



Part II - GUIDE TO JUDGING

Valid from 1.1.2005

1. RULE INTERPRETATIONS

NOTE: These interpretations have been made by the FIG TRA-TC for guidance and clarity. In all cases of dispute on the interpretation of the rules the Chair of Judges Panel makes the final decision. The drawings shown in Part 2 are for guidance only and should not be taken literally.

A. INTERPRETATIONS COMMON TO TRAMPOLINE, TUMBLING & DOUBLE MINI-TRAMPOLINE CODE OF POINTS

1.2.2 - Start groups

16 gymnasts per group is the maximum, the TRA-TC recommends 8-12 per group.

6 - Dress

All hair should be secured close to the head. Loose hair is at the gymnast's own risk. It can cause safety problems and may result in an interruption as per TRA CoP §16.1.3 and TUM CoP §16.1.4.

14 - Required positions

General considerations:

To determine the body shape (tuck, pike or straight) during an element, the Difficulty Judges will, in general terms, assess the shape based on the least difficult shape adopted during the middle phase of the element (straight is considered the most difficult position and tuck the least difficult position). In the case of multiple somersaults, see also §15 in this Guide to Judging (below).

15 - Repetitions

When an element is performed in different body positions, two factors are considered when deciding if an element is a repetition - quantity and phase of twist & quantity of somersault.

1. Twists from 0°-180°

Up to three positions are possible provided there is 270° or more of somersault.

Example:

| | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|
| ¾ back somersault | (T=0° S=270°) | 3 positions possible |
| ½ twist to feet | (T=180° S=90°) | 1 position possible |
| 1¼ front with ½ twist (Barani ball out) | (T=180° S=450°) | 3 positions possible |

2. Twists of 360° or more

Three positions are possible provided there is more than 450° of somersault.

Example:

| | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1¼ front with 1½ twist (Rudy ball out) | (T=540° S=450°) | 1 position possible |
| 1/1 back somersault, 1/1 twist (Full) | (T=360° S=360°) | 1 position possible |
| 2/1 back somersault, 2/1 twist (Full in Full out) | (T=720° S=720°) | 3 positions possible |

3. Multiple somersaults

In multiple somersaults the gymnast may claim only one body position per element: tucked or piked or straight (with the exception for TUM, see §14.2.1). The Difficulty Judges will assess the element based on the least difficult body position adopted by the performer, e.g.:

Barani out Triffis: If the first somersault is piked and the second tucked, then the Difficulty Judges would assess the element as having been performed in the tucked position.



NOTE: These same criteria (no. of twists/no. of somersaults) apply when determining body shape in *synchronised* competition. Because only one position is recognised for a ½ twist to feet, a pair may perform ½ twist to feet in “different positions” without it being considered an interruption to the routine. In a *Barani*, however, different positions are possible under the above criteria and therefore both partners must adopt the same position otherwise the elements would be considered as different and the routine interrupted (see §16.1.6 Trampoline CoP).

4. Twists in different phases of somersaults

- In somersaults of 540° or less only 1 phase is recognised and an element will be considered a repetition if it does not meet the criteria listed above in respect of different shapes.
- In somersaults of 630°-900° 2 phases are recognised, early and late, and these are found by dividing the degrees of rotation by 2.
- In somersaults of more than 900° the number of phases equals the number of somersaults, i.e. one phase for each complete 360° of rotation.

Examples:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1¼ front somersault from back, 450° | - 1 phase |
| 2/1 back somersaults, 720° | - 2 phases |
| 3/1 back somersaults, 1080° | - 3 phases: 0-360°, 360-720° and 720-1080° |

17 - Termination of the routine / pass

Landing on both feet means the sole of the feet.

If a gymnast *touches* the bed/track/zone/area with his feet during landing, but never reaches near a vertical position with his upper body and has to use his hands to avoid a fall to the face or front, *or falls* to face, knees hands and knees or front, in the same movement, the element will not be counted. There will be no extra deduction for the fall.

The same will occur if a somersault has too much rotation and the upper body never comes to a halt in the vertical position, even if the feet touch first before a fall to seat or back, etc.

18.1 - Difficulty

In the event of any dispute between the Difficulty Judges, the CJP will make the decision.

20.15/20.14 - Duties of the Chair of Judges Panel

In case of obvious errors concerning calculation in difficulty or execution scores, a Judge, gymnast, coach or other official, who recognise this, should approach the Chair of Judges Panel in a professional and friendly way before the end or the actual round, to allow the Chair of Judges Panel to clarify the situation before the next round has started.

21.3.1 - Evaluation of execution

- Position of the arms 0.0-0.2 pts
- Position of the legs 0.0-0.3 pts
- Position of the body 0.0-0.4 pts
- Loss of height 0.0-0.3 pts
- Opening of the somersault 0.0-0.3 pts
- Horizontal displacement 0.0-0.3 pts

NOTE: In no case the deduction for poor execution may exceed 0.5 points per element.



B. INTERPRETATIONS OF TRAMPOLINE CODE OF POINTS

General

Only elements which land on both feet, seat, front or back will be recognised.

16.1.1 - One foot landings

The element which lands on one foot is not counted as a element and the routine is interrupted at that landing. This rule only applies to double contacts made on the feet. If during a back or front landing the feet subsequently touch the bed, this does not constitute an interruption.

21.3.2 - Lack of stability on or after the last element

If the gymnast forgets to stand still and leaves the bed within approx. 3 seconds of landing the CJP will decide whether this was due to lack of stability (deduction 0.6-1.0 pts), or merely that he forgot to stand still (deduction 0.2 pts).

In the case of an interrupted routine, the deductions for lack of stability apply after the gymnast has stopped bouncing (element or straight jump/out bounce).

24.3.3 - Not making the same movement (out-bounce or standing still)

In the case of one gymnast making a complete and immediate stop whilst the other only partially stops, this would not constitute a contravention of this rule since it would not be classed as an out-bounce as per §17.5.

C. INTERPRETATIONS OF TUMBLING CODE OF POINTS

18.1.6 - Difficulty - side somersaults

In calculating the difficulty value of side somersaults, no account should be taken of any twist created in the somersault unless greater than 180°.

21.3.2 - Landing zone - definition

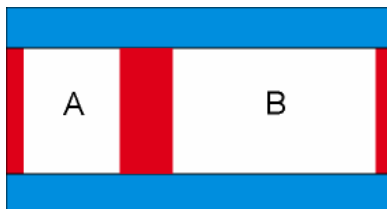
The outer edge of the line marks the boundary of the Tumbling track and the landing zone. If any part of the body touches outside the boundary, it will result in a deduction as per §21.3 or §21.4.



D. INTERPRETATIONS OF DMT CODE OF POINTS

General definition of the mount & dismount zones:

- The mounting zone is defined as that area of the bed in front of the penalty zone (A).
- The spotter/dismount zone is that area of the bed to the rear of the penalty zone (B).



5.1 & 5.2 - Mount, Spotter, Dismount

- A straight mounting jump or mounting skill must take off from the mounting area and land in the spotter/dismount area.
- The spotter skill must take off and land in the spotter/dismount area.
- If any of these (mounting skill or spotter skill) are not executed in the correct area as detailed here, the pass will be invalid (score 0).
- A dismount skill not executed from a mounting skill or spotter skill is not valid.

Example: Mounting skills or spotter skills correctly executed from and to the prescribed areas on the DMT are always counted as elements, regardless of what happens in the dismount skill (e.g. stop, landing on the DMT, not landing on both feet to landing area, straight jump).

16.1.6 - Touching the Double Mini-Trampoline

Due to the narrowness of the DMT bed, it is possible for the gymnast may touch something other than the bed with some part of the body, even though his feet land on the bed as required - §21.4.4 will apply. However, if a part of the foot lands outside the bed (frame/pad etc.) this will constitute an interruption as per §16.1.6

21.4.5 - Examples

- If a gymnast lands on both feet in the landing zone and takes steps, the Execution Judges will deduct according to §21.3.2.1. If one or both feet touch outside the zone, there will be an additional deduction of 0.1 points as per §21.4.5.
- If after landing on the feet, a gymnast falls to knees, hands and knees or seat, front or back, the Execution Judges will deduct as per §21.3.2.4. If, as a result of falling, he touches outside the landing zone (or the falling occurs outside the landing zone), there will be an additional deduction of 0.1 points as per §21.4.5.
- If a gymnast lands a dismount skill with one or both feet outside the landing zone, there will be a deduction as per §21.3.2.3. If, after this landing, the gymnast touches the mat, there will be an additional deduction of 0.1 points as per §21.4.5.
- In no case can a "landing deduction" exceed 0.5 points.



2. DRAWINGS

These drawings are for guidance only and should not be taken literally

The drawings are currently being revised, will be published in January 2005





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