

RABID Robot Construction Specifications

Effective January 1, 2025.

This document is based on the SPARC Robot Construction Specifications 1.5. The original can be downloaded from <https://sparc.tools/>

Changes from the standard ruleset are highlighted in **red**.

Changes from SPARC Robot Construction Specifications v1.4 will be highlighted in **blue**.

1. Overview and Purpose
 - 1.1. These construction specifications are designed to ensure safety, fairness, and a high standard of competition. These guidelines outline the requirements for robot design, including size, weight, power systems, and weaponry, to create an environment that fosters innovation while maintaining safety for participants, staff, and spectators. Builders are encouraged to carefully review these specifications to ensure compliance and readiness for the event.
 - 1.2. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the event organizer.
2. Deviations From the SPARC Robot Construction Specifications 1.5
 - 2.1. Section 6.4 – Hexbug radios allowed for non-dangerous 150g bots.
 - 2.2. Section 7 – Additional 100g bonus for autonomous control system.
 - 2.3. Section 11 - Internal combustion engines are not allowed.
 - 2.4. Section 15 - Projectile, heat, smoke and fire weapons are not allowed.
 - 2.5. Section 16 – TPU and TPE are allowed materials in the 3d-printed plastic class.
3. General
 - 3.1. All participants build and operate robots at their own risk. Combat robotics is inherently dangerous. There is no amount of regulation that can encompass all the dangers involved. Please take care to not hurt yourself or others when building, testing and competing.
 - 3.2. If you have a robot or weapon design that does not fit within the categories set forth in these rules or is in some way ambiguous or borderline, please contact the event organizer. Safe innovation is always encouraged, but surprising the event staff with your brilliant exploitation of a loophole may cause your robot to be disqualified before it ever competes.
 - 3.3. Each event has safety inspections. It is at their sole discretion that your robot is allowed to compete. As a builder you are obligated to disclose all operating principles and potential dangers to the inspection staff.
 - 3.4. Cardinal Safety Rules: Failure to comply with any of the following rules could result in expulsion or worse, injury and death.
 - 3.4.1. Radios that do not operate using spread spectrum technology may not be turned on at or near events for any purpose without obtaining the appropriate frequency clip or explicit permission from the event.
 - 3.4.2. Proper activation and deactivation of robots is critical. Robots must only be activated in the arena, testing areas, or with expressed consent of the event and it's safety officials.
 - 3.4.3. All robots must be able to be FULLY deactivated, which includes power to drive and weaponry, **in under 60 seconds by a manual disconnect**.
 - 3.4.4. All robots not in an arena or official testing area must be raised or blocked up in a manner so that their wheels or legs cannot cause movement if the robot were turned on. Runaway bots are VERY dangerous.
 - 3.4.5. Locking devices: Moving weapons that can cause damage or injury must have a **clearly visible** locking device in place **at all times** when not in the arena. **Locking devices must be clearly identified. Examples of acceptable options include neon paint, brightly colored tabs, and remove before flight tags.** Locking devices must be clearly capable of stopping, arresting or otherwise preventing harmful motion of the weapon. Locking devices must securely affix in place on the robot such that they cannot easily

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come loose or fall off without intent.

- 3.4.6. Weapon locking pins **must be in place** when weapon power is applied during a robot's power-on procedure. This includes **all** powered weapons regardless of the power source or weight class.
- 3.4.7. It is expected that all builders will follow basic safety practices during work on the robot at your pit station. Please be alert and aware of your pit neighbors and people passing by.

4. Weight Classes

This event offers the weight classes listed on the event registration page.

4.1. Locomotion Weight Bonuses

- 4.1.1. Shufflers receive a 1.25x weight bonus
- 4.1.2. Non-Traditional receive a 1.5x weight bonus
- 4.1.3. Walkers receive a 2x weight bonus

Rolling	Shufflers	Non-Traditional	Walker
0.33lb / 150g	187.5 g	225 g	300 g
1lb / 454g	1.25 lb	1.5 lb	2 lb
3lb / 1.36kg	3.75 lb	4.5 lb	6 lb
12lb / 5.44kg	15 lb	18 lb	24 lb
30lb / 13.61kg	37.5 lb	45 lb	60 lb
60lb / 27.22kg	75 lb	90 lb	120 lb
120lb / 54.43kg	150 lb	180 lb	240 lb
242.5lb / 110kg ¹	303.13 lb	363.75 lb	485 lb
250lb / 113.4kg ²	312.5 lb	375 lb	500 lb

5. Mobility

5.1. All robots must have **easily visible and controlled mobility** in order to compete.

Methods of mobility include but are not limited to:

5.1.1. Rolling (wheels, tracks or the whole robot)

5.1.1.1. A robot is considered rolling if any rolling elements are touching the floor. Examples include, but are not limited to: wheels, rims, hubs, bearings, balls, rollers or tracks. No weight bonus will be allowed for robots with rolling elements in contact with the floor.

5.1.2. Walking: Walking robots have **no** rolling elements in contact with the floor and **no** continuous rolling or cam operated motion in contact with the floor, either directly or via a linkage. Motion is "continuous" if continuous operation of the drive motor(s) produces continuous motion of the robot. Linear-actuated legs and novel non-wheeled drive systems may qualify for this bonus. If you are intending to enter a non-wheeled robot in any event contact the event as soon as possible to determine what if any weight bonus you will qualify for.

5.1.3. Shuffling (rotational cam operated legs)

5.1.4. Non-Traditional

- 5.1.4.1. Bristle/Torque Drive: Vibration or torque reaction of a powered system to generate motion
- 5.1.4.2. Gyro Walker: Gyroscopic forces used in conjunction with a rotating arm

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that tilts a portion of the robot to generate motion

5.1.4.3. Ground effect air cushions (hovercrafts)

5.1.4.4. Jumping and hopping may be allowed at some events, contact the event organizer if you're intending on using this as a method of locomotion.

5.1.4.5. Flying (airfoil using, helium balloons, ornithopters, etc.) may be allowed at some events, contact the event organizer if you're intending on using this as a method of locomotion.

6. Robot control requirements:

6.1. Tele-operated robots must be radio controlled, or use an approved custom system as described in 6.4.3. Radio controlled robots must use approved ground frequencies, typically 27/49/50/53/75/900/2400 for the United States.

6.2. Tethered control is not allowed.

6.3. Pre 1991 non-narrow band radio systems are not allowed.

6.4. Radio system restrictions for this event with corresponding weight and weapon restrictions:

6.4.1. Radio systems that stop all motion in the robot (drive and weapons), when the transmitter loses power or signal, are required for all robots with active weapons or any robot over 12lbs. This may be inherent in the robot's electrical system or be part of programmed fail-safes in the radio. Robots 1 lb and less typically will be required to have drive fail-safes.

6.4.1.1. Fairyweight (150 gram class) bots may use a stock HexBug radio, which is NOT required to pass fail-safe, with the following conditions.

6.4.1.1.1. No active and dangerous weapons (slow speed plastic spinners, lifters, flippers, wedges are allowed. Metal weapons or high rpm weapons are NOT allowed)

6.4.1.1.2. No capacity to cause damage to a human (spikes, sharp metal edges, etc.)

6.4.1.2. The best case is to swap to a Malenki or Malenki HV, as they are much safer, and follow the failsafe rules.

6.4.2. All robot radio systems must have a way to change frequencies or coded channels to prevent radio conflicts. Having at least **two** frequencies or coded channels available is **required**. Lack of extra frequencies may result in a forfeit. Digital spread-spectrum radios that use frequency hopping or automatic channel selection qualify under this rule.

6.4.3. If you are using a home built control system, or a control system not covered here, you must first clear it with the event you plan to attend.

6.4.4. Toy radio systems are sometimes allowed at events for robots up to 12 lbs with no active weapons.

6.4.5. RC systems on the AM band are sometimes allowed at events for robots up to 12 lbs with no active weapons.

6.4.6. All robots that are either: a.) 30 lbs or above or b.) 12 lbs or above with an active weapon MUST use a radio systems on the FM band with PCM, IPD coding, a digitally coded 900 MHz or 2.4GHz system (for example IFI, Spektrum, etc.), or an approved custom control system.

6.5. This event does not require a separate power switch for the radio. 6.6. Most events do not provide reserved frequencies/channels for testing and safety.

7. **Autonomous Robots:** Any robot that moves, seeks a target, and activates weapons without human control is considered autonomous. All sensors, data processing, decision making and execution of actions must occur on board the robot. Two-way communications links to the robot are forbidden, except for the master on/off and start/stop signals. If your robot is autonomous you are required to contact this event before registration.

7.1. **Autonomous robots must have a clearly visible power indicator light. Autonomous robots must also have a separate, clearly visible armed light. A third light, indicating the status of the radio link, is strongly recommended.**

7.2. **Safe operation, arming, and disarming must be demonstrated in safety inspections.**

7.3. The autonomous functionality of a robot must have the capability of being remotely

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armed and disarmed. (This does not include internal sensors, drive gyros, or closed loop motor controls.)

7.3.1. While disarmed, all autonomous functions must be disabled.

7.3.2. When activated the robot must have no autonomous functions enabled, and all autonomous functions must failsafe to off if there is loss of power or radio signal.

7.3.3. In case of damage to components that remotely disarm the robot, the robot's autonomous functions are required to automatically disarm **within one minute of the match length time** after being armed.

7.3.4. The master on/off signal will arm the robot in the on mode and disarm/safe the robot in the off mode. The off mode will reset the failsafe timer required in 7.3.3

7.3.5. The start/stop signal will cause the robot to commence the match on receiving the start signal, and stop fighting and cease motion on receiving the stop signal. The start signal will also start the failsafe timer. The stop signal will not reset the failsafe timer required in 7.3.3, so a match can be paused.

7.4. Autonomous robots will receive 100 grams of bonus weight, applied AFTER other bonuses. For example, an autonomous shuffler would have a maximum weight of 453.6 grams times 1.25 for the shuffling bonus plus 100 grams autonomous bonus, for a total of 667 grams.

8. Batteries and Power

8.1. The only permitted batteries are ones that cannot spill or spray any of their contents when damaged or inverted. This means that standard automotive and motorcycle wet cell batteries are prohibited. Examples of batteries that are permitted: gel cells, Hawkers, NiCads, NiMh, dry cells, AGM, LiIon, LiFe, LiPoly, etc. If your design uses a new type of battery, or one you are not sure about please contact the event you're planning to attend.

8.2. All onboard voltages above **48 Volts** require prior approval from this event. (It is understood that a charged battery's initial voltage state is above their nominal rated value)

8.3. All electrical power to weapons and drive systems (systems that could cause potential human bodily injury) must have a manual disconnect that can be activated within **15 seconds** without endangering the person turning it off. (E.g. No body parts in the way of weapons or pinch points.) Shutdown must include a **manually** operated mechanical method of disconnecting the main battery power, such as a switch (Hella, Whyachi, etc) or removable link. Relays may be used to control power, but there must also be a mechanical disconnect. Please note that complete shutdown time is specified in section 3.4.3.

8.4. All efforts must be made to protect battery terminals from a direct short and causing a battery fire.

8.5. If your robot uses a grounded chassis you must have a switch capable of disconnecting this ground. ICE robots are excepted from this rule if there is no practical way to isolate their grounding components. You must contact this event for this exception.

8.6. All Robots must have a light easily visible from the outside of the robot that shows its main power is activated.

9. Pneumatics

9.1. Pneumatic systems on board the robot must only employ non-flammable, nonreactive gases (CO₂, Nitrogen and air are most common). It is not permissible to use fiber wound pressure vessels with liquefied gasses like CO₂ due to extreme temperature cycling.

9.2. You must have a safe and secure method of refilling your pneumatic system.

9.2.1. SPARC recommends the use of standard paintball fill fittings available at many retail outlets and online. For specs see Part#12MPS from Foster, <http://www.couplers.com>.

9.3. Exemptions

9.3.1. Robots **12 lbs and under** and systems with gas storage of **2 fl oz** or less are exempt from the remaining rules in this section **provided that** the maximum actuation pressure is **250 PSI or less** and all components are used within the specifications provided by the manufacturer or supplier. If the specifications aren't available or reliable, then it will be up to the EO to decide if the component is being used in a sufficiently safe manner.

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- 9.3.2. Pneumatic systems with pressures below 100 PSI, small volumes (12-16g CO2 cartridges), single firing applications, or pneumatics used for internal actuation (as opposed to external weaponry) **may** also be exempted from the remaining pneumatic rules. You are required to contact this event if you would like an exception.
- 9.4. All pneumatic components on board a robot must be securely mounted. Particular attention must be made to pressure vessel mounting and armor to ensure that if ruptured it will not escape the robot. (The terms 'pressure vessel, bottle, and source tank' are used interchangeably)
- 9.5. All pneumatic components within the robot must be rated or certified for AT LEAST the maximum pressure in that part of the system. You may be required to show rating or certification documentation on ANY component in your system.
- 9.6. All pressure vessels must be rated for at least 120% of the pressure they are used at and have a current hydro test date. (This is to give them a margin of safety if damaged during a fight.) If large actuators, lines, or other components are used at pressures **above 250 psi** these will also need to be overrated and are to be pre approved for this event.
- 9.7. All primary pressure vessels must have an over-pressure device (burst/rupture disk or over-pressure 'pop off') set to no more than 130% of that pressure vessels rating. (Most commercially available bottles come with the correct burst assemblies, use of these is encouraged)
- 9.8. If regulators or compressors are used anywhere in the pneumatic system there must be an (additional) over-pressure device downstream of the regulator or compressor set for no more than 130% of the lowest rated component in that part of the pneumatic system.
- 9.9. All pneumatic systems must have a manual main shut off valve to isolate the rest of the system from the source tank. This valve must be easily accessed for robot de-activation and refilling.
- 9.10. All pneumatic systems must have a manual bleed valve downstream of the main shut off valve to depressurize the system. This bleed valve must be easily accessed for deactivation. This valve must be left OPEN whenever the robot is not in the arena to ensure the system cannot operate accidentally.
- 9.10.1. It is **required** to be able to easily bleed all pressure in the robot before exiting the arena. (You may be required to bleed the entire system if it is believed that you have any damaged components.)
- 9.11. All regulated pneumatic systems must have an appropriate gauge scaled for maximum resolution of the pressure on the low-pressure side of the system. HPA (air, nitrogen, or inert gas) systems must have gauges on both the high AND low pressure sides of regulators. A gauge or other clear visual indication that the system is charged is strongly recommended for all pneumatic systems. Whether specifically required or not.
- 9.12. If back check valves are used anywhere in the system you must ensure that any part of the system they isolate can be bled and has an over-pressure device. 9.13. Any pneumatic system that does not use a regulator, or employs heaters or pressure boosters, or pressures above 2500 psi must be pre-qualified by the event you're planning to attend.
10. Hydraulics
- 10.1. Robots in the 12 lb class or lighter are exempt from the remaining rules in this section, but good engineering and best practices must be used in all hydraulic systems. **However the pressure for 12 pound or less robots is limited to 250 psi and there must be an easy way to determine this pressure.** Contact the event with any questions.
- 10.2. All hydraulic components onboard a robot must be securely mounted. Particular attention must be made to pump and accumulator mounting and armor to ensure that if ruptured direct fluid streams will not escape the robot.
- 10.3. All hydraulic components within the robot must be rated or certified for AT LEAST the maximum pressure in that part of the system. You may be required to show rating or certification documentation on ANY component in your system.
- 10.4. Any accumulators or large reservoirs must be rated for at least 120% of the pressure they are used at. (This is to give them a margin of safety if damaged during a fight)
- 10.5. All hydraulic systems must have an over-pressure bypass device set to no more than 130% of the lowest component rating. It must be rated to bypass the full volume of the

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hydraulic pump.

- 10.6. All hydraulic systems must have a(n) accessible manual bypass valve(s) to easily render the system harmless.
 - 10.7. All hydraulic systems must have appropriate gauges scaled for maximum resolution of the pressures in that part of the system.
 - 10.8. All hydraulic systems must use non-flammable, non-corrosive fluid and must be designed not to leak when inverted.
 - 10.9. Any hydraulic system using pressure boosters, or pressures above 5000 psi (without accumulator) or pressures above 2000 psi (with accumulator) must be pre qualified by the event.
 - 10.10. Please note that some simple low pressure and volume hydraulic systems, like simple braking, may not need to adhere to all the rules above. You are required to contact the event if you would like an exception.
11. **Internal Combustion Engines (ICE) and liquid fuels are not allowed.**
12. Rotational weapons or full body spinning robots are allowed at most events, however:
- 12.1. Spinning weapons that can contact the outer arena walls during normal operation must be pre-approved by the event. (Contact with an inner arena curb, or containment wall is allowed and does not require prior permission.)
 - 12.2. Spinning weapons must come to a full stop within **60 seconds** of the power being removed using a self-contained braking system.
13. Springs and flywheels
- 13.1. Springs used in robots in the 12 lbs class or smaller and those loaded simply by the weight of the robot (eg. suspension systems) are excepted from the rules in this section. However safe operation and good engineering are always required.
 - 13.2. Any large springs used for drive or weapon power must have a way of loading and actuating the spring remotely under the robot's power.
 - 13.2.1. Under no circumstances must a large spring be loaded when the robot is out of the arena or testing area.
 - 13.2.2. Small springs like those used within switches or other small internal operations are excepted from this rule.
 - 13.3. Any flywheel or similar kinetic energy storing device must not be spinning or storing energy in any way unless inside the arena or testing area.
 - 13.3.1. There must be a way of generating and dissipating the energy from the device remotely under the robot's power.
 - 13.4. All springs, flywheels, and similar kinetic energy storing devices must fail to a safe position on loss of radio contact or power.
14. Forbidden Weapons and Materials. The following weapons and materials are absolutely forbidden from use:
- 14.1. Weapons designed to cause invisible damage to the other robot. This includes but is not limited to:
 - 14.1.1. Electrical weapons
 - 14.1.2. RF jamming equipment, etc.
 - 14.1.3. RF noise generated by an IC engine. (Please use shielding around sparking components)
 - 14.1.4. EMF fields from permanent or electro-magnets that affect another robot's electronics.
 - 14.1.5. Entangling Weapons or defenses: these are weapons or defenses that can reasonably be expected to stop drivetrain and/or weapon motion by being wrapped around rotating parts. This includes nets, tapes, strings, and other entangling materials or devices.
 - 14.1.6. Weapons or defenses that can reasonably be expected to stop combat completely of both (or more) robots.
 - 14.2. Weapons that require significant cleanup, or in some way damages the arena to require

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repair for further matches. This includes but is not limited to:

- 14.2.1. Liquid weapons. Additionally a bot may not have liquid that can spill out when the robot is superficially damaged.
 - 14.2.2. Foams and liquefied gasses
 - 14.2.3. Powders, sand, ball bearings and other dry chaff weapons
 - 14.3. Un-tethered Projectiles (see tethered projectile description in Special Weapons section 15.1)
 - 14.4. Heat and fire are forbidden as weapons. This includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - 14.4.1. Heat or fire weapons not specifically allowed in the Special Weapons section (15.2)
 - 14.4.2. Flammable liquids or gases
 - 14.4.3. Explosives or flammable solids such as:
 - 14.4.3.1. DOT Class C Devices
 - 14.4.3.2. Gunpowder / Cartridge Primers
 - 14.4.3.3. Military Explosives, etc.
 - 14.5. Light and smoke based weapons that impair the viewing of robots by an Entrant, Judge, Official or Viewer. (You are allowed to physically engulf your opponent with your robot however.) This includes, but is not limited to the following:
 - 14.5.1. Smoke weapons not specifically allowed in the Special Weapons section (15.3)
 - 14.5.2. Lights such as external lasers above 'class I' and bright strobe lights which may blind the opponent.
 - 14.6. Hazardous or dangerous materials are forbidden from use anywhere on a robot where they may contact humans, or by way of the robot being damaged (within reason) contact humans. Contact the event you plan to attend if you have a question.
15. Special weapon descriptions allowed at this event:
- 15.1. Tethered Projectiles are not allowed at this event.
 - 15.2. Heat and Fire are not allowed at this event.
 - 15.3. Smoke Effects are not allowed at this event.

16. Weight Class Variants

- 16.1. **Sportsman Class**³. A robot may be entered in the "Sportsman" class if it complies with the additional rules in this section. Any robot may be entered in the "standard" class of the same weight.
 - 16.1.1. **Active Weapon Required.** Your bot must include an active weapon or device. These include but are not limited to lifters, hammers, clamps, spinning weapons (within limitations, see below), etc. Weapons such as a fixed spike that require the movement of the bot to function do not qualify as active weapons. (within the limitations specified in 4.2.3)
 - 16.1.2. **Limitations on Spinning Weapons.** All devices rotating more than 360 degrees are allowed to operate with a tip speed at or below 20ft/s. (Approximate tip speed = no load RPM * diameter in inches * 0.00436) Weapon rpm will be measured by tachometer prior to the start of the event. Specific weapons of sufficiently high mass or moment of inertia (MOI) may be limited to lower speeds or disallowed by officials if they deem the weapon to be too destructive. Officials may require submission of specifications including motor, voltage, gearing ratio, weapon weight and dimensions prior to the event.
 - 16.1.2.1. **Sawing, drilling and other spinning** weapons will be allowed to exceed the 20ft/s limit so long as they meet the following requirements:
 - 16.1.2.1.1. The effective tooth pitch for the saw or saw like weapon is ≥ 5 . (Effective pitch = tooth count / diameter) For example, a 10" saw blade with 60 teeth would meet this requirement. A 10" saw blade with 40 teeth would not. For abrasives the grit size will be used to determine if the requirements are met. (Tooth count = grit * circumference)
 - 16.1.2.1.2. Saws and saw-like weapons are limited to the manufacturer's rated

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RPM. If you are using a custom blade it will be limited to the rated rpm of an equivalent commercial blade. ($\pm 5\%$ on tooth count, diameter, thickness) Additionally, the maximum spinning mass for saws and saw-like weapons is 15% of the total bot mass. This includes any mounting hubs, shafts, flywheels, pulleys, and other structures mechanically linked to the rotation of the saw blade.

16.1.2.1.3. Wheel-like and rubber spinning weapons are allowed without a specific tooth density requirement. Excessively destructive implementations may be restricted at the event organizers discretion.

16.1.2.1.4. All weapons operating above the 20ft/s limit must be submitted to the event organizer for approval during the registration period.

16.1.3. **Wedge Limitations.** Active wedges are allowed with no restrictions. A robot may only have a single passive wedge.

16.1.3.1. An active wedge is defined as a wedge that is articulated and actuated independently of the drive system.

16.1.3.2. A passive wedge is any wedge or wedge-like object (forks, series of small, hinged, independent wedges along the same face of the robot) that does not meet the requirements for classification as an active wedge.

16.1.3.3. At the event organizers discretion any weapons being primarily used as a passive wedge may be required to undergo modifications to reduce or remove this potential prior to continuing in a tournament should this use result in the robot being in violation of the restriction on the number of passive wedges permitted.

16.1.3.4. **Excessively Destructive Weapons.** Weapons deemed too destructive by virtue of their mass, MOI or other characteristics may be further limited or disallowed at the discretion of the event. Please contact the event organizer concerning your design to avoid problems.

16.1.3.5. **Standard SPARC Rules Apply.** Unless otherwise stated, all other standard SPARC rules will apply. This includes walkers and their weight bonuses. However, a walker that uses the weight bonus for a spinning (or other) weapon that is too destructive will be disqualified.

16.2. **Open Air Combat Classes.** For events where some or all classes compete in an open air environment the following restrictions apply.

16.2.1. Slow spinners are allowed with an absolute maximum tip speed of 20 feet per second and may spin in any direction. The tip speed in feet per second is calculated by this formula: $\text{Tip Speed} = \text{RPM} \times \text{Diameter} \times .00436$.

16.2.2. Additionally, any weapon systems that may be capable of tearing off pieces of the opponent (flippers, axes, etc...) must be cleared with the event organizer prior to competing.

16.3. **Plastic Classes.** The spirit of these classes is to have an easy entry point for new builders and to encourage creative designs by limiting materials to plastics that are easy to work with, commonly used in 3D printers and don't have strength characteristics common in the standard classes. Components used for structure, armor, and weapons must be 3D printed.

16.3.1. FDM/FFF 3D printed ABS, ASA, PET, PETG, PLA, PLA+, TPU and TPE are the only materials that can be used for the chassis and weapons. No other types of plastics or materials allowed (ie. metal, carbon fiber, UHMW, etc). At their discretion, event organizers may allow additional plastics that meet the spirit of the rules. Materials that are functionally identical to PLA+ but have a different name for marketing purposes will be considered PLA+ when determining legality.

16.3.2. Composite and blended materials that use legal materials as a base are not permitted. Examples include, but are not limited to: Carbon Fiber PLA and Glass Filled ABS.

16.3.3. Non-plastic parts such as motors, electronics, axles, fasteners and adhesives can be any material, but cannot be used in such a way to enhance the structural integrity, armor the robot, or enhance any weapon. Magnets to enhance traction or downforce are prohibited. Foam and rubber or rubber like materials including silicone,

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urethane, and TPU are allowed for wheels and padding of electronics provided they meet the requirements of this section. Additionally custom cast wheels are permitted provided they meet the requirements of this section.

- 16.3.4. While painting robots is permitted, excessive coatings are subject to event organizer review and approval.
- 16.3.5. Robots may be disqualified at the Event Organizer's discretion if it is deemed to violate the spirit of the class. Contact the event organizer ahead of time if you are not sure your robot meets the above definition.