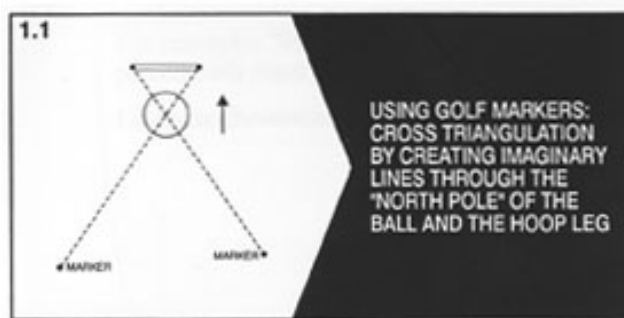


How to Mark a Ball

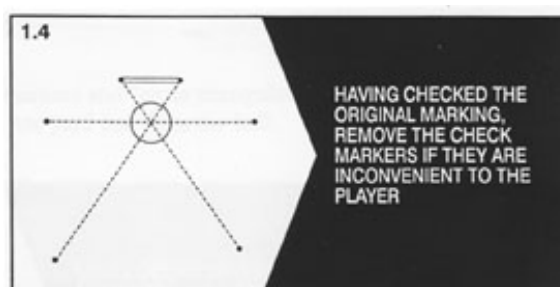
In a Critical Position

Ball marking is to be done in a way not to distract the striker when playing a stroke.

1. The standard technique is to use two golf markers and "cross triangulate" using the hoop legs, see illustration 1.1. Markers are to be least one yard one from the ball.



2. In addition to method 1 it is recommended that two other markers be used to form a line bisecting the ball.
3. In addition to method 2, it may on occasions be useful to check the accuracy of the method 2 markings by placing two "check markers" behind the hoop to assist in assuring the accuracy of the . technique. These markers may be removed, as in method 4, if necessary, after checking is complete.



NOTE: Some care must be taken not to place markers where they might inconvenience the player.

4. Alternatively the markers shown below may be used instead, if method 1 causes striker distraction.



NEAR A HOOP – Critical position during a hampered stroke hitting away from the hoop.

In a Non-Critical Position

If a ball from the other game is not in a critical position, the permission of the players of the other (double banked) game is to be obtained so that it may be temporarily removed provided that its position has been marked.

This applies to both players and officials who wish to remove balls. It is important to bear in mind that a "critical position" not only applies to a ball in or near a hoop, but also to a ball in the open court. Officials should be expedient in marking non-critical balls to avoid wasting time. A single marker is usually quite sufficient.

Marking the Target Ball

When a striker is making a *hampered* stroke attempt to strike a ball to hit a target ball, both balls must be marked. Reason: if a fault is committed both balls may be required to be replaced [at the requirement of the opponent] - *Rule 13(b)(1)*.

If it is to be a hard stroke, on a damp court, serious consideration needs to be given as to how to mark the target ball. Commonly, the technique is to mark this ball underneath the outside equator of the ball [in the Golf style] (more or less directly away from the striker, but in line with a specific object e.g. centre peg) so the striker cannot see and be distracted by it, however this has proven to be not always satisfactory.

Experiments have shown that on a damp court, a hard stroke often causes the hit ball (target ball) to skid and cause up to 15 mm of court damage. When the target ball is hit by the striker ball, the target ball will skid, this is sufficient for the ball to dislodge the marker and in some cases, consistent with force, cause the hit ball to jump and travel far less than expected.

Under these circumstances cross triangulation using two or four markers ought to be used. This may seem at first reading to be overkill, but this ball jumping phenomena has caused consternation at two international events.

Marking a ball after a fault

Example: a hampered stroke fault is committed during which both the striker and target ball are moved.

The previous positions of both balls will be known because the referee has marked them. The opponent is now entitled to require them to be "rectified" or "remain". Also the opponent could request the balls be marked at the position they currently occupy after the fault, so that the balls can be replaced and a judgement made in the "rectified" position. The balls may then be returned to the "remain" position if required. This right is not specified in the Rules but it is sometimes done in the UK.

The repositioning of the balls may be repeated subject to commonsense and expedition in play.

The application of this option is unusual and is not to be encouraged, as it is not justified except in extremely rare cases.