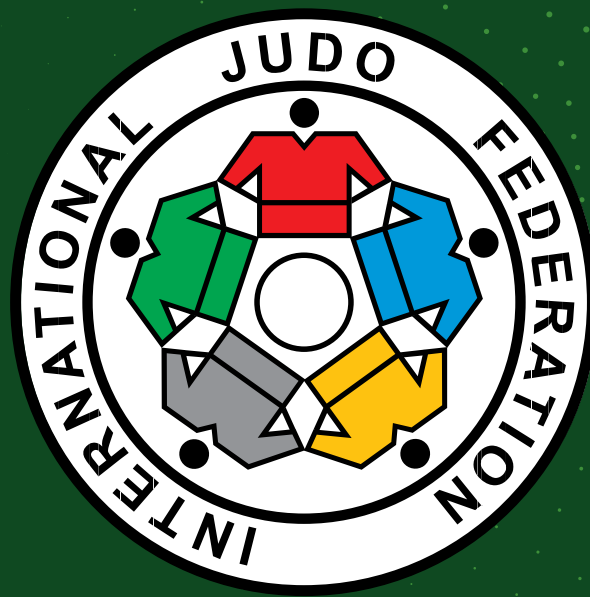


**INTERNATIONAL JUDO FEDERATION**



# **Judogi Manufacturing Regulation**

**Effective  
1 April 2015**

**Version March 2026**



# JUDO GI MANUFACTURING REGULATIONS

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# JUDO GI MANUFACTURING REGULATIONS

## Preamble

This latest version of the judogi manufacturing regulations (replacing the version dated 24 October 2014) can be downloaded at the following address:

<https://www.ijf.org/ijf/documents/3>

This document was written in French. In the event of any discrepancies or contradictions between the French version and a translation into another language, the French version shall prevail.

Comments and remarks can be sent to [gs@ijf.org](mailto:gs@ijf.org).

## Abbreviations

IJF - International Judo Federation

SOR - Sport and Organisation Rules (<https://www.sor.ijf.org>)

## 1. Contacts

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# JUDOGI MANUFACTURING REGULATIONS

## 2. IJF accreditation

### 2.1 Official Labels

As the quality of the judogi is essential for the opponent to execute their technique, it is mandatory that each judogi has identical properties.

The IJF has established a system of technical approval for judogi and belts that will be used in official IJF competitions or placed under the authority of the IJF.

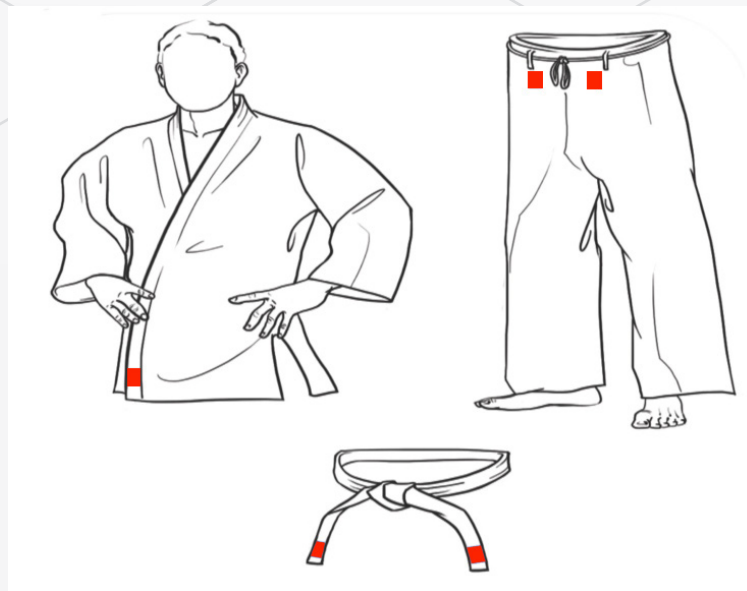


Approved judogi must bear the official tamper-proof label with an optical code.

All judogi (jacket, trousers and belt) must bear an official label on each item:

- Either may have a label with a red border.
- Either may have a label with a green border.

The label with a blue border is permitted for belts.



*Image 2.1 - Positioning of labels (one label per element)*

### 2.2 Terms and Conditions

Only manufacturers who have a current contract with the IJF and possess a certificate of conformity from an official IJF laboratory (see Article 1.2) for their product may obtain the official, tamper-proof IJF label.

To become an IJF official supplier, manufacturers should contact the IJF General Secretariat ([gs@ijf.org](mailto:gs@ijf.org)) to find out about the terms of the contract and certification procedures (see Article 2.3).



# JUDOGI MANUFACTURING REGULATIONS

## 2.3 Certification

### 2.3.1 Tests

In order to have their equipment certified, manufacturers must contact one of the laboratories approved by the IJF. They must send the following items for testing:

- One (1) white judogi (jacket and trousers) size 180.
- One (1) blue judogi (jacket and trousers) size 180.
- Two (2) fabric samples from the jacket, above the waistband (rice grain):  
Colour: white and blue.  
Dimensions: height 1.5 m, width: that of the roll of fabric.
- Two (2) black belts (length of belt sent between 2.5 m and 3 m).

The name and/or commercial reference number must be clearly visible on the jacket, trousers and belt.

Upon completion of the tests, the laboratory will send the test reports to the manufacturer and to the IJF General Secretariat.

In order to ensure that the procedure is followed, the manufacturer must inform the IJF General Secretariat ([gs@ijf.org](mailto:gs@ijf.org)) at every stage.

### 2.3.2 Contractual Terms and Conditions

If the laboratory tests comply with the IJF regulations, the IJF General Secretariat will confirm the certification and send the draft contract to the manufacturer.

## 2.4 Control

Any product found to be non-compliant during an IJF event will be investigated. If the manufacturer is found to be at fault, the IJF may impose sanctions, including withdrawal of approval.

If the competitor or their federation are found guilty, they will be sanctioned by the IJF.

The regulations concerning judogi inspection at IJF events are published in the **SOR**.

## 3. Fabric Characteristics

### 3.1 Fabric Properties

The fabric of the judogi should not be too thick, too stiff or too slippery so that the opponent can grab it.

The fabric of the judogi must be cotton or a cotton blend with more than 70% cotton, and it must have a good hand-feeling. Blending components other than cotton (less than 30%) may be synthetic fibres, such as rayon, nylon, polyester, etc.

*Note: the use of synthetic fibres increases the strength and reduces the weight of the fabric. On the other hand, the significant use of chemical fibres makes the fabric less sweat-absorbent.*

The fabric must be of appropriate strength. A thinner fabric must not be used intentionally.

The weight of the fabric (after washing and drying a new, unused jacket) must be between 650 g/m<sup>2</sup> and 750 g/m<sup>2</sup>. A tolerance of  $\pm 5\%$  is allowed.

The white judogi must be the colour of cotton, which is naturally white or almost white.

The official standard colour for blue judogi must be between Pantone number 18-4051TCX (TPX) and 18-4039TCX (TPX) on the Pantone textile scale and between 285M and 286M on the Pantone printing scale.



# JUDOGI MANUFACTURING REGULATIONS

## 3.2 Fabric Production

The judogi jacket consists of two (2) parts, the upper part (approximately above the belt) and the lower part (approximately below the belt). The texture of the upper part of the jacket must be sashiko (sashiko corresponds to the term 'rice grain').

The lower jacket part must be light-weight and strong plain-weave or twill-weave fabric, which is combined with diamond patterned sashiko weave. (see images 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3).

*Note 1: The lower jacket (lower side) part needs lightness rather than strength, therefore, diamond-patterned fabric is generally used. (the more yarns, the heavier the weight.)*

*Note 2: The fabric must be used right side up. The reverse use is not allowed.*

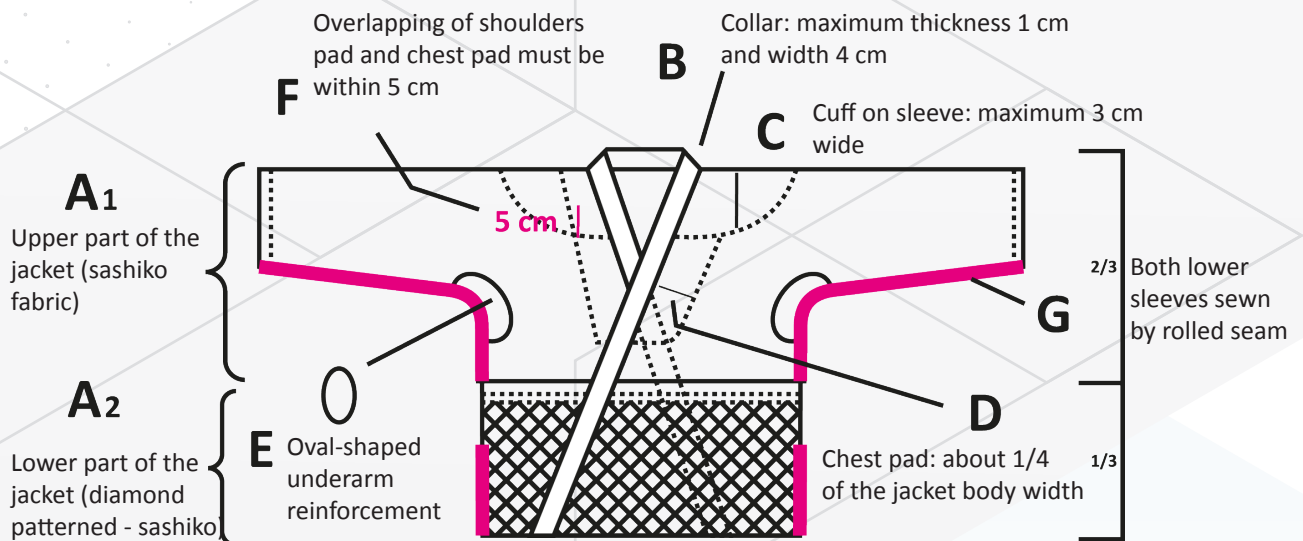


Image 3.1 - Front of the judogi jacket

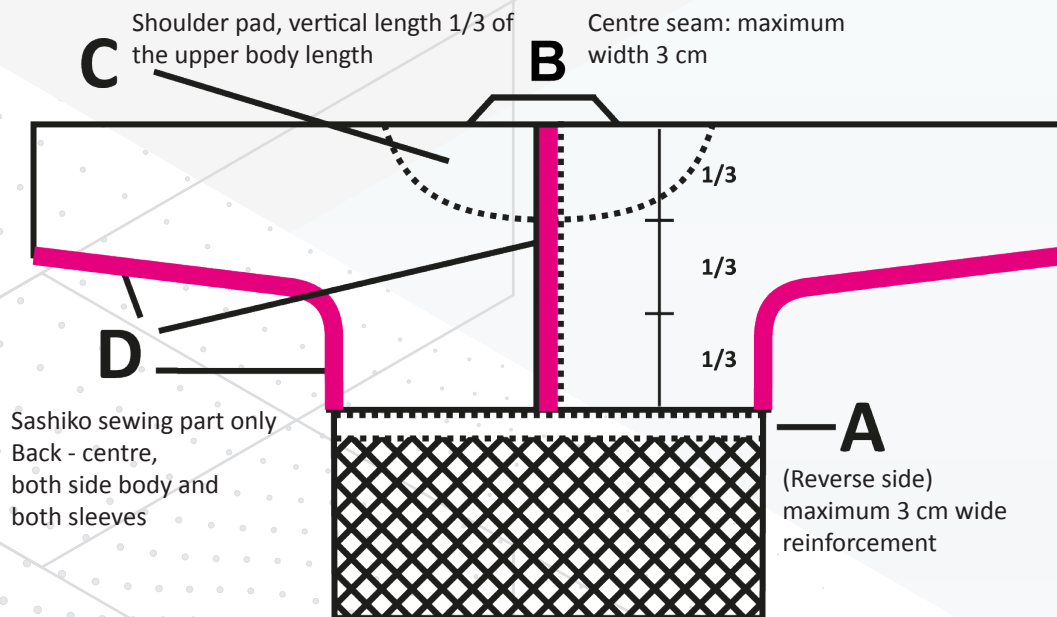
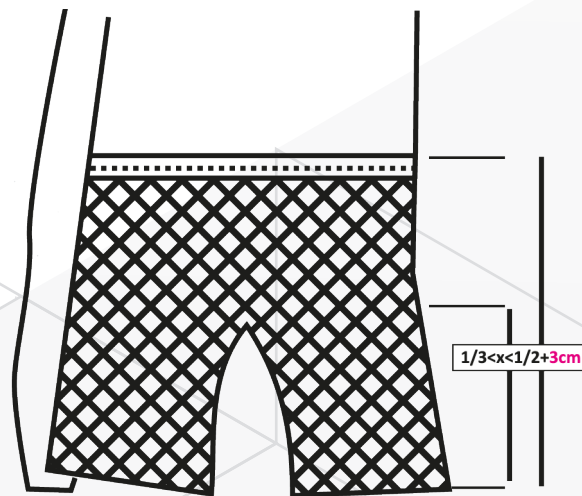


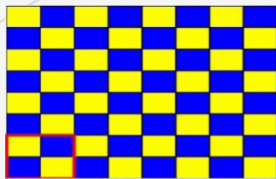
Image 3.2 - Back of the judogi jacket



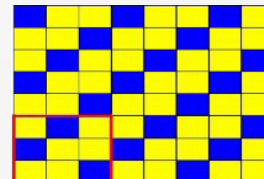
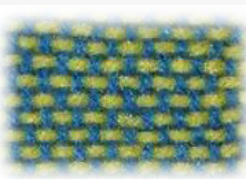
# JUDOGI MANUFACTURING REGULATIONS



**Image 3.3 - The height of the slit (side of the jacket) must be between  $1/3$  and  $1/2 + 3$  cm from the lower part of the jacket (image 3.1, part A2).**



**Plain weave (image 3.4)**



**Twill weave (image 3.5)**

In images 3.4 and 3.5, yellow represents the embroidery thread and blue represents the fabric. The red rectangle shows the repetitive weave pattern.

The direction of the sashiko yarn should be horizontal when the judogi is placed vertically (when in use).

*Note: Horizontal sashiko yarns reinforce the fabric against horizontal tension. If the weave direction is vertical, the fabric becomes slippery and prevents gripping.*

The upper jacket part must be made of double sashiko weave strong enough to withstand a tensile force of 2200 N.

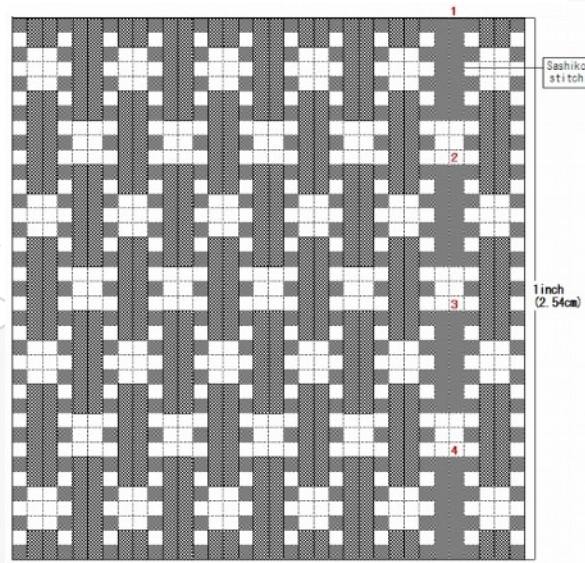
The number of stitches in sashiko yarn should be between 3 and 5 per inch (inch = 2.54 cm) after washing and drying.

A new and unused product after being washed and dried should be within the range below:

- Sashiko yarn and base fabric weave (inch = 2.54 cm).
- Yarn per inch (2.54 cm) for strands (after washing and drying).



# JUDOGI MANUFACTURING REGULATIONS



**Image 3.6 - Sashiko embroidery stitch**

Sashiko (vertical) +5% Tolerated		Yarn base = horizontal weave +5% Tolerated		Yarn weave: vertical weave +5% Tolerated	
Yarn count	Per inch	Yarn count	Per inch	Yarn count	Per inch
10-5 ply	18 to 25	10-one ply	70 to 96	16-3 ply	63 to 84
20-12 ply	18 to 25	30-2 ply	65 to 88	20-3 ply	70 to 88
10-6 ply	18 to 25	10-2 ply	34 to 48	10-2 ply	56 to 80
20-10 ply	18 to 25	20-2 ply	70 to 96	10-4 ply	28 to 40

In each group, 'sashiko (vertical)', 'horizontal weaving', 'vertical weaving', the data is independent of each other.



How to check the grain pattern of rice?

- Prepare a magnifying glass for use on textiles, allowing the observation of the threads in one (1) square inch (2.54 cm), see image 3.7.
- Count the number of grains of rice per inch on the surface of the fabric.
- Count the number of threads after removing them from the sashiko.

**Image 3.7 - Magnifying glass**

The fabric for the trousers and the jacket collar must be twill.



# JUDOGI MANUFACTURING REGULATIONS

## 4. Sewing Specifications

### 4.1 Jacket

The sashiko stitching should cover 50 to 55% of the length of the jacket. For a judogi longer than 190 cm, the surface area can be 45 to 55%.

The sashiko surface must not have any stitches other than the seam in the middle of the back, on both (2) sides of the body and on both (2) sleeves, with the exception of edge and reinforcement seams (see image 3.2, part D).

The width of the collar should be 4 cm. The collar should be sewn with four (4) rows (image 4.3).

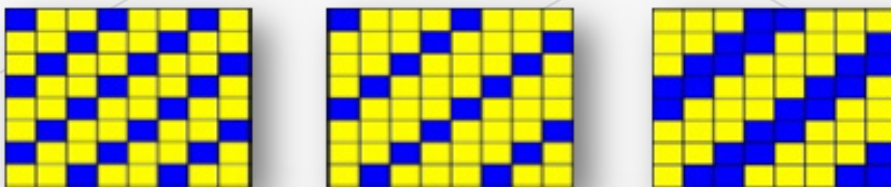
The colour of the fabric inside the collar should not be visible from the outside.

The thickness of the collar must not exceed 1 cm, except for the part including the seam, if this is located at the back of the jacket and extends to the collar.

The part of the collar that covers the outer fabric (sashiko) and inner fabric must meet the criteria set out in points 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.4.

#### 4.1.1 External part of the collar (essential part)

Cotton serge must be used (choose from the following three weaves):

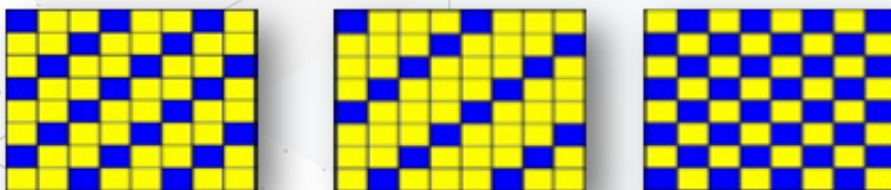


*Image 4.1 - 4.1 - 2x1 twill weave 3x1 twill weave 3x2 twill weave*

The wires must be thinner than 10s reference wires (two (2) strands of the same size may be used to increase strength).

#### 4.1.2 Collar reinforcement (if used)

If fabric is used to reinforce the collar, it must be plain cotton or cotton twill.



*Image 4.2 - 2x1 twill weave 3x1 twill weave 1x1 twill weave*

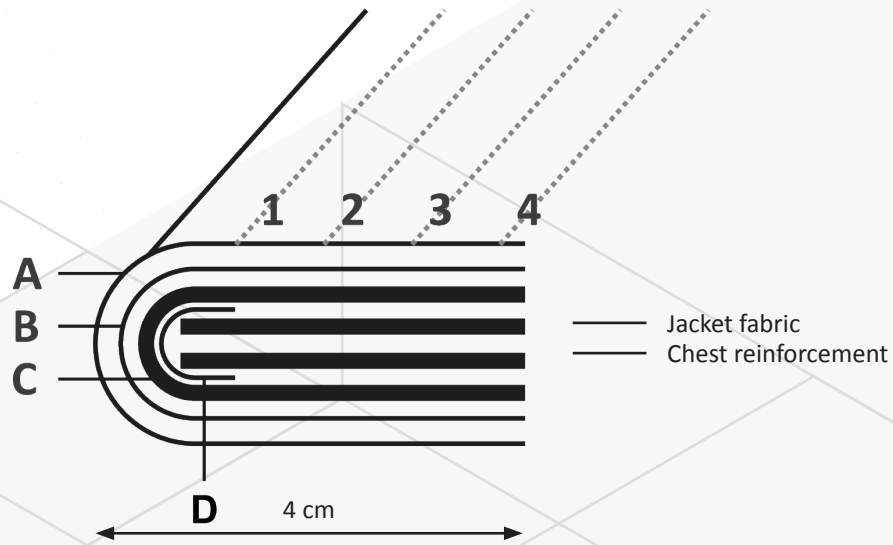
The thread must be finer than the 10s reference thread.

#### 4.1.3 Main material (essential part)

The main material of the collar must be one of these four materials: spun silk fabric (Garabo type), non-woven fabric, felt, or fabric with a diamond pattern.

### 4.1.4 Sub-material (if used)

When using lining material, the fabric to be used is specified in paragraph 4.1.3.



**Image 4.3 - The collar**

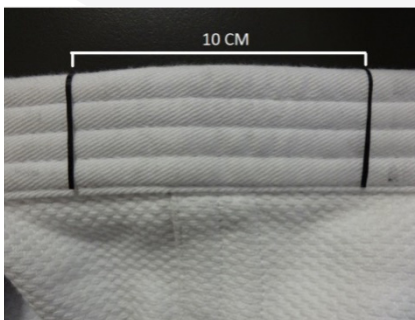
*Note: The purpose of the specification below is to prevent the collar from being too hard to grip by setting a limit on the thickness of the collar.*

Collar hardness verification system (after washing and drying):

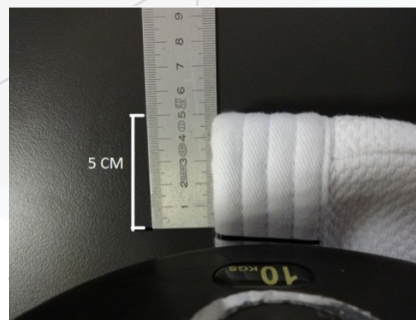
- Fold the collar over the chest area in half and place a 10 kg weight 5 cm from the fold without pressing on the collar.

*Note: at the same time, avoid touching the side of the fold to prevent any pressure from being applied.*

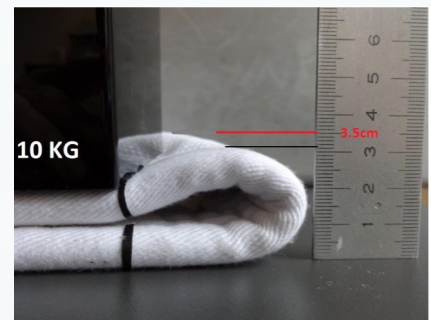
- The height (thickness) of the folded collar must be less than 3.5 cm.



**Image 4.4 A**



**Image 4.4 B**



**Image 4.4 C**

The cuff (bottom fold of the sleeve) must not exceed 3 cm in width, except on the turned-up section (image 3.1 section C).

The lower part of each sleeve must be sewn with rolled reinforcement (image 3.1 part G).

The reinforcement with a strip of fabric for the bottom of the sleeve, the bottom of the trousers, the woven top and bottom of the jacket and other parts must be made of fine cotton or cotton twill. They may not exceed 3 cm in width and may have up to 3 rows of stitching.



# JUDO GI MANUFACTURING REGULATIONS

In the case of reinforcement in the middle of the back, the width of the reinforcement must not exceed 3 cm (image 3.2, part B). Reinforcement fabric for sewing in the middle of the back is not permitted.

Topstitching is permitted to prevent wear and tear.

The use of reinforcements inside the jacket is permitted in three (3) areas: shoulder, chest and armpits. Only one layer of fabric is permitted per area.

## **4.1.5 Reinforcements**

### **4.1.5.1 Shoulder pad**

A maximum of five (5) rows of stitching may be used. The vertical length of the pad should be approximately one-third (1/3) of the total length of the top of the jacket front and back. The reinforcement should be made of the same fabric as the jacket (sashiko) (image 3.2, part C).

### **4.1.5.2 Chest pad**

The chest pad must be oval shaped and joined from the base of the shoulder pad along the collar (lapel), using up to five (5) rows of thread.

The width of the chest pad should be approximately one quarter (1/4) of the width of the back of the jacket (measurements are taken at the hip joint for the correct width of the back of the jacket).

An excessively wide pad is not permitted (image 3.1, part D). The reinforcement must be made of the same material as the jacket. The shoulder and chest reinforcement fabrics must not overlap by more than 5 cm inside the jacket.

### **4.1.5.3 Armpit pad**

The armpit pad must be oval shaped and sewn with 5 to 8 rows of thread, using the same fabric as for the jacket, or plain weave or twill weave (image 3.1, part E).

The slits on each side of the jacket are edged with the same fabric.

The length of the slit should be between half (1/2) and one-third (1/3) of the length of the bottom of the jacket (image 3.3).

A fabric reinforcement above the slit is permitted on the inside, measuring up to 100 cm<sup>2</sup>.

*Note: The two slits in the jacket allow for greater mobility in judo (a single slit in the middle of the lower back is not permitted). If a slit is larger than half (1/2) of the bottom of the jacket, this may result in a judogi regulations infringement.*



# JUDOGI MANUFACTURING REGULATIONS

## 4.2 Trousers

The knee pad of the trousers must be a single layer, made of the same fabric as the trousers and must be placed below the crotch (image 4.5, part A).

The trouser fastening cord must be made of the same fabric as the trousers. Elastic fabrics such as rubber, etc. are not permitted for cords. There must be one or two belt loops (image 4.5, part B).

The reinforcement of the slit on each side (at waist level) must be made of the same fabric as the trousers (image 4.5, part C).

The reverse side of the trousers (folded hem at the bottom of the leg) must be no more than 3 cm wide, except on the folded part (excluding protrusions). A narrow strip, 3 cm wide, is permitted for the overlap (image 4.5, part D).

A gusset must be sewn onto the crotch section (image 4.5, section E).

Topstitching is permitted to prevent wear and tear.

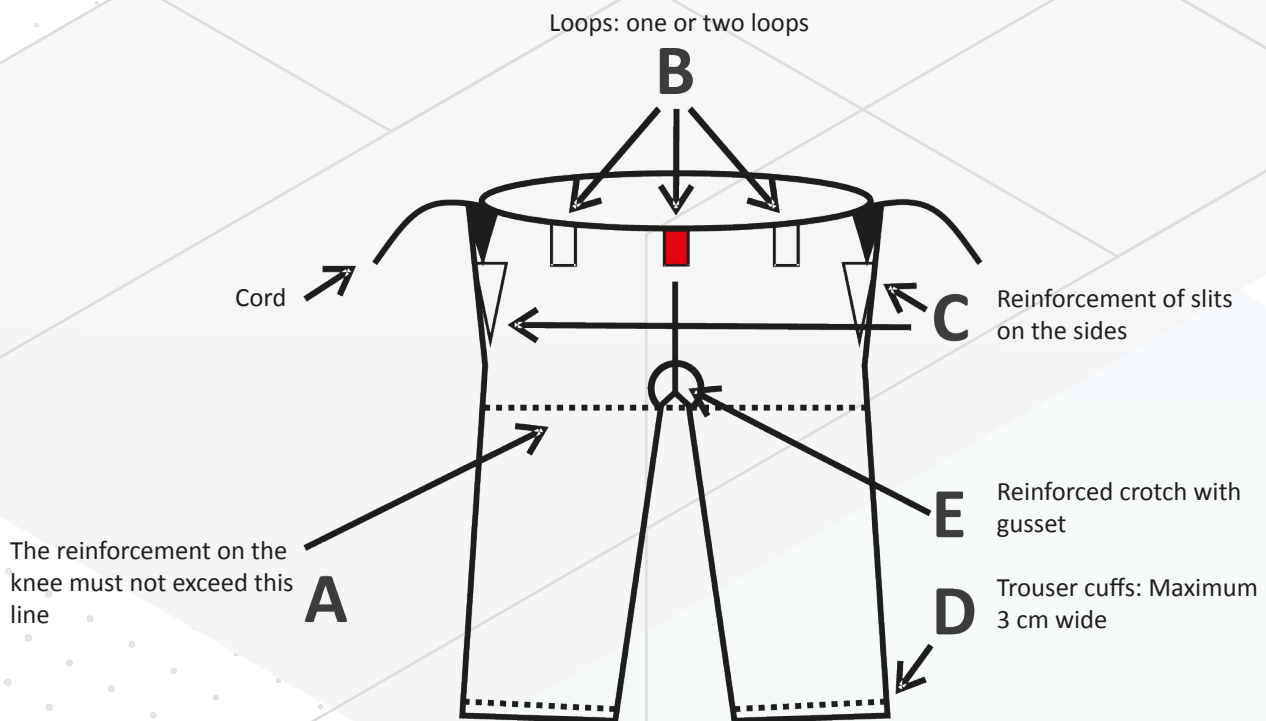


Image 4.5 - Trousers



# JUDOGI MANUFACTURING REGULATIONS

## 4.3 Belt

The judogi belt must be made entirely of cotton (A). Manufacturers must not produce belts whose knots come undone easily or tear, as this could disrupt the course of a contest.

The main material must be non-woven fabric (there must be no elastic material such as rubber).

The reinforcement of the fabric must correspond to the model in image 4.6, using a twill or whole weave with cotton wool of a maximum count of 20/1. The lower layer of the core (D) is permitted according to the diagram in image 4.6. This layer (at the centre of the belt crossing) must be similar to the reinforcement fabric (image 4.6 B). The belt must be 4 to 4.5 cm wide.

The belt must be sewn with at least 8 rows of stitches and no more than 13 rows of stitches.

The thickness of the belt must be between 4 mm and 5 mm.

Width

4 cm - 4.5 cm / 8 to 13 rows of stockinette stitch

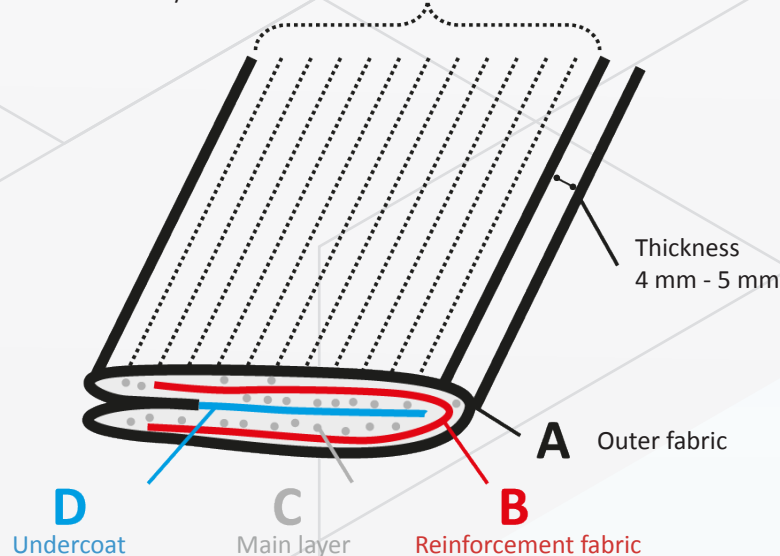
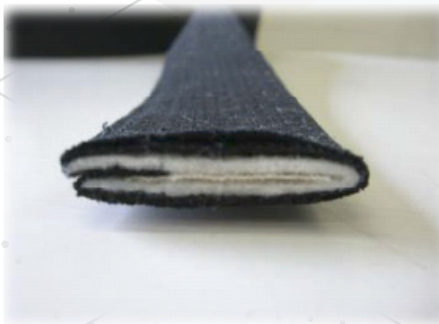


Image 4.6 - Belt

Note: Image 4.6 D: this lower underlay is optional.



Images 4.7 et 4.8 - Belt

The belt must be flexible, as shown in image 4.8. The belt must be tightened by pulling firmly on both ends.

The use of materials that are too hard or slippery is not permitted.



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