsible for maintenance of regional exhibitor records used to determine eligibility for AFMS competition and for other related administrative procedures defined in the Uniform Rules.

- (a) The Regional Federation Rules Committee shall designate an **EXHIBIT REGISTRATION CHAIRPERSON** who shall receive all competitive exhibit registrations, check exhibitor eligibility, and maintain the necessary records required in accordance with the Uniform Rules.
- (1) The Exhibit Registration Chairperson must, insofar as possible, arrange competitive exhibits on the show floor in consecutive order by Division and Class, assigning each exhibitor an exhibit identification number. Direct AFMS entries should be grouped together in the one group in the same order but not in the group of regional entries.
- (2) The Exhibit Registration Chairperson, assisted by the Competitive Exhibits Liaison Chairperson of the Host Society, shall supervise check-in procedures for all competitive exhibitors.

S-I-7-2011

(b) A member of the Regional Federation Rules Committee shall be designated as **JUDGING DIRECTOR** and shall appoint all Judges, shall instruct Judges and Clerks; and shall administer judging procedures in accordance with the Uniform Rules. It is mandatory that a Regional Rules Committee Member perform these tasks. The AFMS Rules Chairperson shall perform these duties for the AFMS Judging.

(c) The Chairperson of the Regional Rules Committee shall be the authority on interpretation and application of the Uniform Rules and AFMS certification, for Regional Shows and **MUST** adhere to the AFMS Uniform Rules. This duty falls to the AFMS Rules chairperson for AFMS shows.

Only the **Regional Rules Chairperson** is empowered to disqualify a competitive exhibit in Regional competition. The **AFMS Rules Chairperson** has this empowerment for AFMS shows. (See rule 5.8)

- (1) The Regional Rules Chairperson (or alternate) shall maintain adequate records of regional exhibitors (including masters scoring 90 or above, and Juniors scoring 70 or above) for use in determining regional exhibitor eligibilities for AFMS competition.
- (2) Not more than thirty days following each Regional Show, but prior to the next AFMS show, the Regional Rules Chairperson shall send to the AFMS Eligibility Chair the competitive results for **ALL EXHIBITORS**. This record to include name, address, Society affiliation, home Federation, the year of Show, designation whether Regional or AFMS Show, Show location (city & state), Exhibitor Group, score, Class, Regional awards (if any), and Eligibility, if earned, and for which AFMS Trophy by number. This information is necessary in the determination of eligibility for direct AFMS national award competition.
- (3) Each Regional Rules Chairperson is responsible for preparation and submission **in writing** of proposed changes in these Uniform Rules to be sent to the AFMS Uniform Rules Committee (URC) Chairperson at least **60 days** prior to the AFMS URC meeting. The URC chairperson shall make up an agenda for the meeting including all recommendations and proposals from URC members and Regional Chairpersons. This agenda shall be furnished to all URC members and Regional Chair Persons at least **30 days** prior to the AFMS URC meeting.
- (4) Each Regional Rules Chairperson is responsible for immediately notifying the AFMS Uniform Rules Chairperson **in writing** of name changes and addresses for the Regional Rules Committee members.
- (5) The Regional Rules Chairperson (or alternate) shall furnish the up-to-date Regional Federation Eligibility Records to the person designated Exhibit Registration Chairperson, for use in accepting exhibit registrations and certifying eligibilities.
- (6) The Rules Committee Chairperson (or alternate) shall keep the keys for the cases that must be opened. Cases are to be opened and closed in the presence of a security officer. A small sign shall be placed in cases from which specimens are removed stating that the specimens have been removed for judging. The AFMS Rules Chairperson shall perform these duties for AFMS shows.

S-I-8-2011

5.2 DUTIES OF THE HOST SOCIETY

- (a) The Host Society shall appoint a member to serve as Competitive Exhibits Liaison Chairperson to work with the Regional Rules Committee.
- (b) The Host Society must supply the Regional Federation Rules Chairperson (or alternate) with floor plans and data on the space designated for competitive exhibits. Floor plan arrangement of competitive exhibits is to be in accordance with the Uniform Rules insofar as possible considering the physical limitations of the show area.
- (c) The Competitive Exhibits Liaison Chairperson will be responsible for supplying the exhibitor with an exhibit identification number and space number for the exhibit as soon as the exhibitor arrives and prior to the time designated for judging to begin. (The exhibit identification number is determined by the Exhibit Registration Chairperson designated by the Uniform Rules Committee.)
- (d) The exhibitor is responsible for the placement of the exhibit identification number on the case when the exhibit is ready to be judged and prior to the time judging is scheduled to begin.

5.3 JUDGES AND CLERKS

- (a) **RESPONSIBILITIES OF JUDGES.** The judge is charged with evaluation of competitive exhibits according to the Uniform Rules. Individual or group comment sheets may be used, but the judges **MUST** sign the comment sheet or sheets/score card for each exhibit judged either individually or jointly. (See AFMS Guidelines for Judges for further information)

(I) Faceting. Faceted stones (except diamonds) will be judged for quality before being put under magnification. Magnification is to be used to judge workmanship only on colored stones. any inclusions seen under magnification may be noted but no quality points deducted. Diamonds will be judged for quality and workmanship under 10 power magnification.

(II) Judges Restrictions. Judges shall not use flashlights to aid in judging unless the case has no lights and the room lighting does not adequately light the exhibit. Small lasers or other pointing devices may be used to point out flaws to other judges and the exhibitor.

- (b) **DUTIES OF THE JUDGES' CLERK.** The Clerk shall serve as a contact between the Judges and the Judging Director; shall keep the judging area clear of unauthorized spectators; shall, if requested, enter the findings of the Judges on the score card or comment sheet; but shall not attempt to influence the Judges in their evaluation of the exhibit.
- (c) **No person** shall act as a Judge or Clerk of a class in which that person or a member of his/her immediate family is an individual exhibitor or a contributor to a Society exhibit.

S-I-9-2011

5.4 EXHIBITORS: Exhibitors must stay clear of the judging, except that at the option of the Regional and/or AFMS Rules Committee, an Exhibitor may observe the judging of his/her case under the following conditions:

- (a) Any club/society within any Federation using the Uniform Rules for competitive judging may with the consent of the club officers elect to allow the Exhibitor(s) to listen to the judges as they evaluate the display at a local show only.
- (b) Judges may limit questions by Exhibitors.
- (c) At no time during the judging process may the Exhibitor question any Judge regarding any exhibit except his/her own.
- (d) Final evaluation/tie breaking will be done **WITHOUT** the presence of the concerned Exhibitor(s).
- (e) Judges may recommend disqualification of an Exhibitor for unsportsmanlike conduct.
- (f) The prime purpose of this approach is to make the exhibitor aware of the judging process, the reasoning behind evaluation, and to improve the displays. It is recommended that the practice of holding seminars after the judging has been completed be continued.

5.5 CHANGES AND APPEALS OF RULES

Rule changes cannot be made at the time of the show. Objections to the rules are not to be considered justification for complaint, but where an apparent error in evaluations or interpretations has been made, appeal may be made to the Chairperson of the Rules Committee whose decision shall be final.

5.6 ACCEPTANCE OF THESE RULES

The registration of an exhibit shall constitute acceptance of the rules and agreement to comply with them. Refusal to comply with the rules or any unsportsmanlike conduct displayed before, during, or after the show will constitute grounds for disqualification. Said grounds for disqualification shall be presented to the Uniform Rules Chairperson whose decision shall be final and can result in disqualification of the exhibit and revocation of any award given.

5.7 LOCAL SHOWS

At local shows when the Uniform Rules are used, the duties of the Federation Rules Committee relating to judging of competitive exhibits shall be the responsibility of the Club/Society Rules Committee and/or Judging Director. If a Regional Rules person is present at a local show, that person should be consulted on interpretation of the Rules if necessary.

5.8 Arbitration Committee: The second member, or the acting alternate, of the AFMS Uniform Rules committee shall select five judges from those present, or who will be present, at the AFMS convention. These names will be given to the AFMS president, or acting alternate, who will then pick three of these judges to comprise a team of supervising judges. The duty of these judges is to be the final arbiter of any disagreement between the judges and exhibitors that the URC chair could not resolve to the satisfaction of all parties. They will also resolve disagreements about the interpretation of the rules between the URC chair and the judges. Their ruling is final.

S-I-10-2011

ELIGIBILITY FOR DIRECT ENTRY OF AFMS TROPHY COMPETITION

6.0 Competitive exhibitors shall be Societies and Members of Societies affiliated with a Regional Federation or an Individual Member of any Regional Federation and must be eligible under the provisions of Rule 6.3 below.

6.1 An individual shall be defined as one person, of any age, or any combination of the immediate members of a family living under the same roof.

6.2 Juniors are defined as persons who have earned eligibility in the Junior Exhibitor Group and have reached his / her 8th birthday but not reached his / her 18th birthday on the opening day of the show; however, eligibility for 17 year old juniors will remain valid for the next AFMS show.

6.3 Eligibility for AFMS Trophy competition must have been earned in the class (or the equivalent class) entered in an AFMS affiliated Regional Federation Show using the AFMS Uniform Rules during the twelve (12) years preceding and including the current competition.

- (a) Individual eligibilities must have been earned in Master Group competition with a score of 90 points or above; Juniors in the Junior Group with 70 points or above.
- (b) Society eligibilities must have been earned in Society Group competition with a score of 90 points or above or Junior Society eligibilities must have been earned in Junior Society Group competition with a score of 70 points or above.
- (c) Exhibitors who have earned eligibility for a certain AFMS Trophy prior to the current AFMS Show and competing with an exhibit in the same class in which eligibility was earned **MUST** enter **DIRECTLY** in AFMS Trophy competition and cannot enter that exhibit in regional competition in that show.
- (d) Exhibits earning eligibility in Regional competition at any AFMS National Show will automatically be entered in the AFMS Trophy competition of that Show.
- (e) Eligibility earned in a Regional Federation Show shall remain in effect in the class for which it is earned through the 12th annual AFMS competition thereafter, except for Juniors whose eligibility will continue until their 18th birthday. (See 6.2)
- (f) A direct entry in AFMS Trophy competition which earns a score of 90 points or above will constitute requalification in such class and extend AFMS Trophy eligibility through the 12th annual AFMS competition thereafter.
- (g) Eligibility earned on the basis of a collective family exhibit applies separately to each individual contributing to such family exhibit.
- (h) A collective family exhibit must be entered in AFMS Trophy competition as long as at least one individual contributing to such exhibit has earned eligibility in the same class.
- (i) Juniors are eligible to compete for any AFMS Trophy, and Junior Societies for any AFMS Society Trophies.

S-I-11-2011

6.4 An exhibitor who has earned eligibility for AFMS Trophy competition in one or more classes may enter an exhibit in Regional Federation competition at any AFMS Show provided it is entered in a class in which the exhibitor has not earned AFMS eligibility.

6.5 All materials and/or workmanship exhibited must be that of the exhibitor. For **EXCEPTIONS:** See Section I: Part I, Rule 1.0; Section II, Div. C, Rule 9.4; Div. D, Rules 15.10 and 15.11; and Div. E, Rule 17.9.

6.6 Each trophy shall be awarded to the highest scoring exhibit. A minimum point score of 90 shall be required for the award of a trophy except that in the Junior or Junior Society competition the minimum point score shall be 70.

6.7 The winner of an AFMS Trophy may not compete in the same class until the 3rd annual AFMS competition thereafter.

6.8 Every Regional or National Show Competition is governed by the latest edition of the AFMS Uniform Rules.

S-I-12-2011

**RULES GOVERNING THE AWARDS OF
AMERICAN FEDERATION NATIONAL
TROPHIES**

These Rules are subject to revision and/or adjustment by a two-thirds majority vote of the Regional Rules Committees and the AFMS Uniform Rules Committee. All changes submitted to the AFMS Uniform Rules Committee shall be voted on at the annual meeting of the Regional Federation Rules representatives and the AFMS URC. Comments and suggestions from all Federation Rules Committees are always welcomed.

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S-I-13-2015

AFMS NATIONAL TROPHY AWARDS AND REQUIREMENTS

9.0 Exhibits shall conform to the requirements and rules set forth in the Uniform Rules for each class eligible for a Trophy.

9.1 Judging Criteria and Authorities shall be the same as stated in the Uniform Rules.

9.2 Each AFMS Trophy may be awarded to Individuals (Master Group), Societies, Juniors, or Junior Societies. Trophies awarded to Societies, Juniors, or Junior Societies shall be designated as such on the Trophy. The same trophy may be awarded to more than one Group at a show; therefore no group will compete with any other group for the same trophy. Example: Trophy 2 MINERALS, and Trophy 2 MINERALS, Junior may be awarded at the same show.

9.3 THE AFMS NATIONAL TROPHY AWARDS, and their requirements, SHALL BE:

TROPHY 1. OPEN DIVISION Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes A-1 through A-9.

TROPHY 2. MINERALS Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Class BU-1.

TROPHY 3. RESTRICTED MINERALS I Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes BU-2X through BU-11XY.

TROPHY 4. CABINET MINERALS Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Class BC-1.

TROPHY 5. RESTRICTED MINERALS II Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes BC-2X through BC-11XY.

TROPHY 6. MINIATURE MINERALS Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Class BS-1.

TROPHY 7. RESTRICTED MINERALS III Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes BS-2X through BS-11XY.

TROPHY 8. THUMBNAIL MINERALS Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Class BT-1.

TROPHY 9. RESTRICTED MINERALS IV Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes BT-2X through BT-11XY.

TROPHY 10. MICROMOUNT MINERALS Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Class BM-1.

TROPHY 11. RESTRICTED MINERALS V Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes BM-2X through BM-11XY.

TROPHY 12. PERSONALLY COLLECTED MINERALS Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes BF-1 through BF-5.

TROPHY 13. PETRIFIED WOOD AND/OR WOOD CASTS IV Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Class G-8, and G-10

S-I-14-2011

TROPHY 14. Unassigned

TROPHY 15. LAPIDARY Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes C-1 through C-4.

TROPHY 16. CARVINGS I Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes CA-1 and CA-6.

TROPHY 17. CABOCHONS I Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes CC-1, CC-3, CC-4, and CC-5.

TROPHY 18. CABOCHONS II Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes CC-2 and CC-6.

TROPHY 19. FACETED GEMSTONES I Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes CF-1, CF-2, and CF-3.

TROPHY 20. FACETED GEMSTONES II Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes CF-4, and CF-5.

TROPHY 21. SPECIALIZED LAPIDARY I Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes CW-1 through CW-5, CW-9, CW-10, CW-12, and CS-1.

TROPHY 22. PETRIFIED WOOD AND/OR WOOD CASTS II Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes G-3 and G-4.

TROPHY 23. PETRIFIED WOOD AND/OR WOOD CASTS III Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes G-6, G-7 and G-9.

TROPHY 24. ART METALCRAFT Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes D-1 through D-3.

TROPHY 25. SPECIALIZED TECHNIQUES Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes DST-1 through DST-6.

TROPHY 26. JEWELRY Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes D-4 through D-10.

TROPHY 27. EDUCATIONAL I Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes EGS-1 through EGS-5.

TROPHY 28. EDUCATIONAL II Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes EGC-1 through EGC-5.

TROPHY 29. EDUCATIONAL III Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes EIS-1 through EIS-5.

TROPHY 30. EDUCATIONAL IV Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes EIC-1 through EIC-5.

TROPHY 31. SPECIALIZED LAPIDARY II Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes CW-6 through CW-8 and CW-11 and CW-13.

TROPHY 32. FOSSILS Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes F-1 through F-10.

TROPHY 33. THUMBNAIL FOSSILS Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes FT-1 and FT-2.

TROPHY 34. MICROMOUNT FOSSILS Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes FM-1 and FM-2.

TROPHY 35. PERSONALLY COLLECTED FOSSILS Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes FC-1 and FC-2.

TROPHY 36. SCRIMSHAW Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes H-1 and H-3

TROPHY 37. BEADING I Bead Stringing. Classes I-1, I-2, and I-3

TROPHY 38. PETRIFIED WOOD AND/OR WOOD CASTS I Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes G-1, G-2 and G-5.

TROPHY 39. FLUORESCENT MINERALS Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes UV-1 through UV-6.

TROPHY 40. CARVINGS II Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes CA-2 and CA-7.

TROPHY 41. CARVINGS III Given for exhibits from Uniform Rules Classes CA-3, CA-4, CA-5, CA-8, CA-9, CA-10, and CA-11.

TROPHY 42. BEADING II Bead weaving/ Embroidery Classes I-4 through I-8

SECTION II

DIVISION INFORMATION

- (a) **Division Rules** Specific rules for each Division are listed in each Division.
- (b) **Letters** in parentheses following the class description indicate the judging point categories used for the class.
- (c) **Numbers** in parentheses following class description indicate the number of display unit areas allowed for the class.
- (d) **The third item** in parenthesis represents the AFMS Trophy that Class is competing for.
- (e) **Abbreviations for Judging Points are:**

L - Labeling;	D - Design;
S - Showmanship;	VM - Variety of Material;
Q - Quality;	RL - Reference List;
SP - Specimen Preparation;	EV - Educational Value;
SF - Special Features;	D/VW - Difficulty/Variety of Work;
O - Orientation;	O/A - Originality of Approach and/or Material
VW - Variety of Work;	
W - Workmanship;	

S-II-1-2011

Cat	L	S	Q	SP	O		W	D		RL	EV	SF	D/	
A	15	15	70											
B	15	10	55	20										
C	5	15	15				65							
D	5	15	25			10	45							
E	5	15	40				40							
F	5	15	25				55							
G		15	25				60							
H	15	15	10			15	35	10						
I	5	15	35				35		10					
J	15	2.5									60			
K	30	10	35						20	5				
L	25	10	30	15					15	5				
M	10	5	55		5		25							
N	30	5	25		5		10		20	5				
O	5	15	25			10	40		5					
P	10	15	45						30					
Q	5	10	10				65		10					
R	20	15	25									40		
S	15	15				15	45	10						
T	5	10	5				60		10				10	
V	5	10	10				65						10	
W	5	10					70		5				10	
X	5	15	20				50	10						
Y	5	15	10			10	45	15						
Z	5	15				10	55	15						
AA	5	15	25			10	45							
BB	5	10	10				65	10						
CC	10	10					60	10					10	

JUDGING POINTS FOR ALL DIVISIONS

S-II-2-2012

1.0 DIVISION A - OPEN DIVISION

Please read all of Section I.

RULES FOR DIVISION A

Rule 1.1 - Eligibility - This division is only for mixed exhibits, exhibits of materials which by their nature cannot be displayed adequately in other divisions, or exhibits which do not meet requirements of classes in other divisions

Rule 1.2 - Duplication will not be charged if it is required by the nature of the exhibit.

Rule 1.3 - Exhibits in the Open Division are not limited in space, unless limitation is shown for a specific class. The Host Society has the right to restrict such exhibits as floor space needs dictate.

Rule 1.4 - Deduction for OUT-OF-CLASS specimens shall be five points for each OUT-OF-CLASS specimen, to be deducted from the total score awarded the exhibit.

Rule 1.5 - For Displays in Class A-8:

(a) Quality will be judged on the obviousness of the particular feature(s) of the specimens exhibited.

(b) Special Features include the physical features of the specimen(s), minerals present, etc., and must be identified on the labels.

(c) Labeling: Deductions for labeling errors (illegibility, incorrect spelling, information, or identification, and/or lack of required information) shall be two points for each error, not to exceed the total points allowed in this class. **Consistent errors** (the same error appearing on more than one label and in every instance in which that error could be made) shall be penalized two points for each instance of each consistent error up to a limit of one-half of the points allowed for labeling.

Rule 1.6 - Items in classes that would be examined under magnification in their respective classes shall be examined according to the respective Division Rules in these classes. (Sec. I, Part 1, Rule 3.9)

Rule 1.7 - Gem Trees (Handcrafted miniature trees)

- A. Materials may be natural or polished, not necessarily by the exhibitor, using the approved AFMS current Reference List of Lapidary Materials
- B. The base shall be stone, complementary to the trees.
- C. The minimum number of trees shall be four; maximum number eight.
- D. Trees shall have labels identifying all material used to make the tree.
- E. Workmanship shall be judged on neat twisting of wire, no visible glue or spider webbing, and no missing or loose stones.
- F. Design shall be judged on tree form, originality and individuality, as to use of old ideas or styles as well as new ideas. All materials used shall be complimentary. Color, texture, creativity and form shall contribute to the character and balance in the design.
- G. OUT-OF-CLASS shall include trees with no decorative stones, commercially cast trees, figurines or other decorative material. 5 points will be deducted for each OUT-OF-CLASS item from the total score.

A-1 (2014)

Rule 1.8 – An Award of Trophy #1 shall be given to each class in Division A, provided the scoring qualifications are met.

JUDGING POINTS FOR DIVISION A

A-1 Mineral and/or Minerals

Labels - deduct up to 10 points for errors commented on

Showmanship - deduct up to 15 points for deficiencies commented on

Quality - deduct up to 30 points for quality deficiencies commented on

A-2 Lapidary

Labels (See Rule 9.3) - deduct up to 10 points for errors commented on

Showmanship (See Rule 9.7) deduct up to 15 points for deficiencies commented on

Quality (See Rule 9.6) deduct up to 30 points for quality deficiencies commented on

Workmanship (See Rule 9.5) deduct up to 20 points for deficiencies commented on

A-3 Jewelry and Art Metalcraft

Labels - deduct up to 10 points for errors commented on

Showmanship - deduct up to 15 points for deficiencies commented on

Quality - deduct up to 30 points for quality deficiencies commented on

Workmanship - deduct up to 20 points for deficiencies commented on

A-4 Fossils

Labels - deduct up to 10 points for errors commented on

Showmanship - deduct up to 15 points for deficiencies commented on

Quality - deduct up to 30 points for quality deficiencies commented on

A-5 Project, using minerals, lapidary items, fossils, educational materials, petrified wood, wood casts, jewelry and/or art metalcraft in any proportions.

Labels - must explain what the project is. Charts, drawings, pictures, etc. may be used.

Deduct up to 10 points for errors commented on

Showmanship - deduct up to 15 points for deficiencies commented on

Quality - deduct up to 30 points for deficiencies commented on

A-6 Fluorescent Minerals

Labels - deduct up to 10 points for errors commented on

Showmanship - - deduct up to 15 points for deficiencies commented on

Quality - deduct up to 30 points for quality deficiencies commented on

A-7 Mixed Display -a combination of two or more of the categories minerals, lapidary, jewelry, art metalcraft, petrified wood, and fossils in about equal proportions by number of specimens. Duplication will not be charged if one duplicated specimen is a mineral and others are jewelry or lapidary.

Labels - deduct up to 10 points for errors commented on

Showmanship - deduct up to 15 points for deficiencies commented on

Quality - deduct up to 15 points for quality deficiencies commented on

Workmanship - deduct up to 15 points for deficiencies commented on

A-2 (2014)

A-8 Geographical Specialties - This class is to be used only when other classes in this or other divisions of these Rules do not accommodate the display. Labels in this class must indicate the locality and specialty being shown.

Labels - deduct up to 10 points for errors commented on

Showmanship - deduct up to 15 points for deficiencies commented on

Quality - deduct up to 25 points for quality deficiencies commented on

Specialty Designation - deduct up to 5 points for deficiencies commented on

A-9 Gem Trees - handcrafted miniature trees

Labels - deduct up to 10 points for errors commented on

Showmanship - deduct up to 15 points for deficiencies commented on

Workmanship - deduct up to 20 points for deficiencies commented on

Design - - deduct up to 15 points for deficiencies commented on

A-3 (2014)

2.0 DIVISION B - MINERALS

Please read all of Section I.

RULES FOR DIVISION B

Rule 2.1 Labeling

(a) Each mineral specimen shall have a label showing the following information:

(1) The name of the mineral species; and the name of the variety of the species, if the specimen is a variety; as found in the current **AFMS Mineral Classification List**. See Rule 2.10.

(i) Names of species or varieties of species cannot be modified by extra words, such as “gray GALENA crystals”. “Gray” and “crystals” are descriptive terms, and are not the name of the mineral.

(ii) The names of all mineral species and varieties to be judged shall be in upper case (capital) letters. When a specimen shows more than one mineral and not all are to be judged, use all lower case (or small upper case) letters for the identified material not to be judged. (Example: a specimen of galena, calcite and marcasite with only galena and calcite to be judged would be labeled: GALENA, CALCITE, marcasite; or GALENA, CALCITE, MARCASITE

(iii) Group names (i.e. tourmaline, garnet, etc.) are unacceptable and a specific species must be identified.

(2) The name of the chemical classification - e.g., sulfide, carbonate, oxide, silicate, et al., as found in the **AFMS Mineral Classification List**. The chemical classification may be in all upper case (capital) letters, all lower case letters or with the initial letter in the word capitalized.

(3) The locality of origin (if in U.S., state and one or more of the following: county, area, district, city or parish; if foreign, country and one or more of the following: prefecture, department, district, city, county, territory, area, canton, or province. Current name preferred, previous name accepted). Name of mine is desirable as additional information.

B-1-2009

(4) Any additional information desired may be placed on the label and will be judged for correctness under labeling.

(i) Chemical constituents shall be considered additional information.

(ii) If a formula is used, its source shall be noted on the Reference List submitted to the exhibits chairman when the case is ready for judging. **See Rule 2.12**

(b) Deductions for labeling errors (illegibility; incorrect spelling, information or identification; and/or lack of required information) shall be two (2) points for each error and not to exceed the total points allowed for labeling in that class. **CONSISTENT ERRORS** (the same error appearing on more than one label and in every instance in which that error could be made) shall be penalized the number of points for a single error for each instance of each consistent error up to a limit of one-half (1/2) of the points allowed for labeling. Lack of diacritical marks shall not constitute an error.

(c) The use of numbers with corresponding lists is not acceptable and will receive no labeling score.

(d) Judges will consider such factors as neatness, size of label, etc., under Showmanship.

(e) Information common to all specimens may be shown on a single group label, including a clear statement of any X, Y or XY restrictions, or personally collected minerals. Example: a display in Class BU-7X may have a single label containing the name and chemical classification of the specimens with individual labels identifying the locality and other desired information for each specimen. A single label may be used in Class BU-3X with the statement "Crystals with inclusions" and individual labels giving the required information for each specimen. Each error on such a group label will be considered a single error, except that where there is no correct label information no labeling points will be awarded.

(f) When exhibiting crystals with inclusions when both are to be judged as a unit, or pseudomorphs, labels shall show in addition to the locality of origin:

(1) For crystals with inclusions the names of the enclosed and enclosing minerals in upper case (CAPITAL) letters and the chemical classification for each mineral. The enclosed mineral is to be named first and the enclosing mineral second, joined by the word "in". (Example: RUTILE in QUARTZ, with the chemical classification for each.)

B-2-2001

(2) For pseudomorphs the name of the replacing mineral in upper case (capital) letters and the name of the replaced mineral in lower case (or small upper case) letters with the chemical classification for the replacing mineral. The replacing mineral is to be named first and the replaced mineral second joined by the word “after”. (Example: MALACHITE after azurite, with the chemical classification for malachite.)

Rule 2.2 Showmanship shall refer to the ability of the exhibitor to use the material exhibited, the background material, lighting, arrangement, and labeling features (such as size, neatness, etc.) to create a display which will attract and hold the interest of the viewer upon the specimens exhibited.

Rule 2.3 Number of Specimens. One piece of matrix which contains two or more identified mineral species is still considered only one specimen, (e.g., a piece of limestone with both calcite and fluorite identified is one specimen). For instance, a class requiring a minimum number of 20 specimens, would be considered lacking 2 specimens if it contained only 18 pieces of matrix, even if there were 20 or more identified mineral species on such 18 pieces. Multiple small specimens of one material cannot be counted as one.

Rule 2.4 Specimen Preparation shall refer to freedom from excess material and skill in preparation of specimens collected in the field by the exhibitor.

Rule 2.5 Restricted Classes Certain classes are restricted in scope. These are **Restriction X**: limited by chemical or physical properties, and **Restriction Y**: limited by region or locality. These are indicated by the appropriate letter following the class number, e.g., BU-3X, BU-8Y. Exhibits in restricted classes will be judged with respect to Quality available within the range of the restriction. See Rule 2.6. Duplication is also restricted for these classes. See Rule 2.8(a).

B-3-2002

Rule 2.6 Quality Defined Quality in mineral specimens shall refer to condition of crystals (freedom from bruises and flaws); size of crystals (typical of species); crystal arrangement (attitude of crystals on specimen); clarity; freedom from excess foreign material; and the amount of identified material that is visible. Repaired specimens are permitted. Effectiveness of the repair will be judged under Quality. The basis for reference in judging Quality will depend on the scope of the display.

A display limited in chemical or physical properties (**RESTRICTION X**) will be judged with respect to representatives of the same type with the particular characteristic of the class.

Quality of specimens in a display limited to a region or locality (**RESTRICTION Y**), will be judged by comparison with what exists from that area.

Rule 2.7 Deleted November 1, 2001

Rule 2.8 OUT-OF-CLASS Deduction for **OUT-OF-CLASS** specimens shall be five points for each **OUT-OF-CLASS** specimen, to be deducted from the **TOTAL** score awarded the exhibit. Once a specimen has been judged to be **OUT-OF-CLASS** it will not be of consideration in judging Quality, nor will its label be judged. **OUT-OF-CLASS** specimens for mineral exhibits are:

(a) Duplication.

- (1) In general classes, duplication of a species, or duplication of a variety of a species will be charged as **OUT-OF-CLASS**. Example: QUARTZ and QUARTZ variety AMETHYST are not considered a duplication.
- (2) In X, Y, & XY restricted classes, duplication will not be charged if a difference is shown by each specimen, i.e., association, crystal form, color, locality, and/or variety. In such exhibits as crystals with inclusions, enclosed and enclosing minerals will be considered as a unit. Likewise, in pseudomorphs, replaced and replacing minerals will be considered as a unit. Duplication will be charged only when there is a duplication of a unit.

B-4-2002

(b) Lapidary specimens in a mineral exhibit. However, lapidary treatment of mineral specimens will be allowed if such treatment is used **ONLY** to reveal desirable inclusions or other special features.

(c) Commercially manufactured minerals, those home grown or coming out of laboratories, or those assembled from separate pieces, rearranged or dyed are considered synthetic specimens and are **OUT-OF-CLASS**.

(d) Specimens over or under the imposed number limitation.

(e) Specimens over or under the imposed size limitation.

(f) Minerals and materials embedded within plastics.

(g) Specimens in X, Y, or XY restricted classes which do not meet the specified restrictions for that class.

Rule 2.9 Cabinet, miniature, thumbnail and/or micromount specimens as complete exhibits will be allowed only in classes provided for them. Rules and restrictions under the appropriate subdivisions will apply.

Rule 2.10 References

(a) Nomenclature and classification shall be based on the latest **Fleischer's Glossary** and **AFMS Mineral Classification List**.

(b) Geographical names are acceptable as they appear in any Journal or published book on the subject, or in other generally accessible sources of information (atlas; dictionary; gazetteer; Cross Reference of Localities, published by the U.S. Postal Service; etc.).

(c) The exhibitor may provide the judges with supplemental information. Example: If a mineral is exhibited that is not on the AFMS Mineral classification list the exhibitor should supply the source of the name and classification. See Rule 2.10, c,1 and 2.12.

1. The reference information may be included in the comment column of the Mineral list. See _____ Rule2.12

2. For exhibits of a special nature, the exhibitor may provide a copy of appropriate reference material for the judges. The judges cannot be responsible for returning the material to the exhibitor.

Rule 2.11 Imposed size in terms of a cube This cube when placed over the specimen as displayed, shall have the surface of one face parallel to the display surface. Specimen orientation can determine the eligibility for a given class or subdivision.

Rule 2.12 Reference List Each exhibitor in B Division shall furnish to the exhibits chairperson a prepared list, on the form supplied, of the specimens in his or her case with a diagram showing the location of the specimens within the case. The form on which to do this will be furnished to the exhibitor when his entry is accepted or confirmed. The accuracy of spelling on the list will not be judged.

B-5-2012

JUDGING POINTS FOR DIVISION B

See Section II, Page S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

Category	L	S	Q	SP	O	W
A	15	15	70			
B	15	10	55	20		
M	10	5	55		5	25

3.0 SUBDIVISION BU: MINERALS UNLIMITED BY SIZE

Please read all of Division B Rules.

RULES FOR SUBDIVISION BU

Rule 3.1 Minerals exhibited in this subdivision are not limited as to maximum or minimum size of specimens.

Rule 3.2 Class BU-1 exhibits shall contain not more than thirty-five (35) or less than twenty (20) specimens and All Restricted Classes shall have a minimum of twenty (20) specimens with no maximum number of specimens.

JUDGING POINTS FOR UNLIMITED MINERALS

See Section II, Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

<u>Category</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>Q</u>
A	15	15	70

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION BU

BU-1 Minerals, mixed size, any type Not more than 35 or less than 20 specimens to be shown. (A)(2)(T2).

BU-2X Single crystals with or without matrix, twinned crystals allowed. (A)(2)(T3).

BU-3X Crystals with inclusions Judges will consider both the enclosed and enclosing minerals as a unit. Duplication will be charged only when there is a duplication of the unit. See Rule 2.1(f). (A)(2)(T3).

BU-4X Pseudomorphs Judges will consider variety of replaced and replacing minerals as one unit. Duplication will be charged only when there is a duplication of a unit. See Rule 2.1(f). (A)(2)(T3).

BU-5X Minerals all of which contain the same chemical element e.g., all lead minerals, all boron minerals, all copper minerals, all sulfur minerals, etc. (A)(2)(T3).

B-6-2011

BU-6X Minerals of One Class or One Group Examples: native elements, sulfides, carbonates, or garnet group, mica group, zeolite group, etc. (A)(2)(T3).

BU-7X One Mineral Series or One Species Examples: plagioclase series, or calcite, wulfenite, etc. (A)(2)(T3).

BU-8Y Minerals from one locality, mine or mineral district (A)(2)(T3).

BU-9Y Minerals from one state (A)(2)(T3).

BU-10Y Minerals from one country (A)(2)(T3).

BU-11XY Specialized Minerals The exhibitor shall limit the exhibit to one (1) category in each of the following two (2) groups:

Group I

- a. single crystals
- b. crystals with inclusions
- c. pseudomorphs
- d. minerals all of which contain the same chemical element
- e. minerals of one class or group
- f. minerals of one series or species

Group II

- a. minerals from one locality, mine or district
- b. minerals from one state
- c. minerals from one country.

The exhibitor must clearly indicate in the display the restrictions selected e.g., fluorite from Illinois or single crystals from Mexico. (A)(2)(T3).

B-7-2011

4.0 SUBDIVISION BC: CABINET MINERALS

Please read all of Division B Rules.

RULES FOR SUBDIVISION BC

Rule 4.1 A cabinet mineral is defined as any mineral specimen displayed so that it will fit into a five inch cube. See Rule 2.11.

Rule 4.2 No more than five (5) miniature specimens may be included. See Rule 2.11. Thumbnail specimens shall be considered OUT-OF-CLASS. See Rule 6.1.

Rule 4.3 All cabinet mineral classes shall have a maximum of thirty-five (35) and a minimum of twenty (20) specimens.

JUDGING POINTS FOR CABINET MINERALS

See Section II, Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

Category	L	S	Q
A	15	15	70

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION BC

BC-1 Cabinet minerals, any type. (A)(1)(T4).

BC-2X Cabinet minerals, single crystals, with or without matrix, twinned crystals allowed. (A)(1)(T5).

BC-3X Cabinet minerals, crystals with inclusions Judges will consider both the enclosed and enclosing minerals as a unit. Duplication will be charged only when there is a duplication of the unit. See Rule 2.1 (f). (A)(1)(T5).

BC-4X Cabinet minerals, pseudomorphs Judges will consider variety of replaced and replacing minerals as one unit. Duplication will be charged only when there is a duplication of a unit. See Rule 2.1 (f). (A)(1)(T5).

BC-5X Cabinet minerals all of which contain the same chemical elements, e.g., all lead minerals, all boron minerals, all copper minerals, all sulfur minerals, etc. (A)(1)(T5).

BC-6X Cabinet minerals of One Class or One Group Examples: native elements, sulfides, carbonates, OR garnet group, mica group, zeolite group, etc. (A)(1)(T5).

B-8-2011

BC-7X Cabinet minerals of One Mineral Series or One Species. Examples: plagioclase series, or calcite, wulfenite, etc. (A)(1)(T5).

BC-8Y Cabinet minerals from one locality, mine or mineral district. (A)(1)(T5).

BC-9Y Cabinet minerals from one state (A)(1)(T5).

BC-10Y Cabinet minerals from one country (A)(1)(T5).

BC-11XY Cabinet specialized minerals The exhibitor shall limit the exhibit to one category in each of the following two groups:

Group I

- a. single crystals
- b. crystals with inclusions
- c. pseudomorphs
- d. minerals all of which contain the same chemical element
- e. minerals of one class or group
- f. minerals of one series or species

Group II

- a. minerals from one locality, mine or district
- b. minerals from one state
- c. minerals from one country.

The exhibitor must clearly indicate in the display the restrictions selected, e.g., fluorite from Illinois or single crystals from Mexico. (A)(1)(T5).

B-9-2011

5.0 SUBDIVISIONS BS: MINIATURE MINERALS

Please read all of Division B Rules.

RULES FOR SUBDIVISION BS

Rule 5.1 A miniature mineral is defined as any mineral specimen displayed so that it will fit into a two inch cube. See Rule 2.11.

Rule 5.2 No more than five (5) thumbnail specimens may be included. See Rule 2.11.

Rule 5.3 Number Limitations Not more than 35 or less than 25 specimens to be shown.

JUDGING POINTS FOR MINIATURE MINERALS

See Section II, Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

<u>Category</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>Q</u>
A	15	15	70

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION BS

BS-1 Miniature minerals, any type (A)(1)(T6).

BS-2X Miniature minerals, single crystals, with or without matrix, twinned crystals allowed. (A)(1)(T7).

BS-3X Miniature minerals, crystals with inclusions Judges will consider both the enclosed and enclosing minerals as a unit. Duplication will be charged only when there is a duplication of the unit.

See Rule 2.1(f). (A)(1)(T7).

BS-4X Miniature minerals, pseudomorphs Judges will consider variety of replaced and replacing minerals as one unit. Duplication will be charged only when there is a duplication of a unit.

See Rule 2.1(f). (A)(1)(T7).

BS-5X Miniature minerals all of which contain the same chemical elements, e.g., all lead minerals, all boron minerals, all copper minerals, all sulfur minerals, etc. (A)(1)(T7).

B-10-2011

BS-6X Miniature minerals of One Class or One Group Examples: native elements, sulfides, carbonates, OR garnet group, mica group, zeolite group, etc. (A)(1)(T7).

BS-7X Miniature minerals of One Mineral Series OR One Species Examples: plagioclase series, OR calcite, wulfenite, etc. (A)(1)(T7).

BS-8Y Miniature minerals from one locality, mine or mineral district. (A)(1)(Y7).

BS-9Y Miniature minerals from one state (A)(1)(T7).

BS-10Y Miniature minerals from one country (A)(1)(T7).

BS-11XY Miniature specialized minerals The exhibitor shall limit the exhibit to one category in each of the following two groups:

Group I

- a. single crystals
- b. crystals with inclusions
- c. pseudomorphs
- d. minerals all of which contain the same chemical element
- e. minerals of one class or group
- f. minerals of one series or species

Group II

- a. minerals from one locality, mine or district
- b. minerals from one state
- c. minerals from one country.

The exhibitor must clearly indicate in the display the restrictions selected e.g., fluorite from Illinois or single crystals from Mexico. (A)(1)(T7).

B-11-1992

6.0 SUBDIVISION BT: THUMBNAIL MINERALS

Please read all of Division B Rules.

RULES FOR SUBDIVISION BT

Rule 6.1 A thumbnail mineral is defined as any mineral specimen displayed so that it will fit into a one inch cube. See Rule 2.11.

Rule 6.2 Thumbnails may be displayed either in or out of boxes.

Rule 6.3 Thumbnail Class BT-1 shall have thirty-five (35) specimens. All Subdivision BT Restricted Classes shall have a maximum of thirty-five (35) specimens and a minimum of twenty-five (25) specimens.

JUDGING POINTS FOR THUMBNAIL MINERALS

See Section II, Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

<u>Category</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>Q</u>
A	15	15	70

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION BT

BT-1 Thumbnail minerals, any type. (A)(1)(T8).

BT-2X Thumbnail minerals, single crystals with or without matrix, twinned crystals allowed. (A)(1)(T9).

BT-3X Thumbnail minerals, crystals with inclusions Judges will consider both the enclosed and enclosing minerals as a unit. Duplication will be charged only when there is a duplication of a unit.
See Rule 2.1(f). (A)(1)(T9).

BT-4X Thumbnail minerals, pseudomorphs Judges will consider variety of replaced and replacing minerals as one unit. Duplication will be charged only when there is a duplication of a unit.
See Rule 2.1(f). (A)(1)(T9).

B-12-2011

BT-5X Thumbnail minerals all of which contain the same chemical element, e.g., all lead minerals, all boron minerals, all copper minerals, all sulfur minerals, etc. (A)(1)(T9).

BT-6X Thumbnail minerals of One Class or One Group Examples: native elements, sulfides, carbonates, OR garnet group, mica group, zeolite group. etc. (A)(1)(T9).

BT-7X Thumbnail minerals of One Mineral Series OR One Species Examples: plagioclase series, OR calcite, wulfenite, etc. (A)(1)(T9).

BT-8Y Thumbnail minerals from one locality, mine or mineral district. (A)(1)(T9).

BT-9Y Thumbnail minerals from one state (A)(1)(T9).

BT-10Y Thumbnail minerals from one country (A)(1)(T9).

BT-11XY Thumbnail specialized minerals The exhibitor shall limit the exhibit to one category in each of the following two groups:

Group I

- a. single crystals
- b. crystals with inclusions
- c. pseudomorphs
- d. minerals all of which contain the same chemical element
- e. minerals of one class or group
- f. minerals of one series or species

Group II

- a. minerals from one locality, mine or district
- b. minerals from one state
- c. minerals from one country.

The exhibitor must clearly indicate in the display the restrictions selected e.g., fluorite from Illinois or single crystals from Mexico. (A)(1)(T9).

B-13-2011

7.0 SUBDIVISION BM: MICROMOUNT MINERALS

Please read all Division B Rules.

RULES FOR SUBDIVISION BM

Rule 7.1 Micromounts are mineral specimens in which the individual crystals are so small as to require magnification to correctly identify and evaluate the mineral.

- (a) Micromount specimens shall be of a size no larger than will fit into a 1 X 1 1/2 X 1 inch box.
- (b) Micromount Class BM-1 shall have thirty-five (35) specimens. All Subdivision BM Restricted Classes shall have a maximum of thirty-five (35) specimens and a minimum of twenty-five (25) specimens.
- (c) Evaluation of the exhibit shall be based upon the microscopic examination of at least fifteen (15) mounts at no less than 10X magnification. The Rules Chairman or a person delegated by him shall designate which specimens are to be examined.

The same sequence determined at random is to be used on all BM-1 exhibits and another randomly determined sequence is to be used on exhibits in Restricted Classes.

- (d) Micromount label scoring shall be based on the correctness of all labels.
- (e) (deleted Nov.1 2001)
- (f) The exhibitor shall indicate, in the case and on the box, the orientation of the mount with respect to the viewer.
- (g) The exhibitor shall provide a list of the specimens with the species and location for each. Each specimen on the list should have a number corresponding to one on the specimen box. The List will not be subject to judging.

Rule 7.2 Exhibitor must leave display case keys with the Rules Chairman prior to time of judging, or arrange to open case when necessary. See S-1-4-2011, Rule 3.9

B-14-2011

Rule 7.3 Showmanship: Rule 7.2 shall apply. In addition, any method which will enable the viewer to better visualize the Micromounts will be considered, i.e., photographs, drawings, magnification. If photographs are used, they must be of the specimens exhibited and need not be taken by the exhibitor.

Rule 7.4 Orientation defined: the proper positioning and angulation of the specimen so that the central point of interest may be observed without necessitating further movement of the mount than to place it in focus under the microscope.

Rule 7.5 Workmanship defined: the ability of the exhibitor to display the intended material with the least amount of distraction when it is properly oriented; e.g., lack of glare or roughness of boxes, no glue showing, pedestal not visible when viewing specimen, excess matrix trimmed from specimen. See Rule 7.4.

JUDGING POINTS FOR MICROMOUNT MINERALS

See Section II, Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

<u>Category</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>W</u>
M	10	5	55	5	25

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION BM

BM-1 Micromount minerals, any type. (M)(1)(T10)

BM-2X Micromount minerals, single crystals, with or without matrix, twinned crystals allowed. (M)(1)(T11).

BM-3X Micromount minerals, crystals with inclusions Judges will consider both the enclosed and enclosing minerals as a unit. Duplication will be charged only when there is a duplication of the unit. See Rule 2.1(f). (M)(1)(T11).

BM-4X Micromount minerals, pseudomorphs Judges will consider variety of replaced and replacing minerals as one unit. Duplication will be charged only when there is a duplication of a unit. See Rule 2.1(f). (M)(1)(T11).

BM-5X Micromount minerals all of which contain the same chemical element, e.g., all lead minerals, all boron minerals, all copper minerals, all sulfur minerals, etc. (M)(1)(T11).

BM-6X Micromount minerals, minerals of One Class or One Group Examples: native elements, sulfides, carbonates, OR garnet group, mica group, zeolite group, etc. (M)(1)(T11).

B-15-2011

BM-7X Micromount minerals, One Mineral Series OR One Species Examples: plagioclase series, OR calcite, wulfenite, etc. (M)(1)(T11).

BM-8Y Micromount minerals from one locality, mine or mineral district (M)(1)(T11).

BM-9Y Micromount minerals from one state (M)(1)(T11).

BM-10Y Micromount minerals from one country (M)(1)(T11).

BM-11XY Micromount specialized minerals The exhibitor shall limit the exhibit to one category in each of the following two groups:

Group I

- a. single crystals
- b. crystals with inclusions
- c. pseudomorphs
- d. minerals all of which contain the same chemical element
- e. minerals of one class or group
- f. minerals of one series or species

Group II

- a. minerals from one locality, mine or district
- b. minerals from one state
- c. minerals from one country.

The exhibitor must clearly indicate in the display the restrictions selected e.g., fluorite from Illinois or single crystals from Mexico. (M)(1)(T11).

B-16-1992

8.0 SUBDIVISION BF: PERSONALLY COLLECTED MINERALS

Please read all of Division B Rules.

RULES FOR SUBDIVISION BF

Rule 8.1 Personally collected minerals are those mineral specimens which the exhibitor has collected in the field.

Rule 8.2 Duplication criteria in these classes shall be the same as in the equivalent classes of the other subdivisions.

JUDGING POINTS FOR PERSONALLY COLLECTED MINERALS

See Section II, Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

Category	L	S	Q	SP	O	W
B	15	10	55	20		
M	10	5	55		5	25

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION BF

BF-1 Personally collected minerals, unlimited size, equivalent to any class in Subdivision BU. Not more than thirty-five (35) or less than twenty (20) specimens to be shown. See Subdivision BU Rules. (B)(2)(T12).

BF-2 Personally collected cabinet minerals equivalent to any class in Subdivision BC. Not more than thirty-five (35) or less than twenty (20) specimens to be shown. See Subdivision BC Rules. (B)(1)(T12).

BF-3 Personally collected miniature minerals equivalent to any class in Subdivision BS. Not more than thirty-five (35) or less than twenty-five (25) specimens to be shown. See Subdivision BS Rules. (B)(1)(T12).

BF-4 Personally collected thumbnail minerals equivalent to any class in Subdivision BT. Either thirty-five (35) or twenty-five (25) to thirty-five (35) specimens to be shown according to the BT class to which the exhibit corresponds. See Subdivision BT Rules. (B)(1)(T12).

BF-5 Personally collected micromount minerals equivalent to any class in Subdivision BM. Either thirty-five (35) or twenty-five (25) to thirty-five (35) specimens shall be shown according to the BM Class to which the exhibit corresponds. See Subdivision BM Rules. (M)(1)(T12).

The exhibitor shall clearly state which mineral class the exhibit represents EXAMPLE: Class BF-2 (BC-5X); Class BF-4 (BT-8Y); Class BF-1 (BU-1).

B-17-2011

9.0 DIVISION C - LAPIDARY

Please read all of Section I.

RULES FOR DIVISION C

Rule 9.1 Variety of Work Each of the following will be considered a variety of work: bookends, cabochons, carvings, composites, contoured polished specimens, doublets, faceted stones, intarsia, mosaics, polished flats, specialties, spheres, transparencies, and triplets.

DEFINITIONS (for Division C and all of its Subdivisions)

Bookends: Lapidary material to function as bookends. Must be in pairs of matching material. Each piece must have at least two perpendicular flat surfaces. Each piece must have a polished surface visible when bookends are in a functional position. Portions of specimens may be left in the rough state if all other conditions are met.

Cabochons: A cabochon shall be lapidary material of a size that could be worn for jewelry, cut free hand without having been tumbled.

Cabochons fall in two categories:

(1) Traditional: Traditional cabochons must have domed tops and must have at least one plane of symmetry. A plane of symmetry exists when a straight line passed through the middle of a cabochon gives two equal halves in size and shape. Some examples of traditional cabochons are: heart, cross, star, square, rectangle, diamond, teardrop, pear, circle, oval, and kite. These cabochons may be exhibited in classes CC-1 through CC-6. Flat topped stones or free forms (no plane of symmetry) are Out-of-Class in Traditional cabochon Classes CC-5, and CC-6.

(2) Modern and Creative: Modern and Creative cabochons may have either domed or flat tops and have any shape that exhibits both the skill and creativity of the lapidary. They are not restricted to having a plane of symmetry. Nontraditional cabochons are allowed only in Classes CC-1 through CC-4.

The reverse side of any cabochon, either, modern, traditional, or creative, may have a bevel or chamfer. A bevel or chamfer is not mandatory.

C-1-2010

Carving. Lapidary material which has been worked into figures and/or artistic designs not included in other classes (either cabochons, spheres, faceted stones). See Rule 9.8.

(A) Types of Carving include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) In the Round: Carved and finished, all surfaces.
- (2) Relief: All types, high, medium, and low, need not be finished on reverse side - includes intaglios and cameos.
- (3) Fretwork: Pierced or open work.
- (4) Transparencies: Carvings which use light and the translucency of the material for their effect.
- (5) One Piece (solid mass): Carving of any type, of one piece of material, worked to completion.
- (6) Composite carving: A carving of any type which utilizes more than one material to achieve the effect desired. Minor metal parts may be used (e.g., stems for flowers, legs for birds). Minor accessory stones of appropriate size may be used, and need not be the work of the exhibitor. Such stones shall only be used where they fit the theme of the carving (i.e., no faceted stones used for eyes in realistic carvings). All stones must be found in the Approved List of Lapidary Materials
- (7) Diorama: A three dimensional scene using carved objects.
- (8) Miniature Carving: Any carving no greater than two inches in length, two inches in width, and two inches in height.

(B) Soft Stone: A material less than 5 on Moh's scale, which may be carved with steel tools (e.g., knife, file, hack saw or chisels).

(C) Hard Stone: Material from 5 to 10 on Moh's scale which due to hardness must be carved with lapidary tools - power or hand.

C-2-2004

Composite (Excluding doublets, triplets, and carvings): Examples of lapidary workmanship constructed from two or more pieces which may be of the same or different material, and worked as a flat, cabochon, faceted stone, sphere, bookend, or specialty.

Contoured Polished Specimen: A lapidary specimen all or portions of which has been shaped and polished following the natural contours of the material.

Doublet: A cabochon or faceted stone fashioned from a two piece horizontal layering of lapidary materials and designed to look like a single material (if properly mounted).

Faceted Stones: Stones cut to a selected geometric pattern by the placement of flat surfaces called facets. (Facets need not cover the entire stone, e.g., partially faceted domes, etc.)

Intarsia: Pictures or designs made by precise fitting together of small pieces of lapidary material so that the color, natural pattern and shape of each piece forms all or a substantial part of each item or figure in the intarsia.

Knapping: Knives need to have handles; arrowheads and spear points do not need shafts.

Mosaic: Pictures or designs made by fitting together small polished pieces of variously colored lapidary material. The fitting may be precise or grouting may be visible.

Polished Flats: Lapidary material the predominant feature of which is a single large polished flat surface. May be on slabs, wedges, nodules, or irregular shaped pieces.

Specialty: This class includes all lapidary workmanship not specifically included elsewhere. Examples: ash trays, cubes, lamps, clocks, etc.

Spheres: Lapidary material fashioned by hand or by machine into the shape of a geometric sphere and polished. May include crystal vugs and cavities if the quality of the material is appropriate.

Transparencies: Thinly sliced and polished translucent or transparent lapidary material. May be lighted from the rear by mirrors or lights if needed to display material to its best effect.

Triplet: A cabochon or faceted stone fashioned from a three piece horizontal layering of lapidary materials and designed to look like a single material (if properly mounted).

C-3-2013

Rule 9.2 OUT-OF-CLASS specimens for lapidary classes are:

- (a) Mineral specimens in lapidary exhibits (except in Classes CC-3, and CS-1).
- (b) Synthetic specimens (except in Classes C-1, CA-11, CC-4, CF-4, CF-5, and CS-1).
- (c) Dyed materials.
- (d) Specimens over or under the imposed number limitation.
- (e) Minerals and materials embedded in plastics.
- (f) Glass (except in classes C-1, CA-11, CC-4, CF-4, CF-5, CW-7, CW-9, CW-11, CW-13 and CS-1).
- (g) Any lapidary entry that has more than fifty percent of the specimens composed of petrified wood.
- (h) Tumbled stones except as a minor background material in classes CA-4 and CA-9 (Carvings - Diorama)
- (i) Flat topped stones or free forms (no plane of symmetry) in traditional cabochon classes CC-5 and CC-6.

Deduction for **OUT-OF-CLASS** specimens shall be five points for each **OUT-OF-CLASS** specimen to be deducted from the **TOTAL** score awarded the exhibit.

C-4-2013

Rule 9.3 Labeling (for Division C and all of its subdivisions)

(a) Variety	Label Required	Material Information Required *
Carvings	Yes	Yes
Composite Carvings	Yes	Yes
Cabochons	Yes	Yes
Faceted Stones	Yes	Yes
Polished Flats	Yes	Yes
Bookends	Yes	Yes
Spheres	Yes	Yes
Transparencies	Yes	Yes
Intarsia	No	No
Doublets	Yes	Yes
Triplets	Yes	Yes
Contoured Polished Specimens	Yes	Yes
Mosaics	No	No
Composites	Yes	Yes
Specialties	No	No
Classes C-2, C-3, C-4	Yes	Yes
Knapping	Yes	Yes

* Labels shall show the name of the material as listed in the authorized references. See Rule 9.8.

Locality of origin is required in Classes C-2, C-3 and C-4 and is encouraged in all other classes.

Indicate at least the state, if the U.S., country, if foreign, (current name preferred, previous name accepted).

- (b) Groupings of the same material need have only one label. Where no correct label information is given no labeling points will be awarded.
- (c) Any additional information desired may be placed on the label and will be judged.
- (d) When synthetic or other man-made stones are permitted they must be identified as such on the label. See Rule 9.2(b).
- (e) Deductions for labeling errors (illegibility; incorrect spelling, information and/or identification; and/or lack of required information) shall be one (1) point for each error and not to exceed the total points allowed for labeling in that class. CONSISTENT ERRORS (the same error appearing on more than one label and in every instance in which that error could be made) shall be penalized the number of points for a single error for each instance of each consistent error up to a limit of one-half the points allowed for labeling.
- (f) The use of numbers with corresponding lists in lieu of labels is not acceptable and will receive no labeling score.
- (g) Locality of origin (at least state, if in the U.S., country, if foreign - current name preferred, previous name accepted) is required in Classes C-3 and C-4 and is encouraged in all other classes.

C-5-2013

(h) Guide to capitalization: Gem names when used in labels, titles, or headings, are written in all capital letters, but when used within text material they are not capitalized.

Descriptive terms may be placed on the label in parentheses, if so desired, and will be judged for accuracy, spelling, and punctuation, e.g. AGATE (Crazy Lace) or AGATE, Crazy Lace; AGATE (Botswana) or AGATE, BOTSWANA; JASPER (Biggs) or JASPER, Biggs; TOURMALINE (Bi-color) or TOURMALINE, Bi-color, etc.

If a material is cut and polished as a gem stone, then the name of the base material and any inclusions shall be given, e.g. EPIDOTE in QUARTZ, GOLD in QUARTZ, COPPER in DATOLITE, MARCASITE in AGATE, etc.

Rule 9.4 Sawing done by persons other than the exhibitor will be allowed where the purpose of the sawing is to prepare material for cabochons, etc., but will not be allowed if such sawing comprises an essential operation for the finished form, such as shaping material for bookends, etc.

Rule 9.5 Workmanship (lapidary treatment) refers to shaping, symmetry, and polish of the material; to perfection of polished flat surfaces (not rounded); to precision of fitting in intarsia and related work; to shaping and surface finishing of carving; to correctness of angle in faceting. Craftsmen who demonstrate the ability to work a greater variety and hardness of material will receive a relatively higher score. In cabochon classes, variety of shapes will be considered under Workmanship. Size of pieces should be large enough to demonstrate the exhibitor's ability to work and form the substantial areas and masses. When mountings are allowed they may be hand-wrought or commercial and are not judged. They need not be wearable as displayed - chains, bola cords, etc. are not necessary. [See Rule 5.3 (a)]

Coatings such as oils or various resins in place of polish in all classes calling for polish shall have one-half of the workmanship points deducted, except for soap stone carvings, which may still use beeswax on the carvings.

Rule 9.6 Quality of material shall refer to color, color pattern, freedom from flaws, freedom from undesirable inclusions, suitability of the material for the use to which it is put. Natural materials shall be used unless other materials are permitted by Rule 9.2.

Rule 9.7 Showmanship shall refer to the ability of the exhibitor to use the material exhibited, the background material, lighting, arrangement, and labeling features (such as size, neatness, etc.) to create a display which will attract and hold the interest of the viewer upon the specimens exhibited.

Rule 9.8 References The current AFMS "Approved Reference List of Lapidary Material Names" is the authority for lapidary names. If the material is not named or is not discredited therein, the following references may be used (irrespective of listed order).

AFMS "Mineral Classification List".

Dana's System of Mineralogy, 7th Edition.

Dana's Textbook of Mineralogy, 4th Edition.

Michael Fleischer's Glossary of Mineral Species; for shows in each calendar year, that edition with revisions, current as of January 1 of that year.

"Encyclopedia of Gemstones" by Joel Arem

C-6-2015

JUDGING POINTS FOR DIVISION C

See Section II, Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

Category	L	S	Q	VW	W	VM	D/VW	D
D	5	15	25	10	45			
E	5	15	40		40			
F	5	15	25		55			
G		15	25		60			
O	5	15	25	10	40	5		
Q	5	10	10		65	10		
T	5	10	5		60	10	10	
AA	5	15	25	10	45			
V	5	10	10		65		10	
W	5	10			70	5	10	
BB	5	10	10		65			10

CLASSES FOR DIVISION C

C-1 General Lapidary demonstrates the ability of the exhibitor to accomplish a variety of work.

Points awarded for types of work shall be one (1) point for each type of work displayed, not to exceed the total points allowed for Variety of Work. See Rule 9.1. No mountings allowed. (D)(2)(T15).

C-2 Nodules and/or geodes, halves (pairs or singles) with polished surface; and/or wholes with an area of the circumference polished; from either mixed localities or one area. (Spheres shall be exhibited in designated classes for them.) (E)(2)(T15).

C-3 One Locality, polished specimens of any type (not to include more than 10 cabochons) from one locality, county, state, or country. (F)(1)(T15).

C-4 Lapidary material collected in the field by the exhibitor. Lapidary treatment must reveal the beauty and quality of the specimens. (F)(2)(T15).

C-7-2013

10.0 SUBDIVISION CA: CARVINGS

Please read all Division C Rules.

RULES FOR SUBDIVISION CA

Rule 10.1 Workmanship (lapidary treatment) refers to shaping, surface finishing and the artistic utilization of material. Finish of surfaces in carving may range from textured to matte to highly polished. The finish should suit the subject matter represented by the carving. However, the finish must be consistent with good workmanship.

Rule 10.2 Quality of Material shall refer to color, color pattern, freedom from flaws, freedom from undesirable inclusions, and the suitability of the material for the use to which it is put. Natural materials only shall be used except in Class CA-11. Inclusions and flaws which have been incorporated into carvings so as to enhance or not distract from the finished piece shall not be considered undesirable in Subdivision CA.

Rule 10.3 Design shall refer to originality as to the use of old ideas or patterns as well a new ideas to create an object of art or usefulness.

Rule 10.4 Variety of Material refers to the use of diverse kinds of materials, colors, and/or differing ranges of hardness.

Rule 10.5 Showmanship shall refer to the ability of the exhibitor to use the material exhibited, the background material, lighting, arrangement, and labeling features, such as size and neatness, to create a display which will attract and hold the interest of the viewer.

Bases or stands utilized in Subdivision CA, not an integral part of the carving, may be finished or left in their natural state, and shall be judged for **Showmanship** only.

JUDGING POINTS FOR CARVINGS

See Section II, Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

Category	L	S	Q	W	VM	D
Q	5	10	10	65	10	
BB	5	10	10	65		10

C-8-2013

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION CA

CA-1 Carving(s): Soft Stone, one piece (solid mass), any size - one to six (1-6) Carving(s). One piece must have minimum measurement of 100 X 150 millimeters. (BB)(2)(T16).

CA-2 Carving(s): Hard Stone, one piece (solid mass), any size - one to six (1-6) carving(s). One piece must have minimum measurement of 100 X 150 millimeters. (BB)(2)(T40).

CA-3 Carving(s) - Composites: Any size - one to six (1-6) carving(s). One piece must have minimum measurement of 100 X 150 millimeters. (BB)(2)(T41).

CA-4 Carvings - Diorama: Any size. (Q)(2)(T41).

CA-5 Carvings - Mixed: May include Soft Stone, Hard Stone, Composites. Any size - six to ten (6-10) carvings. (Q)(2)(T41).

CA-6 Carvings - Miniature, Soft Stone: one piece (solid mass) - ten to fifteen (10-15) carvings. (BB)(1)(T16).

CA-7 Carvings - Miniature, Hard Stone: one piece (solid mass) - ten to fifteen (10-15) carvings. (BB)(1)(T40).

CA-8 Carvings - Miniature, Composites: Ten to fifteen (10-15) carvings. (BB)(1)(T41).

CA-9 Carvings - Miniature, Diorama: In which all carvings are miniatures. (Q)(1)(T41).

CA-10 Carvings - Miniature, Mixed: May include Soft Stone, Hard Stone, Composites. Ten to fifteen (10-15) carvings. (Q)(1)(T41).

CA-11 Carving(s) - Synthetic and/or Glass: May include boules, stabilized turquoise, and glass. No plastics. Any size - one to ten (1-10) carving(s). One piece must have minimum measurement of 100 X 150 millimeters. (BB)(2)(T41).

C-9-2013

11.0 SUBDIVISION CC: CABOCHONS

Please read all Division C Rules.

RULES FOR SUBDIVISION CC

Rule 11.1 Number of cabochons shall be a minimum of twenty-five (25) and a maximum of sixty (60) cabochons for all CC classes except CC-3, which will be fifteen (15) minimum and thirty (30) maximum.

Rule 11.2 Synthetic or other man-made materials are Out-of-Class in any CC class except CC-4.

Rule 11.3 Carvings and intarsia are Out-of-Class in Subdivision CC.

Rule 11.4 Doublets and/or triplets may be shown in cabochon classes; however, if shown in CC-2 or CC-6 the lamination must be two (2) or more pieces of the same material.

See Rule 9.2 (g) Page C-4-2005

Rule 11.5 Exhibitors in cabochon classes should show, where appropriate, a variety of material exhibiting different levels of hardness (as measured by the Moh's scale). Judges will award 1 point for each variety of level of hardness up to a maximum of 5 points. This rule applies to classes CC-1, CC-3, and CC-5

JUDGING POINTS FOR CABOCHONS

See Section II, Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

Category	L	S	Q	VW	W	VM
F	5	15	25		55	
O	5	15	25	10	40	5
AA	5	15	25	10	45	

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION CC

CC-1 Cabochons, more than one material: not more than five (5) cabochons mounted. No stone greater than 100mm in maximum dimension and not more than five (5) stones under 12mm in maximum dimension. (O)(1)(T17).

CC-2 Cabochons, one material: not more than five (5) cabochons mounted. No stone greater than 100mm in maximum dimension and not more than five (5) stones under 12mm in maximum dimension. (AA)(1)(T18).

CC-3 Cabochons with rough: a cabochon with a rough specimen showing the cut surface from which the cabochon was taken. Rough not to be judged for quality. A slab is not considered a rough specimen. No cabochons mounted. Fifteen (15) minimum & 30 maximum (O)(1)(T17).

C-10-2013

CC-4 Cabochons exhibiting optical phenomena: such as stars, cat's-eye, schiller, chatoyance, etc. No cabochons mounted. (F)(1)(T17).

CC-5 Cabochons (Traditional) more than one (1) material: not more than five (5) cabochons mounted. No stone greater than 100mm in maximum dimension and not more than five (5) stones under 12mm in maximum dimension. (O)(1)(T17).

CC-6 Cabochons (Traditional) one material: not more than five (5) cabochons mounted. No stone greater than 100mm in maximum dimension and not more than five (5) stones under 12mm in maximum dimension. (AA)(1)(T18).

C-11-2013

12.0 SUBDIVISION CF: FACETED GEMSTONES

Please read all Division C Rules.

RULES FOR SUBDIVISION CF

Rule 12.1 Faceted gemstones are stones cut to a selected geometric pattern by the placement of flat, convex or concave surfaces called facets. (Facets need not cover the entire stone, e.g., partially faceted domes, etc.)

- (a) Faceted gemstones may be of any size, with the exception that at least one gemstone shall be 4 mm or less in its maximum dimension parallel to the girdle, and at least one gemstone shall be 20 mm or more in its minimum dimension parallel to the girdle.
- (b) Faceted gemstones are of three types as follows:
 - (1) **“Round” Type** are stones cut with a regular facet arrangement about the center line of the stone and with three or more planes of symmetry. Examples: round brilliants, equilateral triangles, pentagons, hexagons, etc.
 - (2) **“Fancy” Type** are stones which have either one or two planes of symmetry. Examples: ovals, marquise, pears, hearts, kites, rectangles, etc.
 - (3) **“Freeform” Type** are stones that do not have a regular facet arrangement about the center line of the stone nor any plane of symmetry. The planes of symmetry referred to above do not include the plane of the girdle.

Rule 12.2 The number of faceted stones will be a minimum of twenty (20) and a maximum of forty (40) except in Classes CF-3 and CF-5. The number of faceted stones will be twelve (12) in Classes CF-3 and CF-5.

Rule 12.3 Exhibitor must leave display case keys with the Rules Chairperson or assistant prior to time of judging, or arrange to open case when necessary. See S-1-4-2011, Rule 3.9.

C-12-2015

Rule 12.4 (See S-1-9, Rule 5.3 (a) Evaluation of the exhibit shall be assisted by the use of optical aids of 10X magnification only. Stones shall not be examined at any higher magnification during judging. No less than three stones or more than six stones as selected by the judges shall be removed from each exhibit for such examination. Stones removed from each exhibit shall be the same number and similar type cuts. (SEE RULE 5.3(a) Page S-1-9-2011)

Rule 12.5 OUT-OF-CLASS items for Faceted Gemstones classes are:

- (a) Synthetics or other man-made stones, including glass, in classes restricted to natural stones (e.g., Classes CF-1, CF-2 and CF-3).
- (b) Natural stones in classes restricted to synthetics or other man-made materials (e.g., Classes CF-4, and CF-5).
- (c) More than one stone of identical cut in Classes CF-3 and CF-5.
- (d) Stones over or under imposed limitations.

Note: Any faceted gemstone except diamond without a polished girdle will not be considered OUT-OF-CLASS, but lack of a polish on the girdle will be considered under workmanship.

- (e) Any stones mounted in Jewelry.

Deduction for **OUT-OF-CLASS** stones shall be five points for each **OUT-OF-CLASS** stone, to be deducted from the **TOTAL** score awarded the exhibit.

Rule 12.6 Quality refers to color and to relative freedom from flaws and inclusions. Cost and rarity shall not be a factor in evaluating quality of material.

Rule 12.7 Workmanship is a measure of the perfection of the meets between facets, the correctness of angles to achieve maximum brilliance and color, the perfection of polish, the proportion and alignment of facets, the uniformity of similar facets and the ability to minimize the undesirable effects of inclusions and/or flaws. All girdles shall be polished, with the exception of diamonds.

Rule 12.8 Difficulty/Variety of Work refers to the originality, the diversity of type of cut and design of stones; and to the skill that is required to accomplish a near perfect cut of the design and material in question.

Rule 12.9 Showmanship shall refer to the ability of the exhibitor to use the material exhibited, the background material, lighting, arrangement, and labeling features (such as size and neatness), to create a display which will attract and hold the interest of the viewer.

Rule 12.10 Variety of Material refers to the use of diverse kinds of material, and/or differing ranges of hardness.

C-13-2013

Rule 12.11 When synthetic or other man-made stones are permitted, they must be identified as such on the label. See Rule 9.3(b). In Classes restricted to either natural or man made materials, a group label may be included in the case stating “**Natural**” or “**Synthetic**” or “**Man Made**”, and the labels of the individual specimens will not have to repeat this information.

Rule 12.12 References: These are the authorities for gemstone names.

The current AFMS “Approved Reference List of Lapidary Material Names”

“Encyclopedia of Gemstones” by Joel Arem

“Description of Gem Materials” by Vargas

“Gems Made by Man” by Nassau

JUDGING POINTS FOR FACETED GEMSTONES

See Section II, Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

Category	L	S	Q	W	VM	D/VW
T	5	10	5	60	10	10
V	5	10	10	65		10
W	5	10		70	5	10

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION CF

CF-1 Faceted Gemstones, natural material; any type cuts; no stones may be mounted in jewelry. (T)(1)(T19).

CF-2 Faceted Gemstones, natural material of one kind; any type cuts; no stones may be mounted in jewelry. (V)(1)(T19).

CF-3 Faceted Gemstones, natural material; specified types of cut with no two stones of identical cut. All stones to be judged. Exactly twelve (12) stones as follows: At least four (4) “Round” Type, at least four (4) “Fancy” Type, plus four (4) of exhibitor’s choice, which may include “Freeform” Type. No stone may be mounted in jewelry. (T)(1)(T19).

CF-4 Faceted Gemstones, synthetic or other man-made materials; any type cuts; no stones may be mounted in jewelry. (W)(1)(T20).

CF-5 Faceted Gemstones, synthetic or other man-made materials; specified types of cut with no two (2) stones of identical cut. No stones may be mounted in jewelry. All stones to be judged. Exactly twelve (12) stones as follows: At least four (4) “Round” Type; at least four (4) “Fancy” Type; plus four (4) of exhibitor’s choice, which may include “Freeform” Type. No stone may be mounted in jewelry. (W)(1)(T20).

C-14-2013

13.0 SUBDIVISION CW: ONE TYPE OF WORK

RULES FOR SUBDIVISION CW

Rule 13.1 Intarsia Jewelry size. The face of each finished piece is to be flat or domed, but cannot be capped. Pieces may or may not be backed for stability. (Backing on intarsia does not qualify as a doublet). A minimum of four (4) components in each piece.

Rule 13.2 (For doublets & triplets) **Quality** shall refer to the finished product; under **Workmanship** the bonding agent must not show; there must be no visible air pockets. **Workmanship** shall also include the best use of color pattern and design features, such as plumes, sagenites, and ‘stars’

JUDGING POINTS FOR ONE TYPE OF WORK

See Section II, Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

Category	L	S	Q	W
F	5	15	25	55
G		15	25	60

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION CW

CW-1 Polished flats, more than one material; minimum twenty (20) maximum thirty (30)
(F)(2)(T21)

CW-2 Polished flats, one material; minimum twenty (20), maximum thirty (30), (F)(2)(T21).

CW-3 Bookends, minimum five (5) pairs. (F)(2)(T21).

CW-4 Spheres, variety of material, minimum five (5). (F)(2)(T21).

CW-5 Transparencies. (F)(2)(T21).

CW-6 Intarsia, Jewelry size. A minimum of twenty and a maximum of forty finished pieces per case (G)(1)(T31).

CW-7 Intarsia, Picture size. (G)(2)(T31).

CW-8 Intarsia, Table Tops. (G)(2)(T31).

CW-9 Doublets and/or Triplets. (F)(1)(T21).

CW-10 Contoured Polished Specimen(s.) One piece must have minimum measurement of 100 by 150 millimeters. (F)(1)(T21).

CW-11 Mosaics. (G)(2)(T31).

CW-12 Composites, (must be exhibited in Class CA-3 or CA-8 if all carvings). (F)(1)(T21).

CW-13 Knapping, ten pieces minimum. (F)(1)(T-31)

C-15-2013

14.0 SUBDIVISION CS: SPECIALTIES

Please read all Division C Rules.

JUDGING POINTS FOR SPECIALTIES

See Section II, Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

Category	S	Q	W
G	15	25	60

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION CS

CS-1 Specialties for which no specific class exists in Division C or any of its other Subdivisions.
(Ash trays, cubes, lamps, miniatures, faceted specialties, etc.) (G)(1)(T21).

C-16-2013

15.0 DIVISION D - JEWELRY and ART METALCRAFT

Please read all of Section I.

RULES FOR DIVISION D

Rule 15.1 Art Metalcraft refers only to articles intended for general ornamentation and/or service and cannot be worn as jewelry.

Rule 15.2 Jewelry refers only to articles intended for personal ornamentation and wear. Examples: rings, tie clasps, earrings, buckles. In jewelry a “set” consists of two or more pieces which can be worn together as a matched set. In this instance, earrings or cuff-links are considered as one piece. Examples of sets are: necklace and earrings, ring and bola tie, cuff-links and belt buckle, pin and earrings and necklace.

Rule 15.3 All articles of Jewelry or Art Metalcraft, except in Classes D-2, D-3, D-6, D-10, DST-2, DST-3, DST-4, DST-5 or DST-6, must contain at least one of the following: any finished natural or synthetic materials listed in the AFMS “Approved Reference List of Lapidary Material Names”, fossils or mineral specimens, and exotic woods. The materials and specimens will be judged on Quality and Labeling.

Rule 15.4 Labeling: all specimens must have labels identifying one or more jewelry techniques. In classes requiring minerals, lapidary materials, exotic woods or fossils the material used must be identified.

Minerals: Species name and variety of species if varietal only. Page B-1-2009, Rule 2.1.

Lapidary: Name of material only. Page C-6-2013, Rule 9.3 (h)

Fossils: Common name or Scientific name only. Page F-1-1992, Rule 18.1.

Exotic woods: Name of material only. Examples: rosewood, ebony, walnut, etc.

Deductions for labeling errors (illegibility; incorrect spelling, information or identification; and/or lack of required information) shall be one point for each error and not to exceed the total points allowed for labeling in that class. **CONSISTENT ERRORS** (the same error appearing on more than one label and in every instance where that error could be made) shall be penalized the number of points for a single error for each instance of each consistent error up to a limit of one-half of the points allowed for labeling in that class.

(b) The use of numbers with corresponding lists in lieu of labels is not acceptable and will receive no labeling score.

D-1-2013

Rule 15.5 Variety of Work shall include the use of castings, applique, engraving, forging, chasing, repousse, spinning, electro-forming, etching, piercing, granulation, metal inlay, scrollwork (including chains), filigree, lamination, fusing, channelwork, enameling, cloisonné, damascening, mokume, wire-wrapping and construction of bezels, prong mountings, hinges, box clasps, and metal clay.

Variety of Work also includes surface finishes such as antiquing, patinas, and other surface coloring, texturing (including Florentine surfaces), graving, electroplating, and heat coloring such as copper color-toning and blued steel.

Variety of Work shall include but not be limited to techniques or finishes listed above or in the authorized references. See Rule 15.14.

Points will be awarded for variety of work based on techniques shown and the difficulty of the technique: i.e., Mokume, Nielo, Engraving, etc. should get more points than soldering, stamping, and so forth.

Rule 15.6 Workmanship refers to the finish of the metal, precision of fitting stones in mountings, how all ornamentation and lapidary treatment of stones has been executed.

Rule 15.7 Design: items should show originality as to the use of old ideas or styles as well as new ideas to create a unique design. In the Specialized Techniques classes the technique in each class should be the dominant feature in each item.

- (a) Balance: stone and metal complement; proper balance in design with good use of symmetrical as well as asymmetrical balance.
- (b) Practicality: jewelry items by their weight and general construction features should be practical for jewelry usage.

Rule 15.8 Quality: only the specimens used in articles of jewelry and metalwork will be judged for quality, according to the respective divisional criteria for Quality.

Rule 15.9 Showmanship shall refer to the ability of the exhibitor to use the material exhibited, the background material, lighting, arrangement, and labeling features (such as size, neatness, etc.) to create a display which will attract and hold the interest of the viewer upon the items exhibited.

D-2-2013

= **Rule 15.10** Use of commercial minor findings will be allowed in all classes of this division. Minor findings refer to pins, catches, hinges, ear-screws, chains, cuff-link backs, etc.

Minor accessory stones will be allowed in all classes of this division except D-2 or D-6. Minor accessory stones shall not exceed 4mm in diameter (pearls allowed) and shall not be judged.

Rule 15.11 Stones not necessarily cut by the exhibitor will be allowed in Classes D-9, D-10, and DST-6 and will be judged for Quality but not Workmanship.

Rule 15.12 All Classes in this division must contain a minimum of ten items

Rule 15.13 OUT-OF-CLASS specimens for Jewelry and Art Metalcraft classes are:

- (a) Minerals and materials embedded in plastics.
- (b) Jewelry included in Art Metalcraft classes or Art Metalcraft in Jewelry classes.
- (c) Items with no stones in Classes D-1, D-4, D-5, D-7, D-8, and D-9. Stones, including minor accessory stones, used in Class D-2 or D-6 will be considered OUT-OF-CLASS.
- (d) Items in which accessory stones exceed size limitations.
- (e) A piece of jewelry is considered as **OUT-OF-CLASS** unless the necklace has a chain, the bola a cord, the pin a clasp: however, a belt buckle does not need a belt attached.
- (f) All castings which are cast directly from commercial patterns.
- (g) Tumbled stones.
- (h) items under the imposed minimum of ten.

Deductions for **OUT-OF-CLASS** items shall be five points for each **OUT-OF-CLASS** item to be deducted from the **TOTAL** score awarded the exhibit.

Rule 15.14 References

Creative Gold & Silversmithing - Sharr Choate
Design and Creation of Jewelry - Robert Van Neumann
Jewelry Concepts and Techniques - Oppi Untracht
Metal Working Techniques for Craftsmen - Oppi Untracht
Jewelry Making (for Schools, Tradesmen, Craftsmen) - Murray Bovin
Metal Enameling - Polly Rothenberg
The Art of Engraving - James B. Meek
Jewelry Studio: Wire Wrapping – Linda Chandler & Christine R. Ritchey
Woven Wire Jewelry (Beadwork How-To) - Linda Chandler & Christine R. Ritchey

D-3-2013

JUDGING POINTS FOR DIVISION D

See Section II Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

Category	L	S	Q	VW	W	D
H	15	15	10	15	35	10
S	15	15		15	45	10
X	5	15	20		50	10
Y	5	15	10	10	45	15
Z	5	15		10	55	15

CLASSES FOR DIVISION D

D-1 Art Metalcraft, with stones. (H)(1)(T24).

D-2 Art Metalcraft, without stones. (S)(1)(T24).

D-3 Art Metalcraft, with and without stones, in approximately equal proportion. (S)(1)(T24).

D-4 Jewelry, mixed types with stones. (H)(1)(T26).

D-5 Jewelry, matched sets. (H)(1)(T26).

D-6 Jewelry, without stones. (S)(1)(T26).

D-7 Jewelry, using cabochons. (H)(1)(T26).

D-8 Jewelry, using faceted stones. (H)(1)(T26).

D-9 Jewelry, using lapidary materials not necessarily cut by the exhibitor. (H)(1)(T26).

D-10 Jewelry, with and without stones, in any proportion. (S)(1)(T26).

D-4-2011

16.0 SUBDIVISION DST: SPECIALIZED TECHNIQUES

Please read all of Division D Rules.

Rule 16.1 Definition Classes using items of Jewelry or Art Metalcraft or a combination of both, in any proportion, in which every item shows the predominant technique of the class.

Specialized Techniques fall into the following categories:

- (a) Channel Work: articles where the lines of the design have been formed of ribbon wire backed by metal, with spaces between the wires filled with any material, cut to the proper shape, as listed in the AFMS “Approved Reference List of Lapidary Material Names”. In addition, exotic woods may be used. (Glass and plastic are **OUT OF CLASS**.)
- (b) Casting is defined as the replacement of a pattern with metal, except drop casting which is a free form. Types include but are not limited to: lost wax, replica, drop casting, sand casting, cuttlebone, and tufa techniques.
- (c) Enameling is the fusing of ground glass onto a metal surface. Techniques include but are not limited to: cloisonne, plique a jour, limoge, gressaille, champleve, basse taille, filigree enamel.
- (d) Engraving is the decorative process of making lines or textures on metal by the use of engraving tools such as gravers, burins, scorpers. It is the removal of metal rather than the indentation of metal.
- (e) Filigree consists of a network of twisted or wound fine metal wire formed into spirals, whorls, curves, etc. and fitted into a framework of wire.
- (f) Wire-wrapping consists of bending, twisting and coiling wire without the use of solder or glue to create a unique design to complement stones, fossils, minerals, or exotic woods in proper balance. Minor accessory stones, pearls, or beads not to exceed 6 millimeters in diameter will be allowed in class DST-6 and shall not be judged.

Rule 16.2 A minimum of ten items are required in all classes. (Sets of earrings or cuff links shall be considered one item.) In classes DST 2, DST 4, and DST 5, at least fifty percent (50%) of the items must contain a stone, mineral specimen, fossil or exotic wood.

In Class DST-6, at least 7 of the items must contain a stone, mineral specimen, petrified wood, fossil, or exotic wood.

Variety of work for DST-6 shall include at least eight of the following techniques: over 18 mm stone, under 18 mm stone, two (2) wire wrap, three (3) wire wrap, four (4) wire wrap, one (1) wire prong mount, two (2) wire prong mount, cage mount, free form. One item should use four wires to make outside frame. The exhibitor may also use any technique that is within the scope of wire wrapping. No more than three pieces may contain no stones. All pieces must be durable and wearable.

D-5-2013

Rule 16.3 OUT-OF-CLASS items for Subdivision DST are:

- (a) Tumbled stones,
- (b) Plastic,
- (c) Castings from commercial patterns,
- (d) Glass - except in enameling and fused beads or fused cabochons.
- (e) A piece of jewelry is considered as **OUT-OF-CLASS** unless the necklace has a chain, the bola a cord, the brooch a clasp; however, a belt buckle does not need to have a belt attached.
- (f) Specimens under the imposed numerical limitation or percentage limitation. See Rule 16.2.
- (g) Gem Trees

Deduction for **OUT-OF-CLASS** specimens shall be five (5) points for each **OUT-OF-CLASS** specimen, to be deducted from the **TOTAL** score awarded the exhibit.

Rule 16.4 Labeling: all lapidary material, mineral specimens, fossils, exotic woods must be identified. See Rule 9.3(h), page C-6(2013).

Additional jewelry techniques, other than the predominant technique of the class, must be identified.

- (a) Casting: all casting processes such as lost wax, replica, drop casting, sand casting, cuttlebone, tufa, etc. must be identified.
- (b) Enameling: all enameling processes such as cloisonne, plique-a-jour, limoge, gressaille, champleve, basse-taille, and filigree enamel must be identified.

Rule 16.5 Workmanship refers to the finish of metals, precision of fitting of metals used, execution of ornamentation, freedom from pits and scratches, clarity of transparent enamels, clean color of opaque enamels, no visible solder, uniformity of the winding of filigree whorls and the treatment of materials described in Rule 16.2.

Rule 16.6 References: References for this Subdivision are listed in Rule 15.14.

D-6-2013

JUDGING POINTS FOR SPECIALIZED TECHNIQUES

See Section II pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

<u>Category</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>VW</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>D</u>
X	5	15	20		50	10
Y	5	15	10	10	45	15
Z	5	15		10	55	15

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION DST

DST-1 Channel Work (X)(1)(T25).

DST-2 Casting (Y)(1)(T25).

DST-3 Enameling (Z)(1)(T25).

DST-4 Engraving (Y)(1)(T25).

DST-5 Filigree (Y)(1)(T25).

DST-6 Wire-wrapping (Y)(1)(T25)

D-7-2013

17.0 DIVISION E - EDUCATIONAL

Please read all of Section I.

RULES FOR DIVISION E

Rule 17.1 The goal of an Educational exhibit is to correctly teach and/or inform an observer concerning some skill, craft, or concept, pertaining to the hobby. Because of the wide variety of subjects available to the exhibitor, and the fact that the viewing audience may be the general public and/or informed hobbyist, the judging emphasis shall be on **HOW WELL** the display teaches and/or informs the Audience for whom it is intended.

Rule 17.2 Class Choice Required. The exhibitor shall have declared the audience and purpose for the exhibit by the choice of Subdivision and Class.

Rule 17.3 Audience Defined.

Exhibits for **General Audience** are exhibits aimed at correctly informing and/or teaching the general public.

Exhibits for an **Informed Audience** are exhibits aimed at the person who already has some specialized knowledge concerning the basic facts or definitions presented in the exhibit, in order to enlarge their knowledge or present an unusual aspect or special area of interest within the hobby.

Rule 17.4 Purpose Defined.

Exhibits whose purpose is to **Teach a Skill or Craft** are those exhibits which show and/or explain step by step methods of making an object or performing a specific task.

Exhibits whose purpose is to **Teach or Inform About a Concept** are those exhibits which show and/or explain a concept within the hobby.

Rule 17.5 Educational Value is defined as the clarity, effectiveness and excellence of the exhibit in carrying out its purpose. Aspects to be considered under Educational Value are: a clear statement of theme, concise definitions of terms, and accuracy of an organized presentation within the limits of defined audience and allowable space.

Rule 17.6 Showmanship shall refer to the ability of the exhibitor to use the material exhibited, the background material, lighting, arrangement, and labeling to create a display which will have sufficient impact to catch the eye and attract and hold the interest of the audience for who it is intended.

E-1-1992

Rule 17.7 Labeling

- (a) While the labels must include information and data needed to realize the educational potential of the exhibit, the completeness and clarity of such shall be considered under Educational Value.
- (b) Neatness, size of labels, etc., shall be considered under Showmanship. See Rule 17.6.
- (c) Deductions for labeling errors (illegibility and incorrect spelling) shall be one (1) point for each error and not to exceed fifteen (15) points. **CONSISTENT ERRORS** (the same error appearing on more than one label and in every instance in which that error could be made) shall be penalized one (1) point for each instance of each consistent error up to a limit of one-half (1/2) of the points allowed for labeling.
- (d) Specific misinformation will be penalized under Educational Value. See Rule 17.5.

Rule 17.8 Originality Of Approach And/Or Material is defined as the uniqueness and freshness of the educational view presented by the exhibitor, and the use of original rather than directly copied material.

Rule 17.9 Ownership And OUT-OF-CLASS.

- (a) The exhibitor may use materials whose workmanship is not his own, or may use essential items which he has borrowed. Ownership and workmanship provisions of Section I, Part I, Rule 1.0 do not apply in this division.
- (b) Materials listed as **OUT-OF-CLASS** in other divisions may be used in Educational exhibits but must be correctly labeled.

JUDGING POINTS FOR DIVISION E

See Section II Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

Category	L	S	EV
J	15	25	60

E-2-2012

CLASSES FOR DIVISION E

SUBDIVISION EGS: GENERAL AUDIENCE/SKILL OR CRAFT

EGS-1 Mineral (J)(2)(T27).

EGS-2 Lapidary (J)(2)(T27).

EGS-3 Jewelry and Art Metalcraft (J)(2)(T27).

EGS-4 Fossil (J)(2)(T27).

EGS-5 Other: some aspect of the hobby other than those named above, or a mixed exhibit. (J)(2)(T27).

SUBDIVISION EGC: GENERAL AUDIENCE/CONCEPT

EGC-1 Mineral (J)(2)(T28).

EGC-2 Lapidary (J)(2)(T28).

EGC-3 Jewelry and Art Metalcraft (J)(2)(T28).

EGC-4 Fossil (J)(2)(T28).

EGC-5 Other: some aspect of the hobby other than those named above, or a mixed exhibit. (J)(2)(T28)

E-3-1992

SUBDIVISION EIS: INFORMED AUDIENCE/SKILL OR CRAFT

EIS-1 Mineral (J)(2)(T29).

EIS-2 Lapidary (J)(2)(T29).

EIS-3 Jewelry and Art Metalcraft (J)(2)(T29).

EIS-4 Fossil (J)(2)(T29).

EIS-5 Other: some aspect of the hobby other than those named above, or a mixed exhibit. (J)(2)(T29).

SUBDIVISION EIC: INFORMED AUDIENCE/CONCEPT

EIC-1 Mineral (J)(2)(T30).

EIC-2 Lapidary (J)(2)(T30).

EIC-3 Jewelry and Art Metalcraft (J)(2)(T30).

EIC-4 Fossil (J)(2)(T30).

EIC-5 Other: some aspect of the hobby other than those named above, or a mixed exhibit. (J)(2)(T30).

E-4-1992

18.0 DIVISION F - FOSSILS

Please read all of section I.

RULES FOR DIVISION F

Rule 18.1 Labeling

(a) All specimens shall have labels showing the following six items in any uniform sequence:

1. Common name. When a single part of a fossil is used, the common name shall include that part. Examples: trilobite pygidium, shark tooth, elm leaf.
2. Period (epoch for Cenozoic).
3. Locality (for U.S. - area and state; for Canada - area and province or territory; for other foreign countries, the country name is sufficient).
4. Phylum (for animals) or division (for plants).
5. Class or subclass (animals) or subdivision or class (plants).
6. Scientific name (genus and species).

NOTE: The proper method of writing the scientific name is to capitalize only the first letter in each word of the genus, but to write the specific name all in lower case letters. Both words must be underlined separately or italicized. EXAMPLE: Phacops rana or *Phacops rana*.

Some fossils have not yet been placed in a genus. When the fossil has not been placed in one of the classification categories (phylum, class, genus, or species), the word “undescribed” or another appropriate term should be used in place of the classification.

When the exhibitor has not described the fossil as to species, the abbreviation “sp.” must follow the genus name. EXAMPLE: Achistrum sp. or *Achistrum* sp. The sp. is never capitalized, italicized, or underlined. It will be permissible to use the sp. when, after research, the exhibitor is unable to determine the species, but he must realize that he will be considered in error if the judge(s) can name the species or tell the exhibitor in what reference(s) the name may be found.

(b) A single group label may be used to show information common to all specimens or groups of specimens. Each error on such a group label will be considered a single error. For example, brachiopods may be grouped under a “brachiopod” label. In Class F-9 (fossils from one rock unit), fossils from one locality may be grouped under an appropriate locality label.

F-1 (1999)

(c) Such factors as neatness, size and placement of labels for viewing will be considered under showmanship. Additional label information will be judged for accuracy, and any errors will be penalized the same as errors in required information.

(d) Deductions for labeling errors (illegibility, incorrect spelling, information, or identification, and/or lack of required information) shall be two points for each error and not to exceed the total points allowed for labeling in that class. **CONSISTENT ERRORS** (the same error appearing on more than one label and in every instance in which that error could be made) shall be penalized the number of points for a single error for each instance of each consistent error up to a limit of one-half of the points allowed for labeling in that class.

(e) The use of numbers with corresponding lists in lieu of labels is not acceptable and will receive no labeling score.

(f) When a specimen to be judged is attached to a “host” specimen, the name of the host specimen may or may not be shown. If shown, the host specimen will be identified as “host”, but will not be judged.

Rule 18.2 Variety of Material shall refer primarily to variety of life forms and time units represented in the exhibit (subject to limitations of the exhibit). The nature of the exhibit will determine other variety criteria.

EXAMPLES: Variety of localities and formations would be required in Fossils from One Time Unit (Class F-6). Fossils from One Rock Unit (Class F-9) would be judged on variety of localities when that unit occurs in more than one area. Variety of replacing materials will enhance a fossil display. Exhibits should include a sufficient number of specimens to illustrate a good representative variety.

(a) Variety of life forms

1. Variety of life forms in classes F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, F-5, FT-1, FM-1, and FC-1 will be judged on the variety of major life forms as defined in the current AFMS Fossil List (phyla in invertebrates, class in vertebrates, and taxa for plants) within the limits of the class entered.

If the exhibit contains more specimens than the possible number of phyla (and/or divisions), variety of life forms shall also be based on variety of classes and subclasses (subdivisions and classes for plants); then, if necessary, on variety of orders, families, etc.

EXAMPLE: If an invertebrate exhibit contains one specimen more than the possible number of phyla, two gastropods should not be shown. A pelecypod, scaphopod, or cephalopod could be shown if the other mollusk is a gastropod.

2. Variety of life forms in Restricted Classes F-6, F-7, F-8, F-9, F-10, FM-2, FT-2, and FC-2 will be judged in comparison to the complete variety of life forms (to level of species) obtainable within the limits of the exhibit entered.

F-2 (2000)

EXAMPLE #1: In an exhibit of one family, two different species of one genus should not be exhibited until all the genera are represented.

EXAMPLE #2: In an exhibit of Scientist's Cliffs, Maryland fossils (Miocene), absence of trilobites and graptolites would not be penalized since they do not occur in the Miocene.

3. Complete exhibits of special parts shall not lose points for lack of other parts.

EXAMPLE: Plant reproductive structures, plant leaves, shark teeth.

(b) Variety of time units

1. Variety of time units in classes F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, F-5, FT-1, FM-1, and FC-1 will be judged on how many of the sixteen required periods and epochs are represented in the exhibit.

The required periods are: Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, Permian, Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous.

The required epochs are: Paleocene, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene and Pleistocene.

NOTE: Fossils older than Cambrian are not required, but if used should be labeled as Precambrian. (Precambrian is an era of time.)

2. Variety of time units in Restricted Classes F-6, F-7, F-8, F-10, FM-2, FT-2 and FC-2 will be judged in comparison to the complete variety of the time units obtainable within the limits of the class entered.

EXAMPLE #1: Trilobites - Cambrian to Permian

EXAMPLE #2: Ordovician Fossils - Variety of Time Units not applicable or considered

Rule 18.3 Quality of specimens shall refer to perfection of the life forms as shown in the fossil state, freedom from excess foreign material, skill in preparation, skill in repair and preservation of the specimen, and ease of identification by the external form.

Rule 18.4 Rarity - This rule was deleted in 2011.

Rule 18.5 Showmanship shall refer to the ability of the exhibitor to use the material exhibited, the background material, lighting, arrangement, labeling, and sufficiently attractive specimens to create a display which will attract and hold the interest of the viewer upon the specimens exhibited. Showmanship will also include additional (not required) information designed to make the exhibit more interesting and educational.

Examples of additional information include: subgenus, subspecies, name of the author of the species, formation, list of replacing materials, exact locations. This kind of additional information may be included in the reference list instead of being used on the labels. See Rule 18.8(c).

F-3 (2011)

Rule 18.6 OUT-OF-CLASS shall include each specimen:

- (a) over an imposed size limitation
- (b) not of the type specified for the class
- (c) not a valid fossil
- (d) specimens over or under the imposed number limitation, except as allowed in Rule 18.7(b)
- (e) petrified plant life/fossil plant life with lapidary work

Deduction for OUT-OF-CLASS specimens shall be five points for each OUT-OF-CLASS specimen to be deducted from the total score awarded the exhibit.

Rule 18.7 Duplication:

- (a) Specimens are not duplicates if the species, subspecies, or recognized variety is different for each labeled specimen or specimens. See Part (b).
- (b) No deduction will be made for multiple specimens of the same species displayed so as to show different specific details, habits, or behavior patterns **if** they are grouped together and identified by one label.
- (c) Matrix with multiple specimens of one species will not be charged with duplication, but excess matrix may adversely affect the showmanship score. The exhibitor should indicate in some manner which fossil is to be judged if it is not obvious.
- (d) Each additional specimen of an identical species, subspecies, or variety will be considered as one duplication.
- (e) For each duplication, two points shall be deducted from the total score awarded to the exhibit.

Rule 18.8 Authorized references are:

- (a) For phyla, divisions, subdivisions, classes, subclasses, and common names: the AFMS “Fossil List”. This list also explains the accepted use of other reference material.
- (b) For time and rock unit names, if used: United States Geological Survey and state geological survey reports, or any geological publication.
- (c) For scientific name: since no single reference will identify all fossils as to genus and species, the exhibitor will identify his specimens using the best scientific authority available. Dealer references alone are not acceptable.

F-4 (2014)

Rule 18.9 Reference List of Scientific Names

The exhibitor must post **outside** his case information relative to his specimens. This may be a list, a notebook, file cards, posters, etc. The information must include a list showing where he obtained the scientific name for each specimen - the name of a publication or article, the author, date of publication, page number, and plate or figure number of any illustrations. Reproduced copies of pages may also be used. It is preferable to cite a publication for each name, but if the exhibitor was unable to find a published reference for that fossil, he must give the name of the individual or institution who identified that specimen for him. This individual or institution should be an authority in the field of paleontology and in the phylum that is shown. Other information pertinent to the fossils may be included - maps of areas, variety of material (localities, formation, life forms, time units: see Rule 18.2), quality of specimens or specimen preparation (how and why: see Rule 18.3), rarity - what is rare, with reasons; replacing minerals, if any, etc. (See Rule 18.4), and anything that is of help to the exhibitor, to the judges, and to the viewing public. (The exhibitor may desire to have available a duplicate copy of his information, as well as other reference books.)

A total of five points shall be assigned to the Reference List; the number of points earned shall depend on the completeness and accuracy of the list, which will not be judged for spelling errors.

If the exhibitor chooses to use a classification system different from any listed in the AFMS "Fossil List", the reference(s) must be cited in the Reference List.

JUDGING POINTS FOR DIVISION F (See Section II, Page T-2):

Category	I	S	O	O	W	VM	SP	RL
K	30	10	35			20		5
N	30	5	25	5	10	20		5
L	25	10	30			15	15	5

F-5 (2011)

CLASSES FOR DIVISION F:

F-1 Animal Fossils, in approximate proportion of four invertebrates to one vertebrate. (K)(2)(T32)

F-2 Vertebrate Fossils (K)(2)(T32)

F-3 Invertebrate Fossils (K)(2)(T32)

F-4 Plant and Animal Fossils, in approximate proportion of four invertebrate, one vertebrate, and two plants. (K)(2)(T32)

F-5 Plant Fossils (K)(2)(T32)

F-6 Fossils from One Time Unit (era, period or epoch, such as Paleozoic, Permian Miocene, etc.) (K)(2)(T32)

F-7 Fossils from One Classification Unit Examples: one phylum or division, class, family, or genus, such as Arthropoda, Trilobita, Illaecidae, Bumastus (K)(2)(T32)

F-8 Fossils from One Locality (K)(2)(T32)

F-9 Fossils from One Rock Unit (group, formation, member, bed, etc.) (K)(2)(T32)

F-10 Specialized Fossils includes one category from each of the two following groups: (K)(2)(T32)

Group 1 - One Classification Unit (kingdom, phylum, subphylum, super-class, class, family, genus; Invertebrates are also considered a unit.)

Group 2 - One Locality, or One Time Unit, or One Rock Unit

EXAMPLES: Vertebrate Fossils from Calvert County, Maryland
Mississippian Crinoids
Brachiopods from the Silica Formation

Additionally, one category from either Group 1 or Group 2 may be added to more accurately define the exhibit.

EXAMPLE: Trilobites and Brachiopods from the Bromide Formation

Restrictions shall be documented in the Reference List. See Rule 18.9.

F-6 (2003)

19.0 SUBDIVISION FT: THUMBNAIL FOSSILS

Please read all of Division F rules.

RULES FOR SUBDIVISION FT:

Rule 19.1 A Thumbnail Fossil is defined as any fossil displayed so that it fits into a one-inch cube. (See Rule 2.11) Micromounts will be considered OUT-OF-CLASS in a thumbnail display.

Rule 19.2 Thumbnails may be displayed either in or out of boxes.

Rule 19.3 Thirty-five specimens are to be shown.

JUDGING POINTS FOR THUMBNAIL FOSSILS (See Section II, Page T-2):

Category	L	S	O	VM	RL
K	30	10	35	20	5

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION FT:

FT-1 Thumbnail Fossils, general classes equivalent to any one of the following classes:
F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, F-5. (K)(1)(T33)

FT-2 Thumbnail Fossils, restricted classes equivalent to any one of the following classes:
F-6, F-7, F-8, F-9, or F-10. (K)(1)(T33)

The exhibitor shall clearly state which fossil class the exhibit represents.

EXAMPLE: Class FT-2 (F-8)

F-7 (2011)

20.0 SUBDIVISION FM: MICROMOUNT FOSSILS

Please read all of Division F rules.

RULES FOR SUBDIVISION FM:

Rule 20.1 Micromounts are specimens in which the details are so small as to require magnification to identify and evaluate the specimen.

- (a) Micromount specimens shall be of a size small enough to fit into a one-inch cube. See Rule 2.11.
- (b) Any appropriate mounting such as boxes, cubes, micropaleontology slides, or pedestals may be used. Labeling information may be recorded on the paper surface of each slide, or separate labels may be prepared.
- (c) Micromount exhibits shall contain thirty-five mounts in this subdivision.
- (d) Evaluation of the exhibit shall be based upon the microscopic examination of all mounts.

Rule 20.2 Workmanship refers to the ability of the exhibitor to display the intended material with the least amount of distraction from the central point of interest, e.g. lack of glare or roughness of boxes, no glue showing, pedestal not visible when viewing specimen, excess matrix trimmed, etc.

Rule 20.3 Orientation refers to the proper positioning and angulation of the specimen so that the central point of interest may be observed without necessitating further movement of the mount than to place it in focus under the microscope.

Rule 20.4 Showmanship - Any method which will enable the viewer to better visualize the micromounts will be considered, i.e. photographs, drawings, magnification, models of fossils, etc. (In this situation, plastic or plaster models will **not** be considered out-of-class.) See Rule 18.5 for more details.

Rule 20.5 The exhibitor must leave display case keys and a copy of the reference list with the Rules Chairperson or assistant prior to the time of judging, or arrange to open the case when necessary. See Part I, Rule 3.9.

JUDGING POINTS FOR MICROMOUNT FOSSILS (See Section II, Page T-2):

Category	L	S	O	O	W	VM	RL
N	30	5	25	5	10	20	5

F-8 (2011)

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION FM:

FM-1 Micromount Fossils, general classes equivalent to any one of the following classes:
F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, F-5. (N)(1)(T34)

FM-2 Micromount Fossils, restricted classes equivalent to any one of the following classes:
F-6, F-7, F-8, F-9, F-10. (N)(1)(T34)

The exhibitor shall clearly state which fossil class the exhibit represents.
EXAMPLE: Class FM-1 (F-3)

21.0 SUBDIVISION FC: FOSSILS COLLECTED IN THE FIELD BY THE EXHIBITOR

Please read all of Division F rules.

RULES FOR SUBDIVISION FC:

Rule 21.1 All fossils displayed in this subdivision must have been collected in the field by the exhibitor.

Rule 21.2 If thumbnail or micromount fossils are exhibited in the FC subdivision, then a minimum of twenty-five and a maximum of thirty-five specimens are to be shown.

JUDGING POINTS FOR PERSONALLY COLLECTED FOSSILS (See Section II, Page T-2):

Category	L	S	O	VM	SP	RL
	25	10	30	15	15	5

CLASSES FOR SUBDIVISION FC:

FC-1 Fossils Collected in the Field By the Exhibitor, general classes equivalent to any one of the following classes: F-1, F-2, F-3, F-4, F-5. (L)(2) and FT-1 (L)(1), and FM-1 (L)(1)(T35)

FC-2 Fossils Collected in the Field By the Exhibitor, restricted classes equivalent to any one of the following classes: F-6, F-7, F-8, F-9, and F-10. (L)(2) and FT-2 (L)(1), and FM-2(L)(1)(T35)

The exhibitor shall clearly state which fossil class the exhibit represents.
EXAMPLE: Class FC-1 (F-1) or Class FC-2 (F-9)

22.0 DIVISION G PETRIFIED WOOD and/or WOOD CASTS

Please read all of Section I.

RULES FOR DIVISION G

Rule 22.1 DEFINITIONS

- (a) Any material that was originally plant life (except algae and fungi), and can be identified as such, that has been penetrated or replaced by a mineral deposit will be considered as **Petrified Wood and/or Wood Casts** for the purpose of displaying in this division.
- (b) **Wood Casts** should show an association with the original plant, however, some do not but are recognized as wood casts by wood collectors when they come from well known areas such as Texas Springs, Nevada; Crooked River, Oregon; Eden Valley and Blue Forest, Wyoming; and Tom Miner Basin, Montana; etc.
- (c) **Special Features:**
- (1) Associated parts of a living tree or plant life that have been preserved and are identifiable in petrified wood such as but not limited to seeds, bark, grain, stress, nuts, fruits, cones, knots, branching, hearts, etc.
 - (2) Objects formed during the process of petrification such as but not limited to dendrites, banding, fortification, mineralization, encasement in algae.
 - (3) Items such as penetration of the wood material prior to or during petrification such as but not limited to fungus rot, holes created by worms, insects or other borers.
- (d) **Flat** refers to the polished surface of the specimen, which shall be flat with sharp edges. The specimen may include rounds, slabs, wedges, or irregular pieces.
- (e) **Contoured:** refers to the shape of the polished surface, e.g., an end of a specimen rounded, or the surface of a curving or irregular shaped specimen.
- (f) **Model:** an assembly of parts or pieces, with or without lapidary treatment, into an object, replica, copy, etc.
- (g) **Duplication** refers to specimens when it is apparent from the shape, size and/or color pattern they have been cut from one larger piece, e.g., a number of rounds cut from one section of wood. A specimen cut crosswise the grain and another cut lengthwise the grain from the same material showing different growth patterns would not be considered as duplication. A specimen cut with one half showing the outside and the other the inside would not be considered duplication.

G-1-2000

Rule 22.2 Labeling

- (a) A larger Central Label should state **Petrified Wood, Wood Casts** and/or **Petrified plant life**, as appropriate.
- (b) Specimen labels shall also show the locality of origin (state if in the U.S., country, if foreign - current name preferred, previous name accepted) in classes **G-1** through **G-5**. If the case includes more than one of the categories listed in Rule 22.2 (a) (e.g. both petrified wood, wood casts, or petrified plant life the specimen labels shall show the category.
- (c) A grouping of one type of material from the same locality need have only one label. If the display shows petrified wood, or wood cast, or other type of petrified plant life, the label shall state **petrified wood, or wood cast, or petrified plant life** as appropriate, in addition to the locality. Where no correct label information is given, no labeling points shall be awarded.
- (d) In classes G-8 and G-10 the smaller label for each specimen shall state whether the specimen is **petrified wood, wood cast** or **petrified plant life**, the **feature**, and the **locality of origin**, as required in Rule 22.2 (b).
- (e) Deductions for labeling errors (illegibility; incorrect spelling, information or identification; and/or lack of required information) shall be one (1) point for each error and not to exceed the total points allowed for that class in Classes G-1 through G-7 and G-9. In Class G-8 deductions for labeling errors shall be two (2) points for each error and not to exceed the total points allowed for labeling in that class. **CONSISTENT ERRORS** (the same error appearing on more than one label and in every instance in which that error could be made) shall be penalized the number of points for a single error for each instance of each consistent error up to a limit of one-half (1/2) the points allowed for labeling in that class.

Rule 22.3 OUT-OF-CLASS specimens for this division are:

- (a) Specimens embedded in or coated with plastics or resins,
- (b) Duplications, (See Rule 22.1(g)),
- (c) Specimens under the imposed number limitation,
- (d) Any material other than that defined in Rules 22.1(a), 22.1(b), and/or 22.1(c) shall be **OUT-OF-CLASS**.
- (e) Any cabochon without evidence of cellular structure.
- (f) Tumbled stones, except in class G-6, Diorama

Deductions for **OUT-OF-CLASS** specimens shall be five points for each **OUT-OF-CLASS** specimen, to be deducted from the **total** score awarded the exhibit.

Rule 22.4 Workmanship refers to the shaping, symmetry and polish of the material; to perfection of polished flat surfaces (not rounded); to shaping and surface finishing of carvings and contoured specimens; and to variety of shapes of cabochons.

G-2-2013

Rule 22.5 Quality shall refer to freedom from extraneous material on specimens; freedom from flaws and excessive fractures; to quality of petrification (porous spots); color contrasts typical to locality of specimens; and other common characteristics of petrified wood.

Rule 22.6 Preparation the use of resins or epoxies to seal fractures common to petrified (fossilized) woods is acceptable, but **must not** be used as a surface finish.

Rule 22.7 Showmanship shall refer to the ability of the exhibitor to use the material exhibited, the background material, lighting, arrangement, and labeling features (such as size, neatness, etc.) to create a display which will attract and hold the interest of the viewer upon the specimens exhibited.

Rule 22.8 Variety of Material refers to the difference of species of woods, agatization or opalization of a species, color, and cast or replacement. Variety of Material shall be judged consistent with the scope of the display.

JUDGING POINTS FOR DIVISION G

See Section II, Pages S-II-1-2011 and S-II-2-2011

<u>Category</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>VM</u>	<u>SF</u>
C	5	15	15	65		
F	5	15	25	55		
I	5	15	35	35	10	
P	10	15	45		30	
Q	5	10	10	65	10	
R	20	15	25			40

CLASSES FOR DIVISION G

G-1 Polished Flats. Ten specimens minimum. (I)(2)(T38).

G-2 Polished Flats and/or Contoured Specimens. Ten specimens minimum. (I)(2)(T38).

G-3 Cabochons, any style, none mounted. Twenty-five cabochons minimum. (F)(1)(T22).

G-4 Cabochons, any style, with a piece of rough specimen showing the cut surface from which the cabochon was taken. Rough material **not** to be judged.
No cabochons mounted. Fifteen cabochons minimum. (F)(1)(T22).

G-5 Bookends and/or Spheres. A pair of bookends or a single sphere will be considered as one unit.
Five units minimum. (F)(2)(T38).

G-6 Diorama or Carvings any size, no minimum. (Q)(2)(T23).

G-7 Models, any size, no minimum. (C)(2)(T23).

G-3-2011

G-8 Special Features. This class is for the displaying of specimens of this division which are unusual by having associated special features. Lapidary treatment may be used to reveal the special features within the specimen but **MUST NOT** be judged. Points awarded for variety of special features will be in direct proportion to the number of specimens exhibited, e.g., twelve (12) specimens, three and one third (3 1/3) points, sixteen (16) specimens, two and one half (2 1/2) points, or twenty (20) specimens, two (2) points, for each variety not to exceed the total points awarded for variety of special features. Twelve (12) specimens minimum. See Rule 22.1(c). (R)(2)(T13).

G-9 Carving: one carving, any size. (C)(2)(T23).

G-10 Petrified Wood, Wood Casts and/ or Petrified Plant life. This class is for displaying specimens of Petrified Wood, Wood Casts, and/or Petrified Plant Life (such as seeds, cones, buds, nuts, etc.), in a natural state or with lapidary treatment to enhance or reveal features within the specimen. The emphasis is on the quality of the specimens, ie. degree of petrification, freedom from excessive fractures, special features, color and variety of material. Variety of Material shall refer to different species of specimens, specimens from different locations, specimens with features that are not typical for that location, and the variety of replacement materials. Minimum of ten specimens. (P)(2) (T13)

G-4-2008

DIVISION H - SCRIMSHAW

Please read **all of section I**

RULES FOR DIVISION H

Rule 24.1 SCRIMSHAW DEFINED. Refers to a material scribed or scratched to create a scene or picture, with a monotone or multicolor substances rubbed into the indentions to create contrast. When entering this category the exhibitor certifies that only traditional hand techniques have been used in preparing the scrimshaw i.e. no mechanical turning, vibrating or heat emitting tools have been used in creating the exhibited scrimshaw.

Rule 24.2 LABELS. All pieces in the case must be labeled to identify material, type of coloration and technique (scribing or engraving). 5 points off for any item not labeled up to a total of 10 points.

Rule 24.3 DESIGN. Items should show originality in both traditional and new design styles to create unique designs. Scrimshawed artifacts made by the exhibitor may be entered as purely pictorial pieces of work, however, no piece may be exhibited if done on an unaltered cast object such as a spoon or a fake whales tooth. (i.e. -the base piece upon which the scrimshaw is done should be a product of the exhibitor, but cast sheet such as Plexiglas or white Lucite may be used if sized and framed by the exhibitor).

Rule 24.4 WORKMANSHIP. Refers to the intricacy of the piece, the quality of the general scribing/ engraving, the finish on the base piece with the use of monotone or multi-coloration.

Rule 24.5 DIFFICULTY OR VARIETY. All cases shall be judged for quality and difficulty (one piece), or quality and variety (more than one piece). artist has choice of material. This category is to recognize the materials chosen for the piece represented. Materials may be mixed within the same case. The use of unfamiliar new materials is encouraged. There is no specified point penalty for duplication of materials in this category.

Rule 24.6 OUT-OF-CLASS. All contemporary ivory (already banned by the AFMS) and related materials banned by the Federal Government or by specified state or local laws are therefore illegal and any exhibit using this material will be disqualified. Ivory guidelines will derive from information from US Government authorities. Cast work materials or surface coloration of materials is ruled **OUT-OF -CLASS**. 5 points will be deducted from the total score for each **OUT-OF CLASS** item.

H-1-2007

Rule 24.7 INSPECTION. If deemed necessary, pieces may be removed from the case for inspection, either for technique or of materials. Any violations of banned techniques (see rule 24.1), shall be penalized 5 points for each violation. See Section I Part I Rule 3.9.

Rule 24.8 References The current AFMS “Approved Reference List of Lapidary Material Names” is the authority for lapidary names.

JUDGING POINTS FOR DIVISION H

See Section II, Page S-II-1-2011 and S- II-2-2011

<u>Category</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>D/VW</u>
CC	10	10	10	60	10

CLASSES FOR DIVISION H

H-1 Single (monotone) coloration, mixed or single material, minimum five, maximum fifteen pieces. (CC) (1) (T36)

H-2 Multiple coloration, mixed or single style in case, minimum five, maximum fifteen pieces. (CC) (1) (T36)

H-2-2011

DIVISION I – BEADING & BEADWORK

Please read all of Section I.

DEFINITION OF BEADING:

RULE 25.0 Beaded jewelry refers to articles intended for personal ornamentation and wear. Examples: Necklaces, bracelets, earrings, rings or any combination thereof. The BEADING division consists of three subdivisions:

STRAIGHT STRINGING: Necklaces or bracelets where the beads are strung one after the other on thread, wire or other acceptable stringing material. The stringing material must be listed on the label.

WOVEN: Beads (usually small beads) are woven in a preset or freeform pattern. Bead Weaving can include crystals, stones as a centerpiece.

EMBROIDERY: Beads attached to a backing material with thread, including focal, small accent beads and crystals.

GENERAL JUDGING CRITERIA FOR BEADING AND BEADWORK

Rule 25.1

1. All articles of jewelry must be the original work of, but not necessarily the original design of the exhibitor. Pieces **shall** be identified as original or from someone else's design. This **shall** be noted on a separate piece of paper, if not original, note the source, with full designer credit. The sheet with the information must be given to the Rules Committee and is to be posted on the case with the final judging sheet.
2. Beadwork must consist of glass, pearl, stone, metal, wood or petrified wood; no plastics are allowed. Subsidiary materials may consist of the following: minerals, lapidary material, fossils, exotic woods or petrified woods. All lapidary materials must be in compliance with the latest AFMS Lapidary, Mineral, or Fossil Name list.
3. The use of commercial minor findings is allowed in all classes of this division. Minor findings refer to crimp beads, crimp covers, beadtips, wire protectors, bullion, clasps, jump rings, earwires, and spacers.
4. All beading submissions, regardless of category (straight strung, woven, or embroidery), **shall** be judged for the following attributes:
 - a. Esthetically pleasing
 - b. Attractive color combination (if more than one color is used)
 - c. Arrangement:
 1. Does the final piece move well, or if meant to be stiff, is it?
 2. Are beads missing, or is the pattern altered (for instance, a blue bead where a red bead is meant to be. It is a common mistake, but in judging it should be noted)
 3. Are the end beads snug against the clasp? A poorly put together jewelry piece will often have a noticeable gap between the last bead, the crimp bead or the cover bead and the clasp.
5. Subsidiary stones or material need not be the work of the exhibitor and are not to be judged for workmanship.

I-1-2014

RULE 25.2 LABELING

1. All submissions must be labeled identifying one or more beading techniques, (see list of beading techniques, Rule 25.5) Straight stringing must state the type of bead and/or lapidary material, the stringing medium, and findings. Techniques are not required on labels in Classes I-1 through I-3.
2. Deductions for labeling errors (illegibility, incorrect spelling, information or identification, and/or lack of required information) shall be one point for each error and not to exceed the total points allowed for labeling in that class. Consistent errors (the same error appearing on more than one label and in every instance where that error could be made) shall be penalized the number of points for a single error for each instance of each consistent error up to a limit of one-half of the points allowed for labeling in that class.
3. The use of numbers with corresponding lists in lieu of labels is not acceptable and will receive no labeling score.
4. All specimens used in conjunction with a specific design, i.e. Lapidary material, minerals, exotic woods, petrified wood, and/or fossils, must be correctly identified on the label. All labels must contain the beading technique(s), as well as the type of bead, thread, findings.

RULE 25.3 SHOWMANSHIP

1. Showmanship: Shall refer to the ability of the exhibitor to use the material exhibited, the background material, lighting arrangement, and labeling features (such as size, color and neatness) to create a display which will attract and hold the interest of the viewer upon the work exhibited.

RULE 25.4 QUALITY (Artistry)

1. A judge should take a moment to look at the piece and decide how much effort went into the design, the weave, and the overall appearance of the piece. In this aspect, the more everything works together, the higher the score. If a piece looks rushed or incomplete, the quality/artistry of the entire work is lessened. Some jewelry can work beautifully if it is kept simple, and others are completely original due to the intricacy of the bead combinations. (You might read into that last statement that some jewelry is so overdone that it borders on tasteless rather than tasteful and that a plain piece, even when woven correctly, can remain looking uninspired or dull)
2. Subsidiary specimens/stones used in the articles of jewelry will be judged for quality, according to the respective divisional criteria for quality.

RULE 25.5 VARIETY OF WORK

1. Variety of work shall include the use of one or more of the following techniques: Peyote, tubular peyote, Herringbone, Tubular Herringbone, Brick stitch, ladder stitch, square stitch, netting, branching, fringing, bezeling, woven chain (daisy, Petersburg, herringbone, simple spiral), Bead embroidery.
2. No variety of work is considered when entered in classes I-1 through I-3.

RULE 25.6 WORKMANSHIP

NOTE: Case may be opened to check workmanship, if locked – key must be left with Rules Committee (a security guard or a member of the Rules Committee must be present).

I-2-2014

CLASP:

1. Is the clasp appropriate for the item? Example: a gold clasp where a silver one would have blended in better with the design. Is the clasp too large or too small for the piece?
2. Connectors stay fastened while being worn. This is especially important.
3. Has the clasp been incorporated into the necklace or bracelet properly; does it compliment the piece?
4. Extra credit should be given for a clasp that is completely hidden, or if the clasp augments the appearance of the piece so well that it can work as the centerpiece of the necklace. Any clasp that is totally made out of the same beads as the rest of the piece is especially attractive.

CRIMPS:

1. Functions properly – holds securely in place on the wire.
2. Are attractively shaped – a decorative addition to the necklace or bracelet
OR
3. Are hidden in the interior of another bead if the crimps are not attractive.

STRAIGHT STRINGING:

1. Crimps or knots (or both) are used where needed to ensure that should the thread or wire break, a minimal amount of the beadwork will fall.
2. The thread or wire used for stringing is appropriate for the material being strung. (Rock beads will cut most threads)
3. The stones or beads lay correctly.
4. Are the threads hidden well? Do they stick out in odd places or make the beadwork take a different shape where they occur?
5. The thread or wire is covered properly so that it remains mostly hidden – or are the wires showing to be a part of the overall design (There are necklaces where the wire is supposed to be seen; the color of the wire is complimentary to the overall piece).
6. If using natural pearls in straight stringing, they must be knotted in between, which is the traditional form of stringing pearls. When using glass pearls, they may be knotted in between or a small bead may be placed between each pearl. In Bead Weaving it is not necessary to knot between either type of pearl.

WOVEN:

1. Uniform Weave
2. Should be a good representation of the stitch used.
3. No threads showing.
4. Weave is tight if meant to be, not hanging loosely and vice versa.
5. Thread add-ons are not readily apparent. (Sometimes when switching threads or beads, a Beader can forget to hide the switch, and the piece looks slightly off center.
6. Sides are uniformly and attractively finished.

RULE 25.7 DESIGN

1. ORIGINALITY – different beads or weaves have been used in such a manner that it makes the piece stand out as one of a kind. Items created from an original pattern, by the exhibitor **shall** be given special consideration. (Give this piece the bulk of the points in this section)
2. In Beadweaving and Embroidery classes, pieces **must** be identified as original or if from someone else's design. This shall all be noted on a separate piece of paper; if not original, note the source with full designer credit. The sheet with the information must be given to the Rules Committee and is to be posted on the case with the final judges' score sheet.
3. UNIQUE – all pieces should strive to appear unique and stand out in some fashion since the pieces are handmade.

I-3-2014

RULE 25.8 MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

1. Bead Stringing, single pieces or sets No less than 10 items
2. Bead weaving/embroidery, single pieces or sets No less than 10 items
3. Sets would be considered necklace with matching earrings, or necklace with matching bracelet, or two earrings.
4. Single pieces would be considered earrings alone, bracelet alone, necklace alone, or ring alone.
5. A piece with mixed techniques shall be considered by the piece.

RULE 25.9 OUT OF CLASS

1. Out of class pieces for this division consist of plastic beads and/or minerals or fossils embedded in plastic, items with stones in a no-stone class, or items without stones in classes with stones.
2. Pieces under the minimum required number
3. Deduction for out of class pieces shall be five points for each out of class item, to be deducted from the total score awarded to the exhibit.

RULE 25.10 REFERENCES:

1. Mastering Beadwork: A Comprehensive Guide to Off-loom Techniques
Carol Huber Cypher
2. Netted Beadwork: A Beadwork How-To Book
Diane Fitzgerald
3. Exquisite Beaded Jewelry: Use Basic Techniques to Create Distinctive Designs
Lynda Musante
4. The Art of Beadwork: Historic Inspiration, Contemporary Design
Valerie Hector & Lois Sherr Dubin
5. The New Beadwork: (Hardcover)
Kathlyn Moss & Alice Scherer
6. Complete Beading for Beginners:
Karen Rempel
7. Step-by-Step Bead Stringing: A Complete Illustrated Professional Approach:
Ruth F. Poris
8. Beading with Right Angle Weave:
Christine Prussing
9. The Art of Bead Embroidery; Techniques, Designs & Inspiration
Heidi Kummli & Sherry Serafini
10. Beading with Brick Stitch: A beadwork How-To Book
Diane Fitzgerald
11. Indian Bead-Weaving Patterns: Chain-Weaving Designs Dead Loom Weaving
and Bead Embroidery – An Illustrated “How –To” Guide
Horace R. Goodhue.

There are so many wonderful books out there for reference.

I-4-2013

JUDGING POINTS FOR DIVISION “I”

See Section II, page 2, 2011

CATEGORY	L	S	Q	VW	W	D
H	15	15	10	15	35	10
BB	5	10	10		65	10

CLASSES FOR DIVISION “I”

- I-1. Single Strand w/or without stones (BB) (1) (T-37)
- I-2. Multiple strand w/or without stones (BB) (1) (T-37)
- I-3. Mixed single & Multiple strand w/or without stones – approximate equal proportions (BB) (1) (T-37)
- I-4. Bead weaving with only seed beads (H) (1) (T-42)
- I-5. Bead weaving with stones (H) (1) (T-42)
- I-6. Bead weaving mixed, w/ or without stones – approximate equal proportions (H) (1) (T42)
- I-7. Bead embroidery with stones. (At least one (1) large stone, crystal or found object with beading around it. (H) (1) (T-42)
- I-8. Mixed bead embroidery and/or Bead weaving, w/or without stones, approximate equal proportions. (H) (1) (T-42)

I-5-2013

23.0 DIVISION UV - FLUORESCENT MINERALS

Please read all of Section I.

RULES FOR DIVISION UV:

Rule 23.1 - Labeling All fluorescent response minerals must be labeled. All labels placed inside the case must be legible under both white and ultraviolet light. Labels placed outside the case need be legible only under white light.

(a) At the option of the exhibitor, labeling information may be either

- (1) Placed with the specimens inside the case, or -
- (2) The specimens may be identified by a number or letter inside the case with labeling information posted on a list outside the case. The identifying number or letter in the case also shall be part of the list.

(b) Labeling information shall include the following items:

- (1) Names of all fluorescent minerals, as listed in one of the authorized references.
The names of fluorescent minerals to be judged shall be in upper case (CAPITAL) letters; names of fluorescent minerals not to be judged shall be in lower case (or SMALL UPPER CASE) letters. Non-fluorescent minerals may be listed in parentheses on the labels, but will not be considered in judging.
 - (2) The locality of origin (if from the United States, state and one or more of the following: county, area, district, city or parish; if foreign, country and one or more of the following: prefecture, department, district, city, county, territory, area, canton, or province.)
Current name preferred; previous name acceptable.
 - (3) Fluorescent response (color). (Color name shall not be judged.)
- (c) Additional information, such as essential constituents or chemical formula, name of mine, district, etc., phosphorescence, activators, etc. is desirable but not mandatory. Any additional information desired may be placed on the label and will be judged for correctness.

UV-1 (1997)

(d) Deductions for labeling errors (illegibility, incorrect spelling, information or identification and/or lack of required information) shall be two points for each error and not to exceed the total points allowed for labeling in that class. **CONSISTENT ERRORS** (the same error appearing on more than one label and in every instance in which that error could be made) shall be penalized the number of points for a single error for each instance of each consistent error up to a limit of half the points allowed for labeling.

(e) Judges shall consider such factors as neatness, size of labels, presentation of information, etc., under Showmanship.

Rule 23.2 - Showmanship Contents of the exhibit in the case shall be judged **only** under ultraviolet (UV) light, and shall include the arrangement and color balance, neatness of presentation and labels, as well as the ability to create a display which will attract and hold the interest of the viewer. Labels outside the case shall be judged for neatness under white light as part of the showmanship consideration.

Rule 23.3 - Quality under UV Lights Quality shall be judged **only** under fluorescent (UV) lights. Quality refers to fluorescent color or shades of one color, pattern, and combination of colors in each specimen and intensity of reaction. Freedom from excess foreign material and the amount of identified material that is visible shall be judged under Quality; however, the condition of crystals (freedom from bruises and flaws), crystal arrangement, etc., shall not be considered under Quality.

Rule 23.4 - Variety of Material Consideration in this category should be given to the variety of fluorescent minerals and fluorescent responses. Only variety of response shall be considered in Class UV-6.

Rule 23.5 - OUT-OF-CLASS specimens for Fluorescent Minerals are:

(a) Duplication: Duplication penalties shall be assessed only when the fluorescent mineral content, fluorescent colors, and fluorescent color patterns are similar in specimens from the same locality. All fluorescent responses (judged and not judged) shall be considered in determining duplication.

(b) Specimens dyed, painted, coated, synthetic, or commercially manufactured

(c) Specimens under or over the imposed number limitation

(d) Specimens over the imposed percentage limitation for cut, polished, faceted, or otherwise modified specimens

Deduction for OUT-OF-CLASS specimens shall be five points for each OUT-OF-CLASS specimen, to be deducted from the **total** score awarded the exhibit.

UV-2 (2011)

Rule 23.6 Specimens may be rough or cut, polished, faceted or otherwise modified fluorescent minerals, provided that the cut, polished, faceted or otherwise modified specimens shall not exceed 25 percent of the number of specimens displayed, except in Class UV-5. Spheres, cabochons, or other polished shapes shall be judged for **fluorescence only**. Imperfections in the polish or finish shall not be judged.

The exhibit shall contain a minimum of ten and a maximum of thirty-five specimens.

Rule 23.7 All fluorescent displays shall have the capability of showing fluorescent minerals under white light and under ultraviolet light. Manually operated switches may be used. A turntable or other moving display is permitted. Provision must be made so that the timer and all motion can be stopped at any necessary position for judging under either white or ultraviolet light.

Rule 23.8 - References: The latest editions of the following:

The AFMS *Mineral Classification List*

The AFMS *Approved Reference List of Lapidary Material Names*

Michael Fleischer's *Glossary of Mineral Species*, for shows in each calendar year, that edition with revisions, current as of January 1 of that year.

The Collector's Book of Fluorescent Minerals, by Manuel Robbins

The Henkle Glossary of Fluorescent Minerals

Journal of the Fluorescent Mineral Society, Vol. 15

All species or variety of species names listed as valid in the references (regardless of listed order) will be acceptable.

Rule 23.9 - Only fluorescent responses shall be considered in judging of UV exhibits. Phosphorescence and other phenomena shall not be considered in judging in this category.

UV-3 (1992)

JUDGING POINTS FOR FLUORESCENT MINERALS: (See Section II, page T-2)

Category	L	S	O	VM
P	10	15	45	30

CLASSES FOR DIVISION UV:

UV-1 Short-wave fluorescent minerals Specimens that fluoresce best under short-wave ultraviolet light; not more than 50 percent of specimens from one location. (P)(1)(T39)

UV-2 Long-wave fluorescent minerals Specimens that fluoresce best under long-wave ultraviolet light; not more than 50 percent of specimens from one location. (P)(1)(T39)

UV-3 Short-wave and Long-wave fluorescent minerals Any combination of specimens that fluoresce under short-wave, long-wave, or both short- and long-wave ultraviolet. (P)(1)(T39)

UV-4 Minerals from one location (such as the Franklin, N.J. area) (P)(1)(T39)

UV-5 Fluorescent specimens that are cut, polished, faceted, or have otherwise received lapidary treatment. (P)(1)(T39)

UV-6 One mineral species consisting of different short-wave and/or long-wave fluorescent responses. (P)(1)(T39)

UV-4 (2011)