

B. HORIZONTAL JUMPS

COMMENT: These rules apply equally to both the Long Jump and Triple Jump, except for variations for T11 and T12 class athletes, set-up and jumping; in addition, the location (placement) of the wind gauge as well as timing (duration and starting of the equipment) of wind measurement are different for the Long and Triple Jump.

Rule 27: General Conditions

Runway

1. The minimum length of the runway shall be 40m, measured from the relevant take-off line to the end of the runway. It shall have a width of $1.22\text{m} \pm 0.01\text{m}$ and shall be marked by white lines 50mm in width.

Note: For all tracks constructed before 1 January 2004 the runway may have a width of maximum 1.25m. However, when such a runway is fully resurfaced, the lane width shall comply with this Rule.

2. The maximum lateral inclination of the runway should be 1:100 (1%) unless special circumstances exist which justify World Athletics providing an exemption and in the last 40m of the runway the overall downward inclination in the direction of running shall not exceed 1:1000 (0.1%).

The Take-off Board and Take-off Area

3. The take-off shall be marked by a board sunk level with the runway and the surface of the landing area. The edge of the board which is nearer to the landing area shall be the take-off line.

Note: The take-off board can be constructed as a single piece of board 0.30m wide with a 0.20m white section and a 0.10m in a contrasting colour, i.e. the take-off board and blanking board can be one piece.

4. Construction. The take-off board shall be rectangular, made of wood or other suitable rigid material in which the spikes of an athlete's shoe will grip and not skid and shall measure

1.22m \pm 0.01m long, 20cm (\pm 2mm) wide and not more than 10cm deep. It shall be white. In order to ensure that the take-off line is clearly distinguishable and in contrast to the take-off board, the ground immediately beyond the take-off line shall be in a colour other than white.

5. The use of video or other technology, to assist the Judges in deciding the application of Rule 28.1, is strongly recommended at all levels of competition. However, if no technology is available, a plasticine indicator board placed immediately beyond the take-off line may still be used.

The plasticine indicator board shall consist of a rigid board, 10cm (\pm 2mm) wide and 1.22m \pm 0.01m long made of wood or any other suitable material and shall be painted in a contrasting colour to the take-off board. Where possible, the plasticine should be of a third contrasting colour. The board shall be mounted in a recess or shelf in the runway, on the side of the take-off board nearer the landing area. The surface shall rise from the level of the take-off board to a height of 7mm (\pm 1mm). The edges shall be cut away such that the recess, when filled with plasticine the surface of the plasticine nearer to the take-off line shall be at an angle of 90° (see Figure 9).

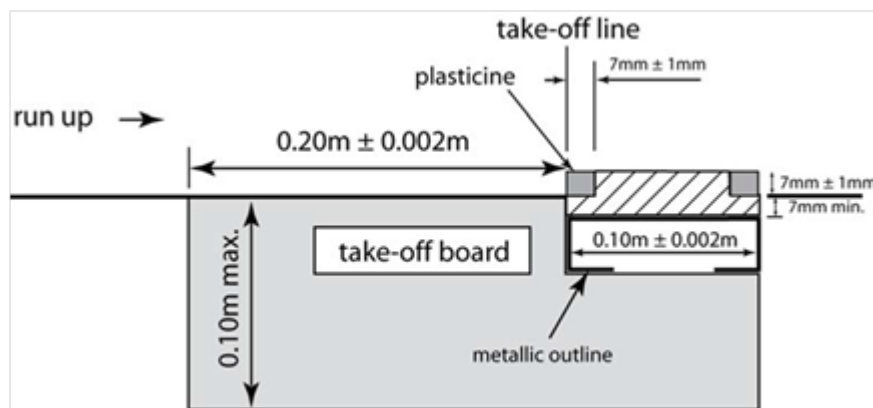


Figure 9 – Take-off board and plasticine indicator board

When mounted in this recess, the whole assembly shall be sufficiently rigid to accept the full force of the athlete's foot.

The surface of the board beneath the plasticine shall be of a material in which the spikes of an athlete's shoe will grip and not skid.

The plasticine can be smoothed off by means of a roller or suitably shaped scraper for the purposes of removing the footprint of an athlete.

Note: Where in construction of the runway and/or take-off board there was previously provision for the placement of a plasticine indicator board and such board is not used, this recess should be filled by a blanking board flush with the take-off board.

- For athletes in Sport Classes T11 and T12, the take-off area shall consist of a rectangle of 1.00m x 1.22m ± 0.01m as depicted in Figure 10, which must be prepared in such a way (by use of chalk, talcum powder, light sand, etc.) that the athlete leaves an impression on the area with their take-off foot. The edge of the take-off area which is nearer to the landing area shall be the scratch line.

Recommended minimum width of the landing area is 3.50m.

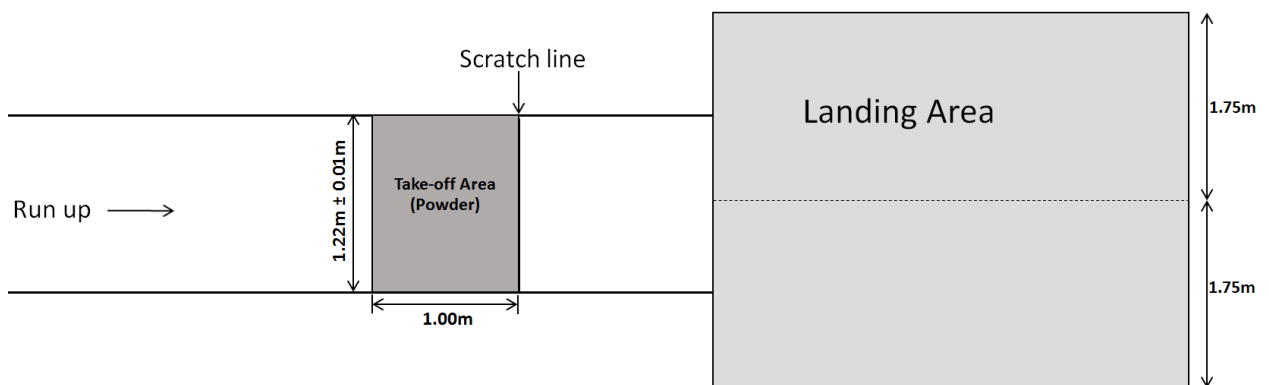


Figure 10 – Take-off Area for athletes in Sport Classes T11 and T12

The Landing Area

- The landing area shall have a minimum width of 2.75m and a maximum width of 3m. It shall, if possible, be so placed that the middle of the runway, if extended, would coincide with the middle of the landing area.

Note (i): When the middle of the runway is not in line with the middle of the landing area, a tape, or if necessary, two tapes, should be placed along the landing area so that the above is achieved (see Figure 11).

Note (ii): For Sport Classes T11-12 and the purposes of safety, it is strongly recommended that the minimum distance between the axis of the runway and the sides of the landing area be 1.75m (see Figure 10). If this recommendation cannot be met the Technical Delegate may require additional safety measures.

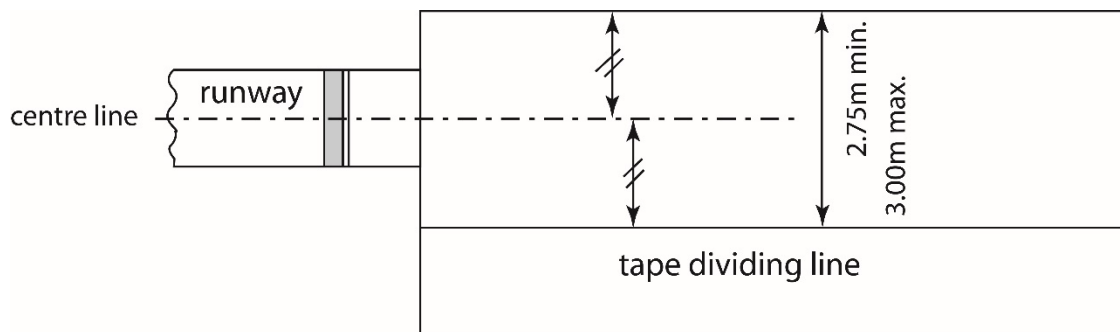


Figure 11 – Centralized Long Jump / Triple Jump landing area

COMMENT: Where new facilities are developed at which it is envisaged that athletes with vision impairment will compete in, at least one pit should be built with an increased width (3.50m instead of maximum 3.00m as in the World Athletics Rules).

8. The landing area should be filled with soft damp sand, the top surface of which shall be level with the take-off board.

Distance Measurements

9. The measurement of each Jump shall be made immediately after each valid trial (or after an immediate oral protest made under Rule 50.5). All jumps shall be measured from the nearest break in the landing area made by any part of the body or anything that was attached to the body at the time it made a mark to the take-off line, or take-off line extended. The measurement shall be taken perpendicular to the take-off line or its extension.
10. For athletes in Sport Classes T11 and T12 all jumps shall be measured from the nearest break in the landing area perpendicular to the nearest impression left by the take-off foot or its extension. Where an athlete does not take off from the take-off area, but before it, measurement will be made to the edge of the take-off area furthest from the landing area.

11. In all horizontal jumping events, distances shall be recorded to the nearest 0.01m, rounded down to the nearest 0.01m if the distance measured is not a whole centimetre.

COMMENT: As long as no irregularity has been committed, each trial must be measured whatever the distance reached, including for the reasons that other trial measurements may become critical in determining countbacks or whether an athlete will proceed to subsequent rounds. Except where Rule 50.5 is applied, under normal practice no trial during which an irregularity has been committed should be measured. Judges should carefully use their discretion in applying any alternate practice and usually only in special cases.

Unless video measuring is being used, for every valid trial a marker (usually metal) should be placed in a vertical position at the place of the imprint left by the athlete in the landing area nearest to the take-off line. The marker is passed through the loop at the end of the graduated metal tape so that the “zero” is on the mark. The tape should be pulled out horizontally taking care not to place it on any rise in the ground.

The measurement of the distance of a jump for Class T11 and T12

Chalk powder may be used for the powder in the 1.00m x 1.22m ± 0.01m take-off area. Measuring the jump is made from the nearest impression left by the take-off foot (within the chalk powder), if within the area. If the take-off is made before the take-off area, the measurement is made from the edge of the take-off area furthest to the landing area (see below figure 12).

Horizontal Jump T11-12

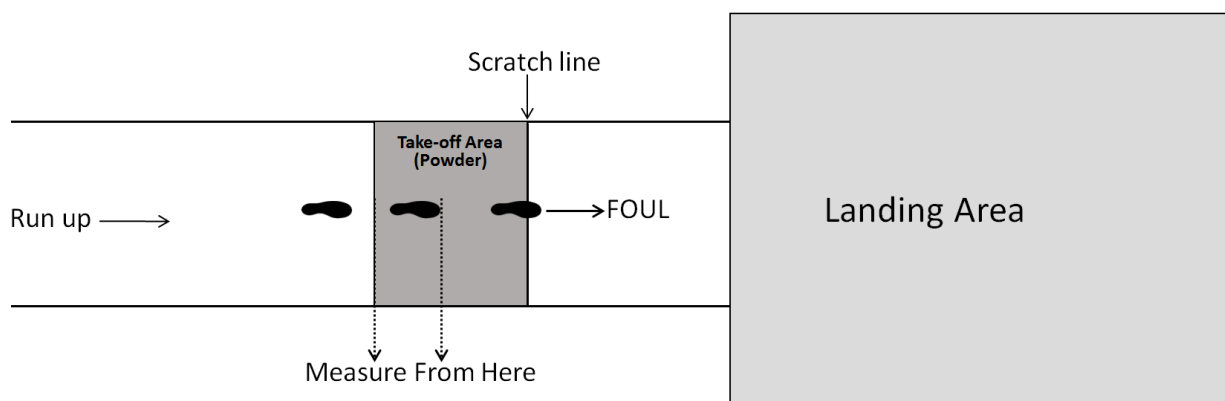


Figure 12 – Measurement of the distance in horizontal jumps for Class T11 and T12

Wind Measurement

12. The wind gauge shall be the same as described in Rule 18.11 and Rule 18.12. It shall be operated as described in Rules 18.14 and Rule 18.15 read as per Rule 18.16.
13. The relevant Field Events Referee shall ensure that the wind gauge is placed 20m from the take-off line. It shall be positioned 1.22m high and not more than 2m away from the runway.
- The wind velocity shall be measured for a period of 5 seconds from the time an athlete passes a mark placed alongside the runway, for the Long Jump 40m from the take-off line and for the Triple Jump 35m. If an athlete runs less than 40m or 35m, as appropriate, the wind velocity shall be measured from the time they commence their run.

Prosthetic Device(s)

14. For athletes competing in horizontal Jumping Events in sport classes T61-64, the use of prosthetic device(s) is mandatory. The relevant Official shall ensure that Rule 6.12.1(b) is observed.
- a) If the prosthetic device(s) is lost during the run-up then the athlete cannot continue without the prosthetic device(s). The athlete shall fix/adjust the prosthetic device(s) and recommence the trial provided they are within the time allowed for the trial;
 - b) If the prosthetic device(s) is lost during the process of jumping and the mark where the prosthetic device(s) lands is the closest mark to the take-off board in the landing area, then that is the mark that the trial will be measured from;
 - c) If the prosthetic device(s) lands outside the landing area (whether closer to or further from the take-off line than the closest mark to the take-off board in the landing area), it shall be counted as a failure and recorded as such.

Rule 28: Long Jump

The Competition

1. An athlete fails if:
 - a) he while taking off (at any time prior to the instant at which they cease contact with the