

# SOME TYPICAL ON COURT

## “SITUATIONS”

### SELF-INFLICTED INJURY

This occurs when there is clear evidence to the Referee that an injury has occurred and contribution by the opponent is not a factor.

This can include:

- Muscle or joint damage
- Tripping or slipping
- A blow to the face or head
- A collision with walls

### REFEREE'S DECISION

The Referee allows a time interval of 3 minutes.

If the injured player requests additional recovery time after this, the Referee will require the player to concede 1 game and accept the 90 second interval.

The player must then resume play or concede the match.

*When there is clear evidence that an injury has occurred, and contribution by the opponent is not a factor, the Referee allows 3 minutes for the injured player to recover*

### PHYSICAL CONTACT

This is detrimental to the game, and can escalate into more significant or deliberate physical contact if the referee allows blatant or subtle pushing off the opponent.

This can include:

- Pushing off the back when changing direction
- Extension of arm or leg to create contact

### REFEREE'S DECISION

Apply the appropriate code of conduct, but normally a conduct warning regarding the offence may be the only thing required.

Repeated offences shall be dealt with more strongly.

*Players should not push off each other. The Referee may stop play and apply the Conduct on Court provisions.*

### EXCESSIVE SWING

Generally a player seeking to gain a let or stroke by overextension of their arm on a backswing or follow through, it may include holding the extended arm.

A player's excessive swing can contribute to interference for the incoming opponent.

### REFEREE'S DECISION

If a player's swing is excessive and is considered dangerous the referee shall use the conduct on court rules.

*If the striker created the interference by using an excessive swing, no let is allowed*

### ACCESS TO THE BALL

A player is entitled to unobstructed direct access to the ball. After hitting the ball the opponent has to devise an exit path to provide this access for the incoming player. Returning to the "T" does not necessarily mean that the opponent has provided direct access.

### REFEREE'S DECISION

The Referee has to consider:

#### 1 - Outgoing opponent:

- Line of exit taken.
- Where opponent was at the time the player could have hit the ball.

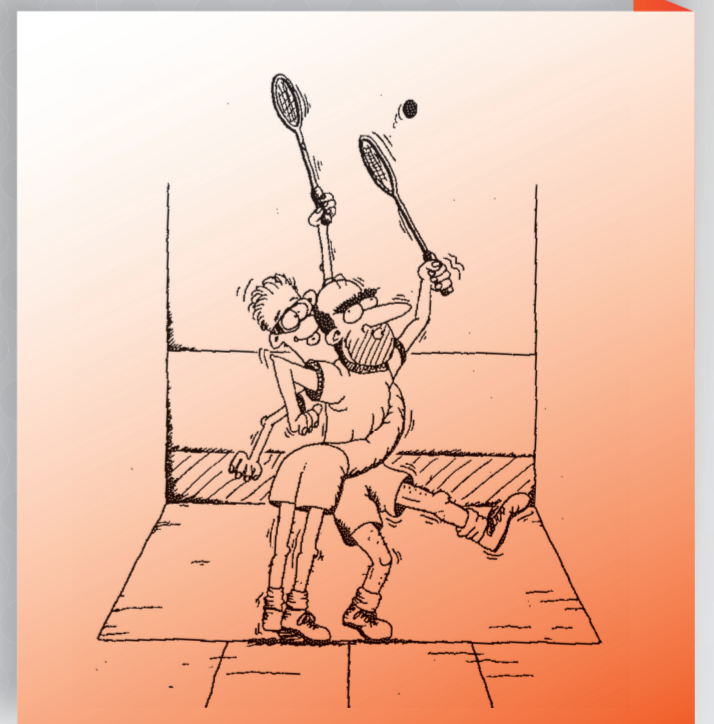
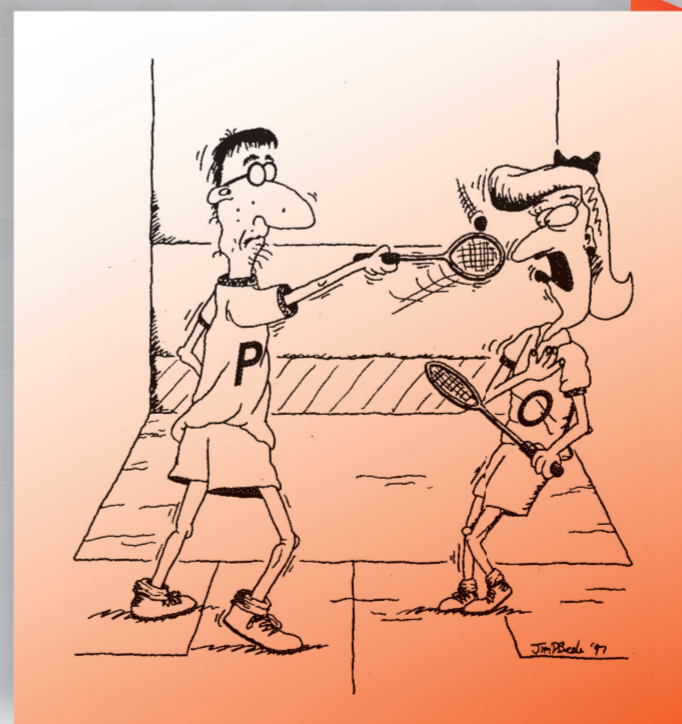
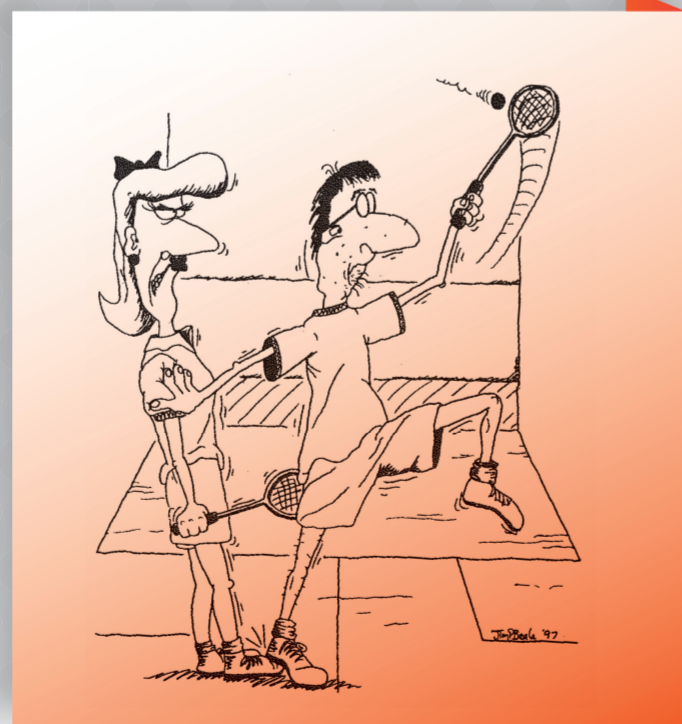
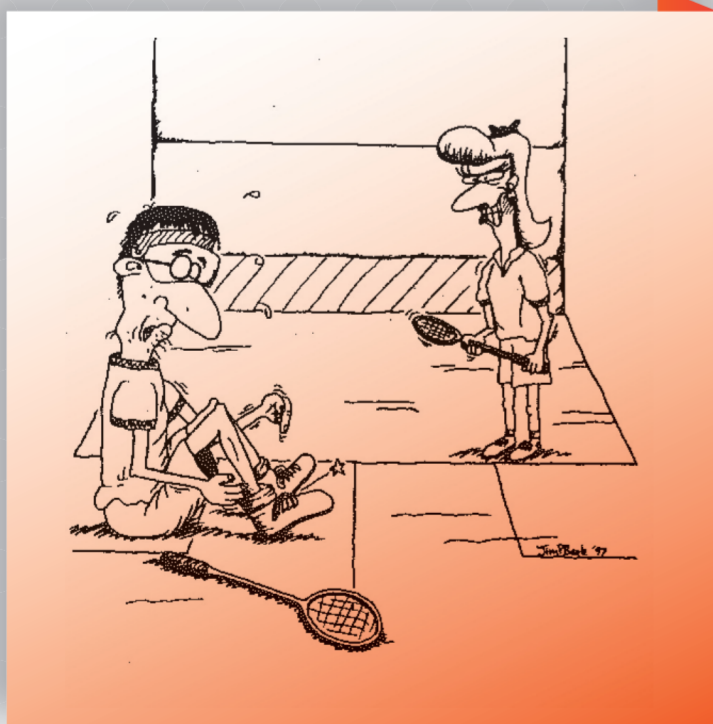
#### 2 - Incoming player:

That the player could have made a good return.

(ie. the player could have got to and played the ball)

Taking both direction and speed into consideration

*After returning the ball, the opponent must allow the player direct access to the ball.*



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