

(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 his then finishing place, he 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

(Rule 182)

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) He touches 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 his body, without first clearing the bar. However, if when he jumps, an athlete touches the landing area with his foot and in the opinion of the Judge, no advantage is gained; the jump for that reason should not be considered a failure.
 - c) He touches 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

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.

Note (ii): Athletes in Sport Class T11 may touch the bar as an aid to orientation before commencing the run up. If, on so doing, the athlete dislodges the bar this will not count as an attempt.

Note (iii): Athletes in Sport Class T12 and T13 may place an appropriate visual aid on the bar.

COMMENT: For clarity, in the application of this Rule, the powers of the Referee under Rules 2.13 and Rule 24 should also be considered to reach a fair result for all athletes in the event. If it is not possible for any reason to finally determine any immediate oral protest before the competition continues, the athlete may, for example, be allowed to continue to compete “under protest” in order to preserve his rights.

Runway and Take-off Area

3. The minimum width of the runway shall be 16m and the minimum length of the runway shall be 15m except in IPC Games and IPC Competitions (see Part B - 3.1.2 (a) and (b)), where the minimum shall be 25m.
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 semi-circular area centred midway between the uprights. The landing area should be placed so the athlete’s approach is up the inclination.

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

5. The take-off area shall be generally level and free from any material inclination and shall be in accordance with Rule 26.4 and the World Athletics Track and Field Facilities Manual.

Apparatus

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 no more than 4.04m.

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.
8. The 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 surface 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.

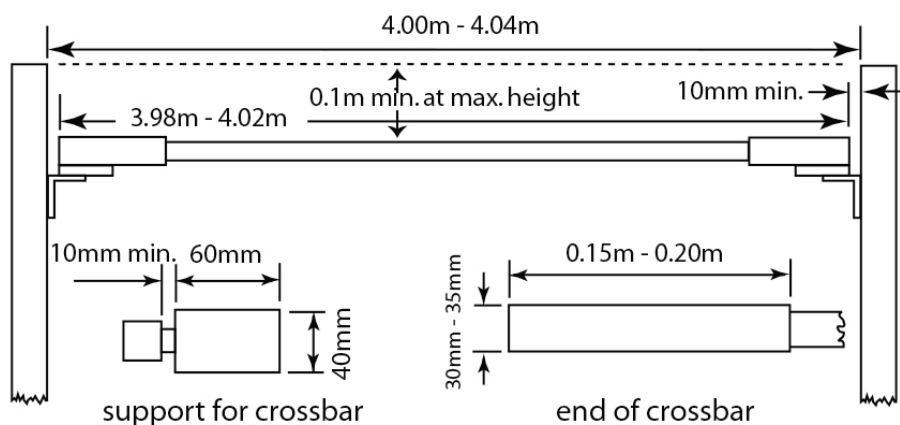


Figure 8 – High Jump uprights and crossbar

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

Landing Area

10. For IPC Games and IPC Competitions under Part B - 3.1.2 (a) and (b), the landing area shall be not smaller than 6m long x 4m wide x 0.7m high behind the vertical plane of the crossbar.

Note: The uprights and landing area should also 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.

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

Team of Officials

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

- 1) The Chief Judge will watch over the whole of the event and verify the measurements. He must be provided with two flags - white to indicate if the trial is valid and red if it is a failure. He must place himself so as to manage two matters in particular:
 - a) Frequently it happens that the cross-bar having been touched by an athlete trembles on the supports. The Chief Judge, depending on the position of the cross-bar, must decide when the vibrating of the bar must be stopped and the appropriate flag raised – particularly the special situations as covered in Rule 25.11 and
 - b) 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 athletes feet in situations where when deciding not to complete a trial he runs to the side or goes “under” the bar.
- 2) Judges (1) and (2) on either side of the landing area and slightly standing back in charge of replacing the cross-bar when it falls and assisting the Chief Judge in applying the above Rules.
- 3) Judge - a recorder scoring the results sheet and calling each athlete (and the one who is to follow).
- 4) Judge in charge of the scoreboard (trial-number-result).
- 5) Judge in charge of the clock indicating to the athletes that they have a certain time to take their trial.

6) 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.