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.

Rules 26.8 and 26.9 of the Technical Rules now come into operation; all four athletes have the same number of jumps at the height last cleared. Now, 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" are still equal and as this concerns the first place, they shall jump at 1.91m which is the next height after the height last cleared by the athletes concerned.

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

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 26.9.5 of the Technical Rules. 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 Where more than one athlete remains in the jump-off, the jump-off continues with the athletes who have not withdrawn. The athlete(s) who withdraw, shall be placed according to their then finishing place as they have forfeited any right to any higher placing (including first place) available to the remaining athletes.

Extraneous Forces

26.10 When it is clear that the bar has been displaced by a force not associated with an athlete (e.g. a gust of wind)

26.10.1 if such displacement occurs after an athlete has cleared the bar without touching it, then the trial shall be considered successful, or

26.10.2 if such displacement occurs under any other circumstance, a replacement trial shall be awarded.

27. High Jump

Competition

27.1 An athlete shall take off from one foot.

27.2 An athlete fails if:

27.2.1 After the jump, the bar does not remain on the supports because of the action of the athlete whilst jumping; or

27.2.2 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 shall not be considered a failure.

Note: To assist in the implementation of this Rule a white line 50mm wide shall be drawn (usually by adhesive tape or similar material) between points 3m outside of each upright, the nearer edge of the line being drawn along the vertical plane through the nearer edge

of the crossbar.

27.2.3 They touch the crossbar or the vertical section of the uprights when running up without jumping.

Runway and Take-off Area

27.3 The minimum width of the runway shall be 16m and the minimum length of the runway shall be 15m except in competitions held under paragraphs 1. (a), (b), (c), (d) and 2. (a), (b) of the World Rankings Competition definition, where the minimum length shall be 25m.

27.4 The maximum overall downward inclination in the last 15m of the runway and take-off area shall not exceed 1:167 (0.6%) along any radius of the minimum 16m wide rectangular area centred midway between the uprights and having the minimum radius specified in Rule 27.3 of the Technical Rules. The landing area should be placed so that the athlete's approach is up the inclination.

Note: Runways and take-off areas to the 2018/19 specifications remain acceptable.

27.5 The take-off area shall be level or any inclination shall be in accordance with the requirements of Rule 27.4 of the Technical Rules and the World Athletics Track and Field Facilities Manual.

Apparatus

27.6 Any style of uprights or posts may be used, provided they are rigid.

They shall have supports for the crossbar firmly fixed to them.

They shall be sufficiently tall as to exceed the actual height to which the crossbar is raised by at least 0.10m.

The distance between the uprights shall be not less than 4.00m nor more than 4.04m.

27.7 The uprights or posts shall not be moved during the competition unless the Referee considers that either the take-off or landing area has become unsuitable.

In such a case, the change shall be made only after a round of trials has been completed.

27.8 The crossbar supports shall be flat and rectangular, 40mm wide and 60mm long. They shall be firmly fixed to the uprights and immovable during the jump and shall each face the opposite upright. The ends of the crossbar shall rest on them in such a manner that, if the crossbar is touched by an athlete, it will easily fall to the ground, either forwards or backwards. The surface of the supports shall be smooth.

The supports shall not be of, or covered with, rubber or with any other material which has the effect of increasing the friction between them and the end pieces of the crossbar, nor may they have any kind of springs.

The supports shall be the same height above the take-off area immediately below each end of the crossbar.

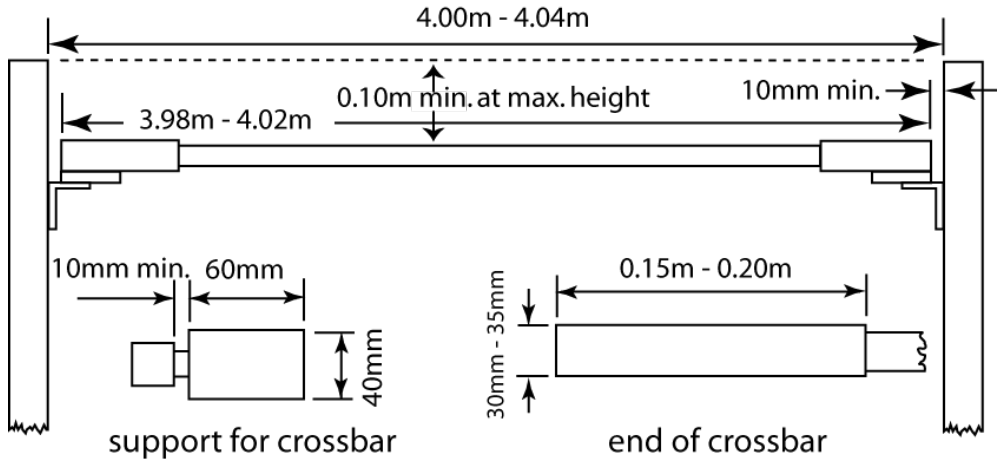

Figure TR27 - High Jump uprights and crossbar

27.9 There shall be a space of at least 10mm between the ends of the crossbar and the uprights.

Landing Area

27.10 For competitions under paragraphs 1. (a), (b), (c), (d) and 2. (a), (b) of the World Rankings Competition definition, the landing area shall be not smaller than 6m long × 4m wide × 0.7m high.

Note: Landing areas may have a cut-out in the front corners to provide clearance from the uprights. The uprights and the landing area should be designed so that there is a clearance of at least 0.1m between them when in use, to avoid displacement of the crossbar through a movement of the landing area causing contact with the uprights. The front of the landing area should be positioned about 0.1m from the vertical plane of the crossbar.

For other competitions, the landing area should measure not less than 5m long × 3m wide × 0.7m high.

Team of Officials

For a High Jump event, it is recommended to allocate the available officials as follows:

a. The Chief Judge will watch over the whole of the event and verify the measurements. They must be provided with two flags - white to indicate if the trial is valid and red if it is a failure. They must place themselves so as to manage two matters in particular:

   i. Frequently it happens that the crossbar having been touched by an athlete trembles on the supports. The Chief Judge, depending on the position of the crossbar, must decide when the vibrating of the bar must be stopped and the appropriate flag raised – particularly in the special situations as covered in Rule 26.10 of the Technical Rules; and

   ii. Since the athlete may not touch the crossbar, the vertical section of the uprights or ground beyond the vertical plane of the nearer edge of the crossbar, it is important to keep a watch on the position of the athlete's feet in situations where, when deciding not to complete a trial, they run to the side or go "under" the bar.

b. Two Judges, one on either side of the landing area and slightly standing back in charge of replacing the crossbar when it falls, and assisting the Chief Judge in applying the above Rules.

c. Judge - a recorder scoring the results sheet and calling each athlete (and the one who is to follow).

d. Judge in charge of the scoreboard (trial-number-result).

e. Judge in charge of the clock indicating to the athletes that they have a certain time to take their trial.

f. Judge in charge of athletes.

Note (i): This is the traditional setting-up of the officials. In major competitions, where a data system and electronic scoreboards are available, specialised personnel are certainly required. To be clear in these cases, the progress and scoring of a Field Event is followed by both the recorder and by the data system.

Note (ii): Officials and equipment must be placed in such a way as not to obstruct the athlete's way nor impede the view of the spectators.

Note (iii): A space must be reserved for a wind-sock to indicate the wind direction and strength.

28. Pole Vault

Competition

28.1 Athletes may have the crossbar moved only in the direction of the landing area so that the edge of the crossbar nearest the athlete can be positioned at any point from that directly above the back end of the box to a point 80cm in the direction of the landing area.

An athlete shall, before the competition starts, inform the appropriate official of the position of the crossbar they require for their first trial and this position shall be recorded.

If subsequently an athlete wants to make any changes, they should immediately inform the appropriate official before the crossbar has been set in accordance with their initial wishes.

Once the time for the trial has started, no further change in the position of the crossbar is allowed.

Note: A line, 10mm wide and of distinguishable colour, shall be drawn at right angles to the axis of the runway, in line with the back end of the box ("zero" line). A similar line, up to 50mm wide, shall appear on the surface of the landing area and be prolonged as far as the outside edge of the uprights. The edge of the line nearer to the approaching athlete coincides with the back end of the box.

28.2 An athlete fails if:

28.2.1 after the vault, the bar does not remain on both pegs because of the action of an athlete whilst vaulting; or

28.2.2 they touch the ground, including the landing area, beyond the vertical plane through the back end of the box with any part of their body or with the pole, without first clearing the bar; or

28.2.3 after leaving the ground, they place their lower hand above the upper one or move the upper hand higher on the pole; or

28.2.4 during the vault, they steady or replace the bar with their hand(s).

Note (i): It is not a failure if an athlete runs outside the white lines marking the runway at any point.

Note (ii): It is not a failure if the pole touches the landing mats, in the course of trial, after properly