

## **HMB Regulations and Requirements Eastern Armor**

The following document is structured to cover the most common sets of armor used by Eastern Europe and the cultures nearby.

The sources available for Western European armour allow people to maintain high standards in accuracy, but Eastern European armour does not have such highly accurate sources. For this reason, this document is structured by general topics, and based on the extensive research carried out by the Authenticity Committee. If in doubt, consult your National Team Authenticity Officer, or the HMBIA Authenticity Committee for advice.

The following slide outlines six key points for the use of the document on Eastern European armour sets.

# HMB Regulations and Requirements

## Eastern Armor

- Eastern helms most commonly had chain aventails as the primary form of protection over face and lower half of skull. Fabric mantles were also on helmets but these did not cover the face nor were they combined with chain during the time frame we use.
- Aventails will have various ways and methods to attach the chain described below
- Several examples of historic helms will be given to use as a resource. Understand that some helms that previously were allowed will no longer be allowed as of 2021 due to being of earlier date and historic sourcing than allowed.
- 3 of the most common styles of armor will have a break down of acceptable combinations of armor what will be allowed.
- The term “mongol” later in this document will be a generic term for describing mongol, central asian, timurid, nomadic tribes etc.
- The term “rus” later in this document will be a generic a term for describing various slavic cultures and kingdoms from the era.

# HMB Regulations and Requirements

## Eastern Helmets

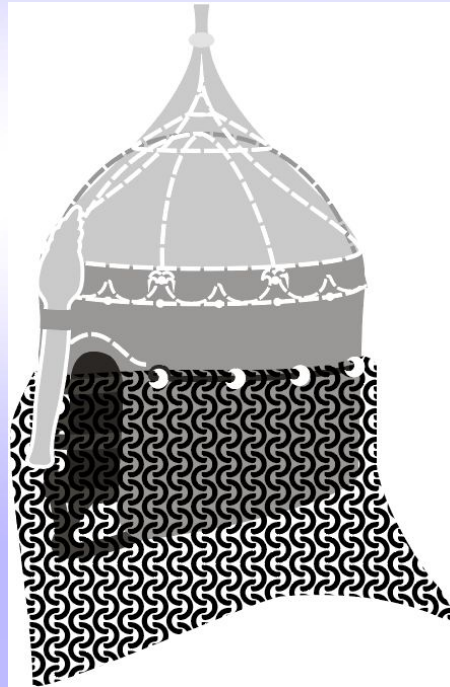
### NOT ALLOWED

There are no historic sources that combine fabric in chain

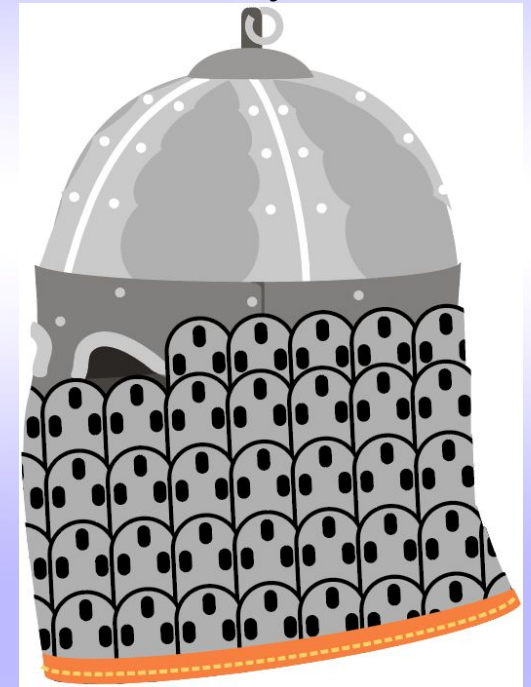


### Allowed aventails

Chainmail-for all helmets



Lamellar-for the helmet from mound near Ozerny sett. to be worn with lamellar armour only





# HMB Regulations and Requirements

## Eastern Helmets

**Allowed** ways of the aventail connections  
connections

**Chainmail example**



# HMB Regulations and Requirements

## Eastern Helmets

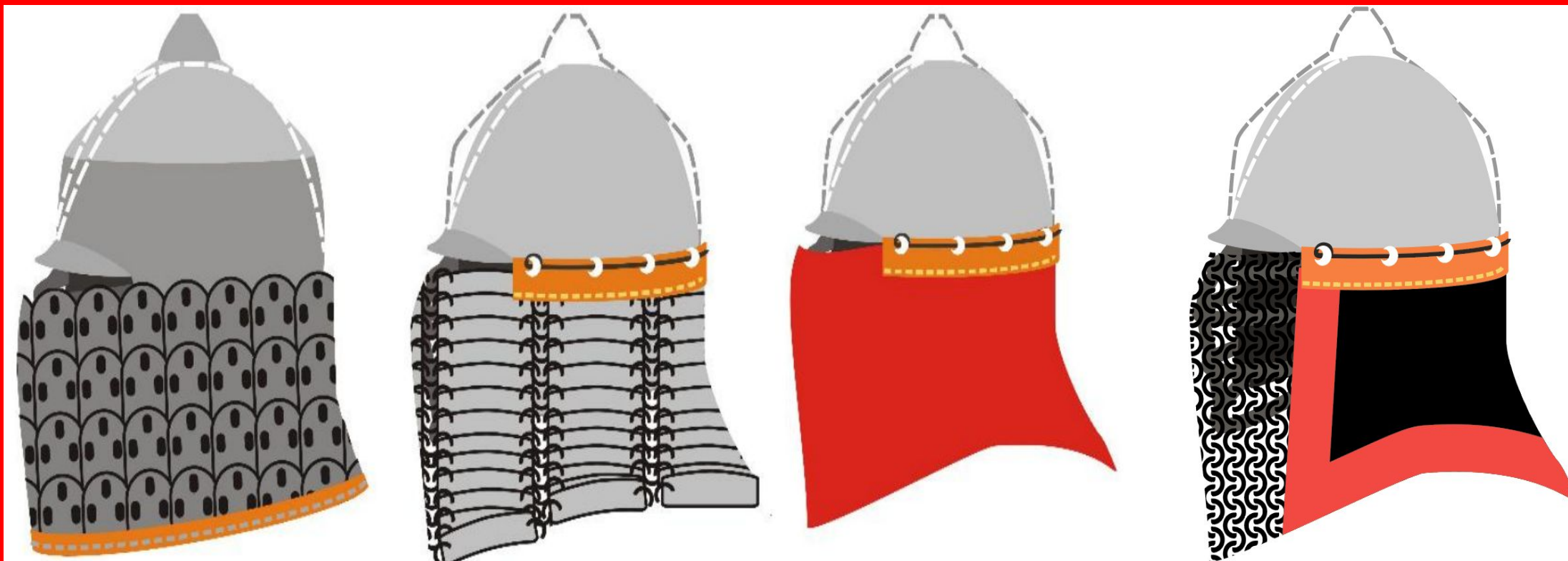
### Common mistakes Part 2

Other historically inaccurate combinations

**REFUSED**

Lamellar Aventails are never combined with Turban helmets. No capped helmets will be allowed past 2021 as stated in this document

The aventail designs cannot be documented to any helms in the 14th and 15th centuries



## HMB Regulations and Requirements Eastern Armor- Arm protection

The bazuband is the main type of protection for most eastern armors. There are variations by culture but overall they are generically the same shape. Some minor modification are allowed for safety but it must maintain aesthetic appearance.

**Declined** oversized  
rondel, non documentable  
articulation



**Passing** Rondel mod must not exceed the width of forearm.  
Standard shapes fully **accepted**



## **HMB Regulations and Requirements Eastern Armor- Pskov (Rus Scale Armors)**

1. Pskov and or Rus scale sources all come from artwork combined with extant pieces that historians have concluded to appear as follows
2. Unique element of this armor is findings in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (GDL). It combines European articulated plate legs with otherwise Rus armor. It also includes the use of hand pavise shields as early as mid 14th century
3. If not, GDL leg armor should be simple greaves combined with hidden knee and thigh armor.

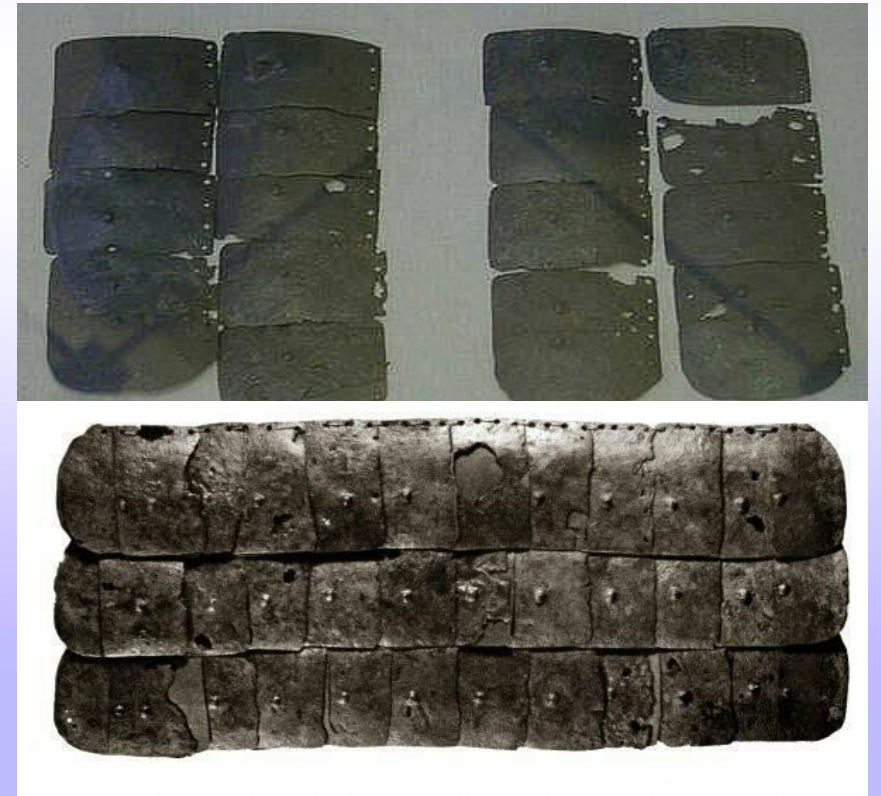


## HMB Regulations and Requirements Eastern Armor- Pskov (Rus Scale Armors)-Torso

Passing-14th and 15th century armors



Extant remnants





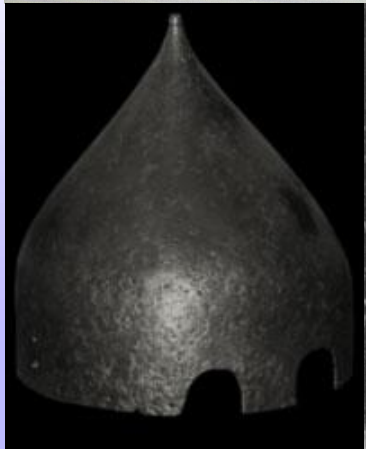
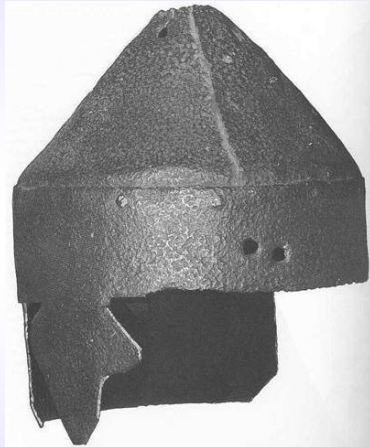
## Helmets with half masks

As of 2021 helmets with half masks dated with 12-13 cent. are to be worn with chainmail or lamellar armour only.

## HMB Regulations and Requirements Eastern Armor- Pskov (Rus Scale Armors)-Helms

Historic examples

Approved - Reconstructions



## HMB Regulations and Requirements Eastern Armor- Pskov (Rus Scale Armors)-Leg armor

Rus leg armor have the following options.

1. greave with loose fitting pants hiding knee and thigh armor
2. late 14th century european leg armor if portraying someone from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania
3. completely hidden leg armor, should at least be wearing calf boots.

Pants which hide historical armor must not be overly loose

### Declined



### Passing

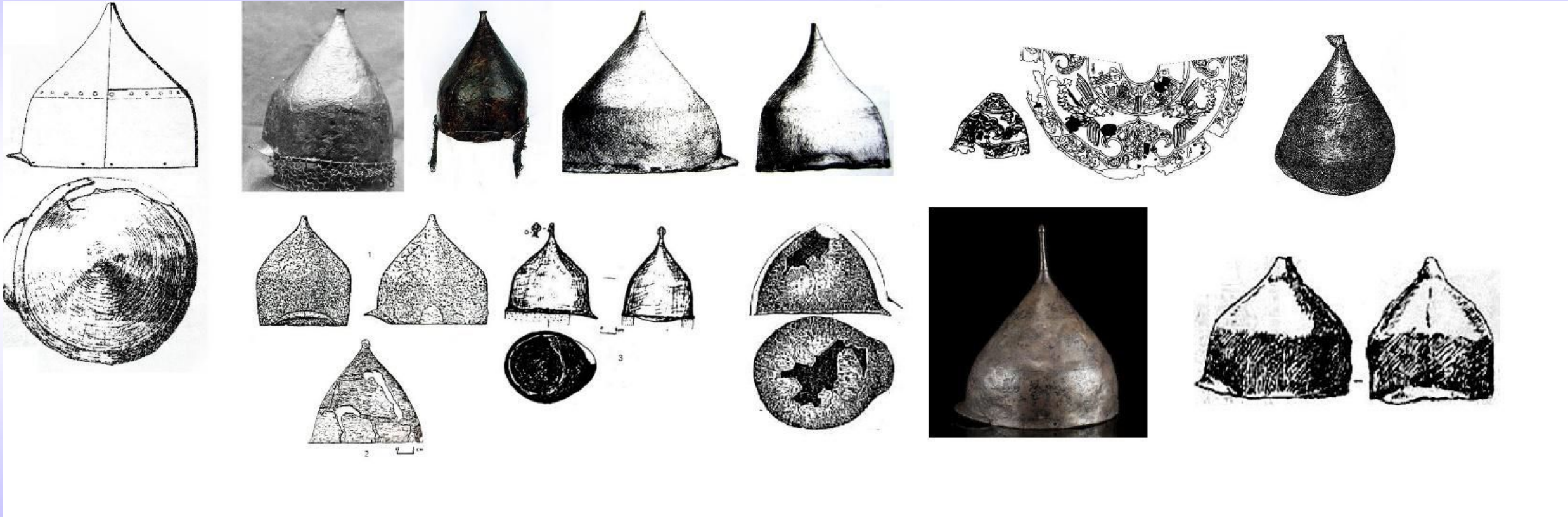


## HMB Regulations and Requirements Eastern Armor- Khatanghu

1. Two types of these generally exist the 5 panel style or the robe style. Both of these have a lot of overlap in similar equipment. The main separation is the Robe style is used from 1330 on up to 1500(robe style can be found with open and closed upper arm protection), and the 5 panel style is used in Central Asia from 1330 to 1400 and after that it can only be found in China.
2. After 1500 armor tends to be Krug(large plate and chain) or Behteret(small plate and chain) which both tend to have minimal protection for the blunt trauma of this sport. (at a later date we may go over these designs)



## Helmets with peaks/caps



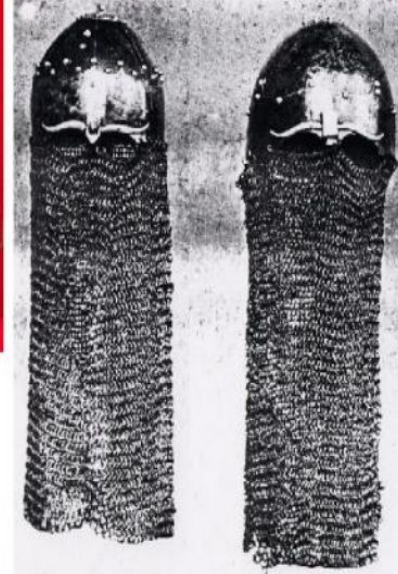
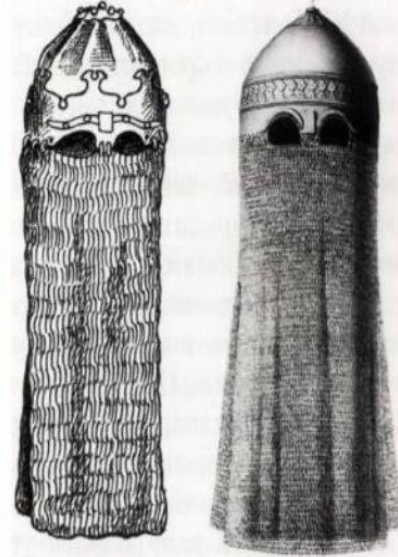
As of 2021. These helms are all documented to pre 1300. Peaked helmets based on the findings from Ulus Juchi are to be worn with chain mail or lamellar armour only.

# HMB Regulations and Requirements

## Eastern Helmets

### Known designs.

Turban, Proto-turban and globular helmets



## HMB Regulations and Requirements Eastern Armor- Khatanghu-leg armor

Leg armor options- matching historic designs(plate greaves with floating knee and brig cuisse) or hidden euro style leg armor by loose fitting pants.

Manuscript examples of full leg armor



**Passing**- rondel added for safety,

