

INTERNATIONAL WHEELCHAIR BASKETBALL FEDERATION
TECHNICAL COMMISSION

Changes, corrections and additional interpretations:

List: (overview)

Art 3.1.2	Rules	rewording and correction of angle
Art.3.1.2	Interpretations	add a comment and diagram
Art.3.1.6	Rules	additional rule text (new)
Art. 18.3.5	Rules	change wording
Art. 18.3.3	Interpretations	new comment, new situation
Art.18.3.5	Interpretations	new comment, new diagram, new situation
Art. 19.3.4	Interpretations	new comment, new situations (3)
Art. 19.3.5	Interpretations	new comment, new situation

All changes to the current versions of the rules / interpretations are colored in grey.

Art. 3	Equipment
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Rules:

Art 3.1.2 (only change of wording) / valid 1st of December 2016

3.1.2 A protective horizontal bar at the front/side of the wheelchair must be 11 cm from the floor at its most forward point and throughout its whole length. Such a bar may be straight, **angled** or curved between the two front castors. Where the **angle** is made up of two or more straight bars joined, ~~the **internal angle between** the joined bars should not be less than 160° degrees (internal angle)~~ or the **external angle** of the joined bars should not be more than 200° degrees. Wheelchairs with the footplate positioned behind a single front castor must have a protective horizontal bar extending to the rear wheels in advance of the castor.

The measurement is taken when the front castor(s) is in the forward driving position.

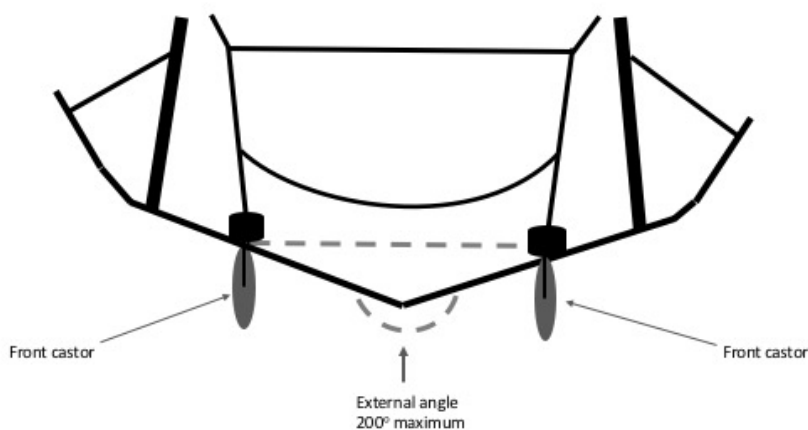
Where a protective horizontal bar is not present the footrest must be 11 cm from the floor at its most forward point and throughout its whole length. Where a protective

horizontal bar is present the footrest behind the bar can be any height as long as it does not touch the floor.

Interpretations:

Art 3.1.2 (new) / valid 1st of January 2017

3.1.2 Comment: If between the two front castors there is an angled bar made up of two or more joined bars, such angle(s) should not exceed more than 200° degrees each. Measurement has to be taken from the external side of the angle. (Diagram)



Rules:

Art 3.1.6 (new) / valid 1st of February 2017

3.1.6 The wheelchair shall have either 3 or 4 wheels – i.e. 2 large wheels at the back and 1 or 2 small wheels at the front of the chair. The large wheels, including the tyres, may have a maximum diameter of 69 cm.

Wheel hubs must be of round outer construction with no sharp points, edges or protrusions.

In the case of the 3-wheel wheelchair, the small wheel (or castor) must be located at the centre and inside of the horizontal bar at the front of the wheelchair. A second small wheel (or castor) may be added to the single small wheel at the front of the wheelchair. Lighting that reflects or flashes, is not permitted on the wheels, the chair or the castors.

Art. 18	Time-out
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Rules

Art. 18 (new wording) valid 1st of January 2017

18.3.5 During the time-out and during an interval of play before the beginning of the second, fourth or each extra period the players may leave the playing court and may stay in the time-out team bench area and the team bench personnel may enter the playing court provided they remain within the vicinity of their time-out team bench area.

Interpretations

Art. 18

18.3.3 Comment: Teams must remain in their time-out team bench area the official beckons them back on the playing court to avoid any advantage of taking a position on court before the time-out period ends.

Procedure: 20 seconds before the end of the time-out, two referees will move close to the time-out team bench areas in order to control that no player leaves the time-out team bench area before the 50 seconds warning signal sounds and to avoid any delay to restarting play after the 50 seconds warning signal has sounded.

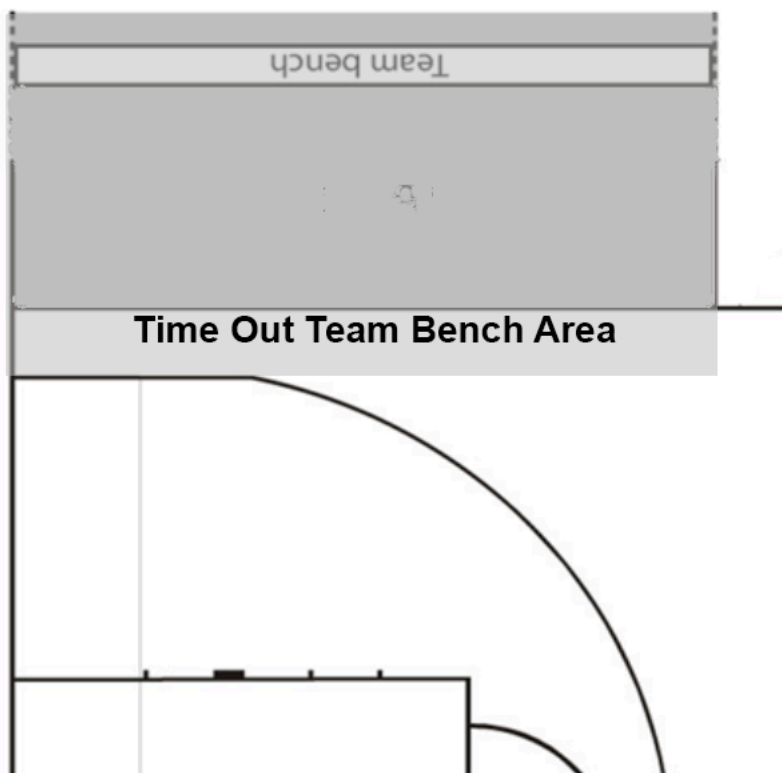
18.3.3 Situation: Team A finishes the time-out when 45 seconds of the time-out have elapsed and the players start to move to take positions outside the time-out team bench area.

Ruling: The referee located in front of this team will keep them in the time-out team bench area until the 50 seconds warning signal sounds.

A warning must be given to the coach that if the same behaviour is repeated a technical foul will be charged against the coach of team A, recorded as 'B'.

18.3.5 Comment: The time-out team bench area is limited in length by the team bench area and in the depth by the parallel part of the three-point line extended.

(Diagram)



18.3.5 Situation:

- a) After the time-out has begun players of team A are staying outside the time-out team bench area on the court.
- b) During the time-out and before the 50 seconds warning signal sounds players of team A start to leave the time-out team bench area.

Ruling:

- a) A referee will go to team A and will order the players to move inside the time-out team bench area.
- b) A referee will go to team A and will order all players of team A back inside the time-out team bench area.
A warning is given to the coach of team A and in case of a repeating a technical foul should be charged against coach A, recorded as 'B'.

Art. 19	Substitution
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Art. 19 Substitution

Interpretations: (All new) / valid 1st of January 2017

19.3.4 Comment: A substitute may enter the court at the point of the substitution space where he was positioned at the moment when he was beckoned to enter the playing court by the official.

19.3.4 Situation 1: B7 is beckoned to enter the court. Instead of entering the court at point where he was positioned, B7 drives down the sideline from the substitution space and wants to enter the court near to his team bench area.

Ruling: Legal, as long as no opponent has covered this spot on court.

19.3.4 Situation 2: Same as situation 1. A5 starts to drive parallel with B7 down the sideline and prevents B7 from entering the court (without any contact).

Ruling: Legal play by A5. B7 may enter the court at the spot where he was positioned when he was beckoned in after the substitution opportunity began.

Note: If, in the judgement of an official, there is a delay of the game, a time-out shall be charged against team B. If the team has no time-out remaining a technical foul for delaying the game may be charged against the coach, recorded as 'B'.

19.3.4 Situation 3: B7 is beckoned to enter the court. A5 is positioned at the spot where B7 is entitled to enter the court. B7 cannot enter because A5 doesn't want to change his position.

Ruling: A5 has to leave his position and has to give B7 the space to enter the court. The official gives a warning to A5 (which is also communicated to the coach of team A and shall apply to any member of that team for the remainder of the game) whilst simultaneously correcting his position.

19.3.5 Comment: A player being substituted has to move to the team bench area directly. He may no longer be active as a player on court (e.g. setting a block, guarding an opponent) or interfere with the movements of players of the opponent's team.

If such behaviour is deliberate, a technical foul will be called against the player (without any warning) and will be charged against the coach of the violating team, recorded as 'B'.

19.3.5 Situation: Substitute A9 was beckoned to enter the court for A4 who is keeping his guarding position against B3 on the court until A9 arrives and can take over his position. It is obvious to the referee that the action of A4 is deliberate.

Ruling: Without any warning, a technical foul will be called against A4, who was a substituted player. Therefore, the technical foul is charged against the coach of team A, recorded as 'B'.

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12.01.2017