

A. VERTICAL JUMP

Rule 25: General Conditions

1. Before the competition begins, the Chief Judge shall announce to the athletes the starting height and the subsequent heights to which the bar will be raised at the end of each round of trials, until there is only one athlete remaining having won the competition, or there is a tie for first place.

COMMENT: Normally this is done at the Technical Meeting if it was not already included in the team manual or technical information concerning the event. It should be remembered that minor adjustments can still be made at the competition site by the Chief Judge to preserve the interests of all of the athletes.

Trials

2. An athlete may commence jumping at any height previously announced by the Chief Judge and may jump at their own discretion at any subsequent height. Three consecutive failures, regardless of the height at which any of such failures occur, disqualify from further jumping except in the case of a tie for first place.

The effect of this Rule is that an athlete may pass their second or third trial at a particular height (after failing first or second time) and still jump at a subsequent height.

If an athlete passes a trial at a certain height, they may not make any subsequent trial at that height, except in the case of a jump-off for first place.

3. Even after all the other athletes have failed, an athlete is entitled to continue jumping until they have forfeited their right to compete further.
4. Unless there is only one athlete remaining and they have won the competition:
 - a) The bar should never be raised by less than 2cm in the High Jump after each round of trials, and;
 - b) The increment of the raising of the bar should never increase.

These Rules shall not apply once the athletes still competing agree to raise it to a World Record height directly.

After an athlete has won the competition, the height or heights to which the bar is raised shall be decided by the athlete, in consultation with the relevant Judge or Referee.

Measurements

5. All measurements shall be made, in whole centimetres, perpendicularly from the ground to the lowest part of the upper side of the bar.
6. Any measurement of a new height shall be made before athletes attempt such height. A re-measurement should be made if the bar has been substituted. In all cases of Records, the Judges shall also re-check the measurement before each subsequent Record attempt if the bar has been touched since last measured.

Prosthetic Device(s)

7. For athletes competing in High Jump 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 prosthesis. 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 prosthetic device(s) does not clear the bar it shall be counted as a failure and recorded as such.

Crossbar

8. The crossbar shall be made of fiberglass, or other suitable material but not metal, circular in cross-section except for the end pieces. It shall be coloured so as to be visible to all sighted athletes. The overall length of the crossbar shall be 4.00m \pm 0.02m in the High Jump. The maximum weight of the crossbar shall be 2kg in the High Jump. The diameter of the circular part of the crossbar shall be 30mm \pm 1mm.

The crossbar shall consist of three parts - the circular bar and two end pieces, each 30mm-35mm wide and 0.15-0.20m long for the purpose of resting on the supports of the uprights.

These end pieces shall have one clearly defined flat surface on which the bar rests on the crossbar supports.

This flat surface may not be higher than the centre of the vertical cross section of the crossbar. The end pieces shall be hard and smooth. They shall not be of, or covered with rubber or any other material which has the effect of increasing the friction between them and the supports.

The crossbar shall have no bias and, when in place, shall sag a maximum of 20mm.

Control of elasticity: Hang a 3kg weight in the middle of the crossbar when in position. It may sag a maximum of 70mm in High Jump.

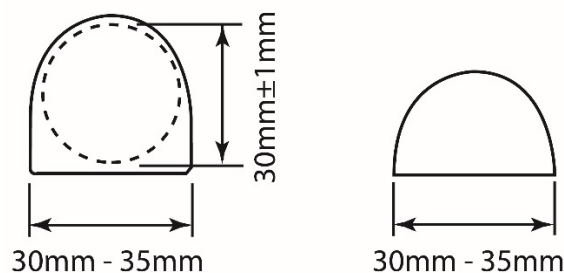


Figure 7 – Alternative ends for crossbar

Placings

9. If two or more athletes clear the same final height the procedure to decide the places will be the following:
 - a) The athlete with the lowest number of jumps at the height last cleared shall be awarded the higher place;
 - b) If the athletes are equal following the application of the above Rule the athlete with the lowest total of failures throughout the competition up to and including the height last cleared, shall be awarded the higher place;

- c) If the athletes are still equal following the application of this Rule the athletes concerned shall be awarded the same place unless it concerns the first place;
- d) If it concerns the first place a jump-off between these athletes, it shall be conducted in accordance with Rule 25.10, unless otherwise decided, either in advance according to the Technical Regulations applying to the competition, or during the competition by the Technical Delegate or the Referee if no Technical Delegate has been appointed. If no jump-off is carried out, including where the relevant athletes at any stage decide not to jump further, the tie for first place shall remain.

COMMENT: There are a number of ways in which a jump-off may be terminated:

- a) by provision in advance of the competition set out in the regulations;
- b) by decision during the competition by the Technical Delegate (or Referee if there is no Technical Delegate);
- c) by decision of the athletes not to jump further prior to or at any stage of the jump-off.

Whilst any decision by the Technical Delegate or Referee not to conduct a jump-off should be made before the start of the event, there may be circumstances where this might not be possible such as where conditions at the place of competition make it impossible or undesirable to begin or continue with a jump-off. The Referee could use their powers under Rules 2.13 or Rule 24 to deal with this situation.

Jump-off

10. If there is a jump-off:

- a) The athletes concerned must jump at every height until a decision is reached or until all of the athletes concerned decide not to jump further;
- b) Each athlete shall have one jump at each height;
- c) The jump-off shall start at the next height determined in accordance with Rule 25.1 after the height last cleared by the athletes concerned;
- d) If no decision is reached the bar shall be raised if more than one athlete concerned were successful, or lowered if all of them failed, by 2cm;

- e) If an athlete does not attempt a height in a jump-off they automatically forfeit any claim to the first place. If only one other athlete then remains they are declared the winner regardless of whether they clear that height.

High Jump – Example

What follows is a ‘worked example’ only

Heights announced by the Chief Judge at the beginning of competition:

1.75m; 1.80m; 1.84m; 1.88m; 1.91m; 1.94m; 1.97m; 1.99m...

Athlete	Heights (m)							Failures	Jump Off			Pos.
	1.75	1.80	1.84	1.88	1.91	1.94	1.97		1.91	1.89	1.91	
A	O	XO	O	XO	X-	XX		2	X	O	X	2
B	-	XO	-	XO	-	-	XXX	2	X	O	O	1
C	-	O	XO	XO	-	XXX		2	X	X		3
D	-	XO	XO	XO	XXX			3				4

A, B, C and D all cleared 1.88m.

The Rule regarding ties now comes into operation; the Judges add up the total number of failures, up to and including the height last cleared, i.e., 1.88m.

“D” has more failures than “A”, “B” or “C”, and is therefore awarded fourth place. “A”, “B” and “C” still tie and as this concerns the first place, they shall have one more jump at 1.91m which is the next height after the height last cleared by the athletes tying.

As all the athletes tying failed, the bar is lowered to 1.89m for another jump-off. As only “C” failed to clear 1.89m, the two other tying athletes, “A” and “B” shall have a third jump-off at 1.91m which only “B” cleared and is therefore declared the winner.

COMMENT: When an athlete unilaterally decides to withdraw from a jump-off, the other athlete

(if only one remains) will be declared the winner in accordance with Rule 25.10 (e). It is not necessary for that athlete to attempt the applicable height. Where more than one athlete remains in the jump-off, the jump-off continues with those athletes, with the athlete who withdrew being placed according to their then finishing place, they having forfeited any right to any higher placing, including first, then remaining.

Extraneous Forces

11. When it is clear that the bar has been displaced by a force not associated with an athlete (e.g., a gust of wind):
- a) If such displacement occurs after an athlete has cleared the bar without touching it, then the trial shall be considered successful, or;
 - b) If such displacement occurs under any other circumstance, a new trial shall be awarded.

Rule 26: High Jump

Competition

1. An athlete shall take off from one foot.
2. An athlete fails if:
 - a) After the jump, the bar does not remain on the supports because of the action of the athlete whilst jumping, or;
 - b) They touch the ground including the landing area beyond the vertical plane through the nearer edge of the crossbar, either between or outside the uprights with any part of their body, without first clearing the bar. However, if when they jump, an athlete touches the landing area with their foot and in the opinion of the Judge, no advantage is gained; the jump for that reason should not be considered a failure.
 - c) They touch the crossbar or the vertical section of the uprights when running up without jumping.

Note (i): To assist in the implementation of this Rule a white line 50mm wide shall be