



# 試し切り



SEMINAR GUIDE

JCCC IAIDO TAMESHIGIRI SEMINAR

# TAMESHIGIRI SEMINAR



## SWORDS

The organizers have made available to participants several swords for their use. Please take care in handling these swords.

Participants may use their own swords for tameshigiri, however, such swords must first pass a safety inspection.

The following may be reasons for failing the inspection:

- loose or obvious chips in edge of blade
- cracked or bent blade
- loose or defective nakago or tsuba
- loose or missing tsuka-ito or mekugi

Only Japanese/Chinese or known American swordsmith katanas will be permitted. All swords must have traditional wood saya, wrapped handle and tsuba. Military metal scabbards and handles are not permitted.

Swords must be handled with respect and great care at all times. Improper handling will result in immediate expulsion from the seminar.

## CUTTING CORRECTLY

Participants should endeavour to perform correct technique when practicing.

Avoid the following errors when cutting the **wara** (targets):

- rocking the stand or knocking it over
- creating a **yama** or "mountain top" on top of the wara - this results when a cut is made through the previous cut
- angle cut too deep or too shallow - a 40-45 degree angle is considered ideal
- **kawanokoshi** or "skin" left after the cut - this is caused when the outer layer of tatami is not cut through properly and extends several inches above the angle of the cut
- **shakuri** or "scalped" cut - this is the result of poor blade angle during the cut
- chip cut causing a spray of wara by slicing too thin a piece
- hitting the floor after the cut
- missing the wara completely
- incomplete cut through the wara
- hitting the peg in the stand
- bending the sword blade
- placing the wrong leg forward when performing kesa cuts

**MOST IMPORTANTLY, AVOID DOING ANYTHING THAT MIGHT RESULT IN INJURY TO YOURSELF - BE VERY CAREFUL IN HANDLING THE SWORDS!**



## INCORRECT CUTTING

The following are some of the results of improper technique while performing tameshigiri:

**YAMA**  
"mountain-top"



**SHAKURI**  
"scallop cut"



**KAWANOKOSHI**  
"skin" left over after cutting



cut is too  
deep



cut is too  
shallow

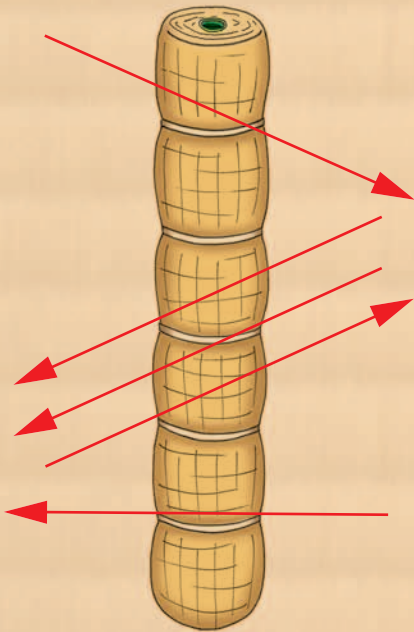


# BATTO TAMESHIGIRI

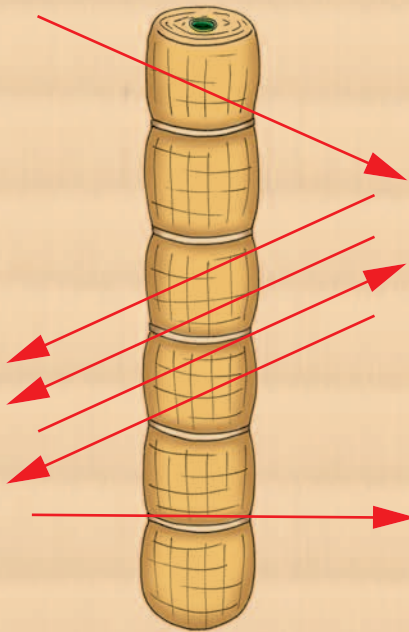


In **Batto Tameshigiri**, all cuts are performed with the sword already drawn from a standing position. The following are 5 different patterns which are performed in Batto Tameshigiri. The initial cut may be performed from either the left or the right, at the participant's discretion.

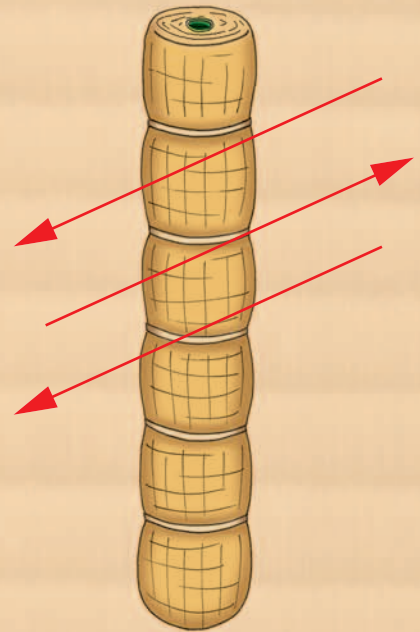
Godan Giri



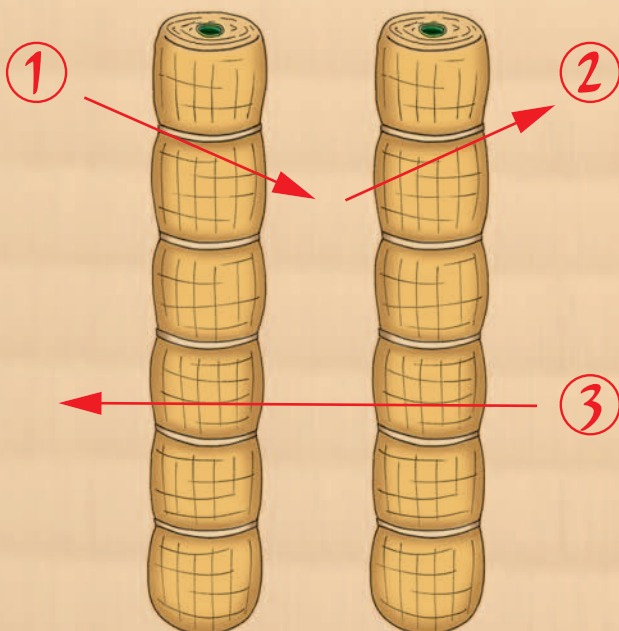
Rokudan Giri



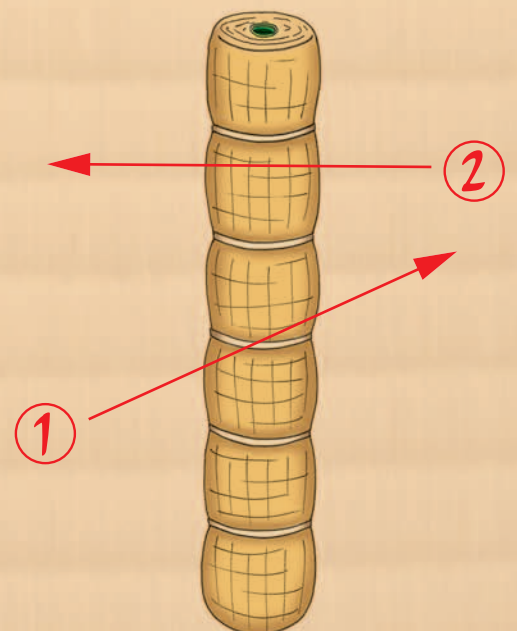
Inazuma Giri  
(perform continuously)



Nami Gaeshi



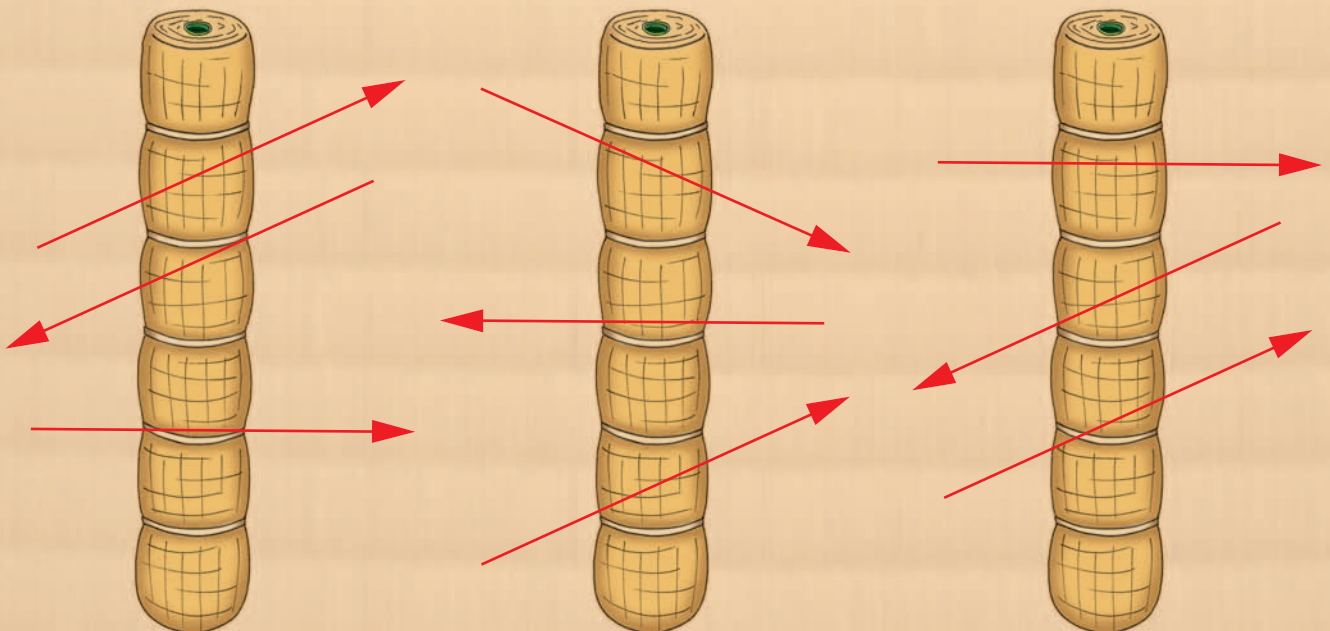
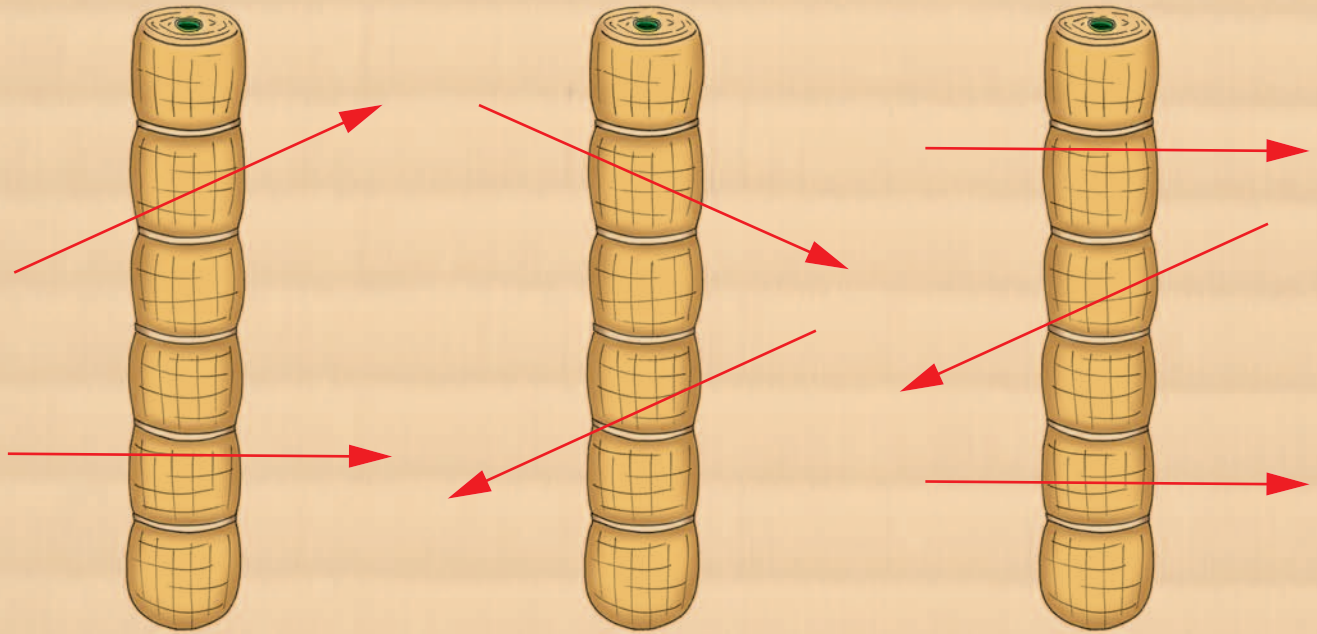
Mizu Gaeshi



# IAI TAMESHIGIRI



In **Iai Tameshigiri**, the first cut is performed one-handed from the draw from either a standing or sitting position. The final cuts are performed two-handed. The following are 6 different types of patterns that can be practiced in Iai Tameshigiri. The initial cut always starts from the left.

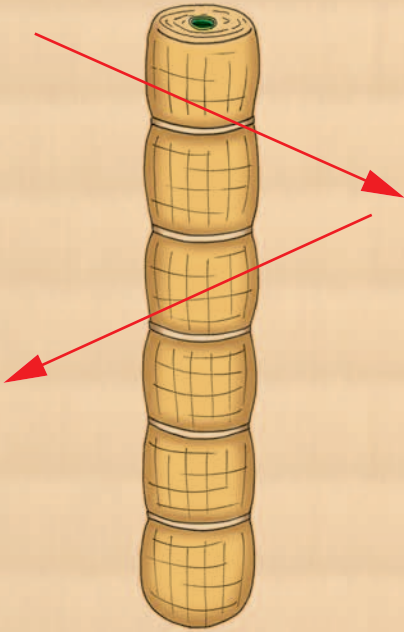


## TEAM TAMESHIGIRI

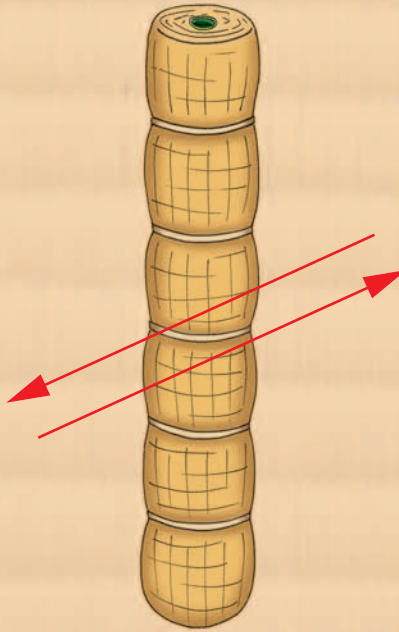


In **Team Tameshigiri**, 3 participants perform **Rokudan Giri** on a single target. Each person makes two of the six cuts. The initial cut may be started from the left or the right, but must continue in the proper sequence.

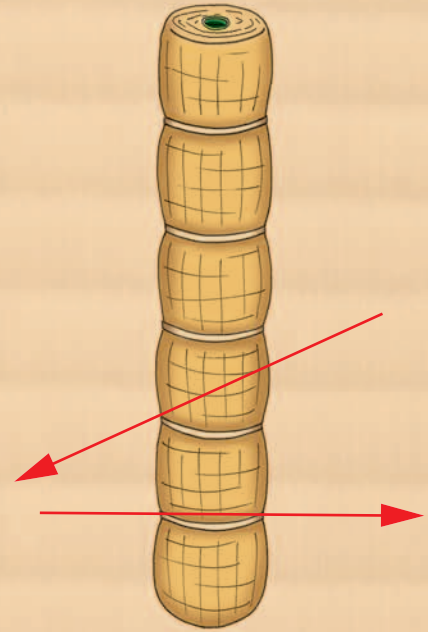
First Person



Second Person



Third Person



## DODAN CUTTING

**Dodan cutting** is based on the number of horizontally stacked targets that can be cut through with a single vertical cut. The cut must be made at a 90 degree angle to the targets.

