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Appendix I – Local Rules; Conditions of the Competition

Definitions

All defined terms are in *italics* and are listed alphabetically in the Definitions section – see pages 30-43.

Part A

Local Rules

As provided in Rule 33-8a, the *Committee* may make and publish Local Rules for local abnormal conditions if they are consistent with the policy established in this Appendix. In addition, detailed information regarding acceptable and prohibited Local Rules is provided in “Decisions on the Rules of Golf” under Rule 33-8 and in “Guidance on Running a Competition”.

If local abnormal conditions interfere with the proper playing of the game and the *Committee* considers it necessary to modify a Rule of Golf, authorisation from the *R&A* must be obtained.

1. Defining Bounds and Margins

Specifying means used to define *out of bounds*, *water hazards*, *lateral water hazards*, *ground under repair*, *obstructions* and integral parts of the *course* (Rule 33-2a).

2. Water Hazards

a. Lateral Water Hazards

Clarifying the status of *water hazards* that may be *lateral water hazards* (Rule 26).

b. Ball Played Provisionally Under Rule 26-1

Permitting play of a ball provisionally under Rule 26-1 for a ball that may be in a *water hazard* (including a *lateral water hazard*) of such character that, if the original ball is not found, it is known or virtually certain that it is in the *water hazard* and it would be impracticable to determine whether the ball is in the *hazard* or to do so would unduly delay play.

3. Areas of the Course Requiring Preservation; Environmentally-Sensitive Areas

Assisting preservation of the *course* by defining areas, including turf nurseries, young plantations and other parts of the *course* under cultivation, as *ground under repair* from which play is prohibited.

When the *Committee* is required to prohibit play from environmentally-sensitive areas that are on or adjoin the *course*, it should make a Local Rule clarifying the relief procedure.

4. Course Conditions – Mud, Extreme Wetness, Poor Conditions and Protection of Course

a. Lifting an Embedded Ball, Cleaning

Temporary conditions that might interfere with proper playing of the game, including mud and extreme wetness, warranting relief for an embedded ball anywhere *through the green* or permitting lifting, cleaning and replacing a ball anywhere *through the green* or on a closely-mown area *through the green*.

b. “Preferred Lies” and “Winter Rules”

Adverse conditions, including the poor condition of the *course* or the existence of mud, are sometimes so general, particularly during winter months, that the *Committee* may decide to grant relief by temporary Local Rule either to protect the *course* or to promote fair and pleasant play. The Local Rule should be withdrawn as soon as the conditions warrant.

5. Obstructions

a. General

Clarifying status of objects that may be *obstructions* (Rule 24).

Declaring any construction to be an integral part of the *course* and, accordingly, not an *obstruction*, e.g. built-up sides of *teeing grounds*, *putting greens* and *bunkers* (Rules 24 and 33-2a).

b. Stones in Bunkers

Allowing the removal of stones in *bunkers* by declaring them to be movable *obstructions* (Rule 24-1).

c. Roads and Paths

- (i) Declaring artificial surfaces and sides of roads and paths to be integral parts of the *course*, or
- (ii) Providing relief of the type afforded under Rule 24-2b from roads and paths not having artificial surfaces and sides if they could unfairly affect play.

d. Immovable Obstructions Close to Putting Green

Providing relief from intervention by immovable *obstructions* on or within two club-lengths of the *putting green* when the ball lies within two club-lengths of the immovable *obstruction*.

e. Protection of Young Trees

Providing relief for the protection of young trees.

f. Temporary Obstructions

Providing relief from interference by temporary obstructions (e.g. grandstands, television cables and equipment, etc).

6. Dropping Zones

Establishing special areas on which balls may or must be dropped when it is not feasible or practicable to proceed exactly in conformity with Rule 24-2b or 24-3 (Immovable Obstruction), Rule 25-1b or 25-1c (Abnormal Ground Conditions), Rule 25-3 (Wrong Putting Green), Rule 26-1 (Water Hazards and Lateral Water Hazards) or Rule 28 (Ball Unplayable).

Part B

Specimen Local Rules

Within the policy established in Part A of this Appendix, the *Committee* may adopt a Specimen Local Rule by referring, on a score card or notice board, to the examples given below. However, Specimen Local Rules of a temporary nature should not be printed on a score card.

I. Water Hazards; Ball Played Provisionally Under Rule 26-1

If a *water hazard* (including a *lateral water hazard*) is of such size and shape and/or located in such a position that:

- (i) it would be impracticable to determine whether the ball is in the *hazard* or to do so would unduly delay play, and
- (ii) if the original ball is not found, it is known or virtually certain that it is in the *water hazard*,

the *Committee* may introduce a Local Rule permitting the play of a ball provisionally under Rule 26-1. The ball is played provisionally under any of the applicable options under Rule 26-1 or any applicable Local Rule. In such a case, if a ball is played provisionally and the original ball is in a *water hazard*, the player may play the original ball as it lies or continue with the ball played provisionally, but he may not proceed under Rule 26-1 with regard to the original ball.

In these circumstances, the following Local Rule is recommended:

"If there is doubt whether a ball is in or is *lost* in the *water hazard* (specify location), the player may play another ball provisionally under any of the applicable options in Rule 26-1.

If the original ball is found outside the *water hazard*, the player must continue play with it.

If the original ball is found in the *water hazard*, the player may either play the original ball as it lies or continue with the ball played provisionally under Rule 26-1.

If the original ball is not found or identified within the five-minute search period, the player must continue with the ball played provisionally.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:

Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes."

2. Areas of the Course Requiring Preservation; Environmentally-Sensitive Areas

a. Ground Under Repair; Play Prohibited

If the *Committee* wishes to protect any area of the *course*, it should declare it to be *ground under repair* and prohibit play from within that area. The following Local Rule is recommended:

"The _____ (defined by _____) is *ground under repair* from which play is prohibited. If a player's ball lies in the area, or if it interferes with the player's *stance* or the area of his intended swing, the player must take relief under Rule 25-1.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:

Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes."

b. Environmentally-Sensitive Areas

If an appropriate authority (i.e. a Government Agency or the like) prohibits entry into and/or play from an area on or adjoining the *course* for environmental reasons, the *Committee* should make a Local Rule clarifying the relief procedure.

The *Committee* has some discretion in terms of whether the area is defined as *ground under repair*, a *water hazard* or *out of bounds*.

However, it may not simply define the area to be a *water hazard* if it does not meet the Definition of a "Water Hazard" and it should attempt to preserve the character of the hole.

The following Local Rule is recommended:

"I. Definition

An environmentally-sensitive area (ESA) is an area so declared by an appropriate authority, entry into and/or play from which is prohibited for environmental reasons. These areas may be defined as *ground under repair*, a *water hazard*, a *lateral water hazard* or *out of bounds* at the discretion of the *Committee*, provided that in the case of an ESA that has been defined as a *water hazard* or a *lateral water hazard*, the area is, by definition, a *water hazard*.

Note: The *Committee* may not declare an area to be environmentally-sensitive.

II. Ball in Environmentally-Sensitive Area

a. Ground Under Repair

If a ball is in an ESA defined as *ground under repair*, a ball must be dropped in accordance with Rule 25-1b.

If it is known or virtually certain that a ball that has not been found is in an ESA defined as *ground under repair*, the player may take relief, without penalty, as prescribed in Rule 25-1c.

b. Water Hazards and Lateral Water Hazards

If it is known or virtually certain that a ball that has not been found is in an ESA defined as a *water hazard* or *lateral water hazard*, the player must, under penalty of one stroke, proceed under Rule 26-1.

Note: If a ball, dropped in accordance with Rule 26 rolls into a position where the ESA interferes with the player's *stance* or the area of his intended swing, the player must take relief as provided in Clause III of this Local Rule.

c. Out of Bounds

If a ball is in an ESA defined as *out of bounds*, the player must play a ball, under penalty of one stroke, as nearly as possible at the spot from which the original ball was last played (see Rule 20-5).

III. Interference with Stance or Area of Intended Swing

Interference by an ESA occurs when the ESA interferes with the player's *stance* or the area of his intended swing. If interference exists, the player must take relief as follows:

- (a) Through the Green: If the ball lies *through the green*, the point on the *course* nearest to where the ball lies must be determined that (a) is not nearer the *hole*, (b) avoids interference by the ESA and (c) is not in a *hazard* or on a *putting green*. The player must lift the ball and drop it, without penalty, within one club-length of the point so determined on a part of the *course* that fulfils (a), (b) and (c) above.

- (b) In a Hazard: If the ball is in a *hazard*, the player must lift the ball and drop it either:
- (i) Without penalty, in the *hazard*, as near as possible to the spot where the ball lay, but not nearer the *hole*, on a part of the *course* that provides complete relief from the ESA; or
 - (ii) Under penalty of one stroke, outside the *hazard*, keeping the point where the ball lay directly between the *hole* and the spot on which the ball is dropped, with no limit to how far behind the *hazard* the ball may be dropped. Additionally, the player may proceed under Rule 26 or 28 if applicable.
- (c) On the Putting Green: If the ball lies on the *putting green*, the player must lift the ball and place it, without penalty, in the nearest position to where it lay that affords complete relief from the ESA, but not nearer the *hole* or in a *hazard*.

The ball may be cleaned when lifted under Clause III of this Local Rule.

Exception: A player may not take relief under Clause III of this Local Rule if (a) it is clearly unreasonable for him to make a *stroke* because of interference by anything other than an ESA or (b) interference by an ESA would occur only through use of an unnecessarily abnormal *stance*, swing or direction of play.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:

Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes.

Note: In the case of a serious breach of this Local Rule, the *Committee* may impose a penalty of disqualification."

3. Protection of Young Trees

When it is desired to prevent damage to young trees, the following Local Rule is recommended:

"Protection of young trees identified by _____. If such a tree interferes with a player's *stance* or the area of his intended swing, the ball must be lifted, without penalty, and dropped in accordance with

the procedure prescribed in Rule 24-2b (Immovable Obstruction). If the ball lies in a *water hazard*, the player must lift and drop the ball in accordance with Rule 24-2b(i), except that the *nearest point of relief* must be in the *water hazard* and the ball must be dropped in the *water hazard* or the player may proceed under Rule 26. The ball may be cleaned when lifted under this Local Rule.

Exception: A player may not obtain relief under this Local Rule if (a) it is clearly unreasonable for him to make a *stroke* because of interference by anything other than the tree or (b) interference by the tree would occur only through use of an unnecessarily abnormal *stance*, swing or direction of play.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:

Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes.”

4. Course Conditions – Mud, Extreme Wetness, Poor Conditions and Protection of the Course

a. Relief for Embedded Ball

Rule 25-2 provides relief, without penalty, for a ball embedded in its own pitch-mark in any closely-mown area *through the green*. On the *putting green*, a ball may be lifted and damage caused by the impact of a ball may be repaired (Rules 16-1b and c). When permission to take relief for an embedded ball anywhere *through the green* would be warranted, the following Local Rule is recommended:

“*Through the green*, a ball that is embedded in its own pitch-mark in the ground may be lifted, without penalty, cleaned and dropped as near as possible to where it lay but not nearer the *hole*. The ball when dropped must first strike a part of the *course through the green*.”

Exceptions:

1. A player may not take relief under this Local Rule if the ball is embedded in sand in an area that is not closely mown.
2. A player may not take relief under this Local Rule if it is clearly

unreasonable for him to make a *stroke* because of interference by anything other than the condition covered by this Local Rule.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:

Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes.”

b. Cleaning Ball

Conditions, such as extreme wetness causing significant amounts of mud to adhere to the ball, may be such that permission to lift, clean and replace the ball would be appropriate. In these circumstances, the following Local Rule is recommended:

“(Specify area) a ball may be lifted, cleaned and replaced without penalty.

Note: The position of the ball must be marked before it is lifted under this Local Rule – see Rule 20-1.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:

Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes.”

c. “Preferred Lies” and “Winter Rules”

Ground under repair is provided for in Rule 25 and occasional local abnormal conditions that might interfere with fair play and are not widespread should be defined as *ground under repair*.

However, adverse conditions, such as heavy snows, spring thaws, prolonged rains or extreme heat can make fairways unsatisfactory and sometimes prevent use of heavy mowing equipment. When such conditions are so general throughout a *course* that the *Committee* believes “preferred lies” or “winter rules” would promote fair play or help protect the *course*, the following Local Rule is recommended:

“A ball lying on a closely-mown area *through the green* (or specify a more restricted area, e.g. at the 6th hole) may be lifted, without penalty, and cleaned. Before lifting the ball, the player must mark its position. Having lifted the ball, he must place it on a spot within (specify area, e.g.

six inches, one club-length, etc.) of and not nearer the *hole* than where it originally lay, that is not in a *hazard* and not on a *putting green*.

A player may place his ball only once, and it is *in play* when it has been placed (Rule 20-4). If the ball fails to come to rest on the spot on which it is placed, Rule 20-3d applies. If the ball when placed comes to rest on the spot on which it is placed and it subsequently *moves*, there is no penalty and the ball must be played as it lies, unless the provisions of any other *Rule* apply.

If the player fails to mark the position of the ball before lifting it or *moves* the ball in any other manner, such as rolling it with a club, he incurs a penalty of one stroke.

Note: "Closely-mown area" means any area of the *course*, including paths through the rough, cut to fairway height or less.

***PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:**

Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes.

*If a player incurs the general penalty for a breach of this Local Rule, no additional penalty under the Local Rule is applied."

d. Aeration Holes

When a *course* has been aerated, a Local Rule permitting relief, without penalty, from an aeration hole may be warranted. The following Local Rule is recommended:

"Through the green, a ball that comes to rest in or on an aeration hole may be lifted, without penalty, cleaned and dropped, as near as possible to the spot where it lay but not nearer the *hole*. The ball when dropped must first strike a part of the *course through the green*.

On the *putting green*, a ball that comes to rest in or on an aeration hole may be placed at the nearest spot not nearer the *hole* that avoids the situation.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:

Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes."

e. Seams of Cut Turf

If a *Committee* wishes to allow relief from seams of cut turf, but not from the cut turf itself, the following Local Rule is recommended:

“Through the green, seams of cut turf (not the turf itself) are deemed to be ground under repair. However, interference by a seam with the player’s stance is deemed not to be, of itself, interference under Rule 25-1. If the ball lies in or touches the seam or the seam interferes with the area of intended swing, relief is available under Rule 25-1. All seams within the cut turf area are considered the same seam.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:

Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes.”

5. Stones in Bunkers

Stones are, by definition, *loose impediments* and, when a player’s ball is in a *hazard*, a stone lying in or touching the *hazard* may not be touched or moved (Rule 13-4). However, stones in *bunkers* may represent a danger to players (a player could be injured by a stone struck by the player’s club in an attempt to play the ball) and they may interfere with the proper playing of the game.

When permission to lift a stone in a *bunker* is warranted, the following Local Rule is recommended:

“Stones in bunkers are movable obstructions (Rule 24-1 applies).”

6. Immovable Obstructions Close to Putting Green

Rule 24-2 provides relief, without penalty, from interference by an immovable *obstruction*, but it also provides that, except on the *putting green*, intervention on the *line of play* is not, of itself, interference under this Rule.

However, on some courses, the aprons of the *putting greens* are so closely mown that players may wish to putt from just off the green. In such conditions, immovable *obstructions* on the apron may interfere with the proper playing of the game and the introduction of the following Local Rule providing additional relief, without penalty, from intervention by an immovable *obstruction* would be warranted:

“Relief from interference by an immovable *obstruction* may be obtained under Rule 24-2. In addition, if a ball lies off the *putting green* but not in a *hazard* and an immovable *obstruction* on or within two club-lengths of the *putting green* and within two club-lengths of the ball intervenes on the *line of play* between the ball and the *hole*, the player may take relief as follows:

The ball must be lifted and dropped at the nearest point to where the ball lay that (a) is not nearer the *hole*, (b) avoids intervention and (c) is not in a *hazard* or on a *putting green*. The ball may be cleaned when lifted.

Relief under this Local Rule is also available if the player’s ball lies on the *putting green* and an immovable *obstruction* within two club-lengths of the *putting green* intervenes on his *line of putt*. The player may take relief as follows:

The ball must be lifted and placed at the nearest point to where the ball lay that (a) is not nearer the *hole*, (b) avoids intervention and (c) is not in a *hazard*. The ball may be cleaned when lifted.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:

Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes.”

7. Temporary Obstructions

When temporary obstructions are installed on or adjoining the *course*, the *Committee* should define the status of such obstructions as movable, immovable or temporary immovable obstructions.

a. Temporary Immovable Obstructions

If the *Committee* defines such obstructions as temporary immovable obstructions, the following Local Rule is recommended:

“I. Definition

A temporary immovable obstruction (TIO) is a non-permanent artificial object that is often erected in conjunction with a competition and is fixed or not readily movable.

Examples of TIOs include, but are not limited to, tents, scoreboards, grandstands, television towers and lavatories.

Supporting guy wires are part of the TIO, unless the *Committee* declares that they are to be treated as elevated power lines or cables.

II. Interference

Interference by a TIO occurs when (a) the ball lies in front of and so close to the TIO that the TIO interferes with the player's *stance* or the area of his intended swing, or (b) the ball lies in, on, under or behind the TIO so that any part of the TIO intervenes directly between the player's ball and the *hole* and is on his *line of play*; interference also exists if the ball lies within one club-length of a spot equidistant from the *hole* where such intervention would exist.

Note: A ball is under a TIO when it is below the outer most edges of the TIO, even if these edges do not extend downwards to the ground.

III. Relief

A player may obtain relief from interference by a TIO, including a TIO that is *out of bounds*, as follows:

- (a) Through the Green: If the ball lies *through the green*, the point on the *course* nearest to where the ball lies must be determined that (a) is not nearer the *hole*, (b) avoids interference as defined in Clause II and (c) is not in a *hazard* or on a *putting green*. The player must lift the ball and drop it, without penalty, within one club-length of the point so determined on a part of the *course* that fulfils (a), (b) and (c) above.
- (b) In a Hazard: If the ball is in a *hazard*, the player must lift and drop the ball either:
 - (i) Without penalty, in accordance with Clause III(a) above, except that the nearest part of the *course* affording complete relief must be in the *hazard* and the ball must be dropped in the *hazard* or; if complete relief is impossible, on a part of the *course* within the *hazard* that affords maximum available relief; or

- (ii) Under penalty of one stroke, outside the *hazard* as follows: the point on the *course* nearest to where the ball lies must be determined that (a) is not nearer the *hole*, (b) avoids interference as defined in Clause II and (c) is not in a *hazard*. The player must drop the ball within one club-length of the point so determined on a part of the *course* that fulfils (a), (b) and (c) above.

The ball may be cleaned when lifted under Clause III.

Note 1: If the ball lies in a *hazard*, nothing in this Local Rule precludes the player from proceeding under Rule 26 or Rule 28, if applicable.

Note 2: If a ball to be dropped under this Local Rule is not immediately recoverable, another ball may be *substituted*.

Note 3: A *Committee* may make a Local Rule (a) permitting or requiring a player to use a dropping zone when taking relief from a TIO or (b) permitting a player, as an additional relief option, to drop the ball on the opposite side of the TIO from the point established under Clause III, but otherwise in accordance with Clause III.

Exceptions: If a player's ball lies in front of or behind the TIO (not in, on or under the TIO), he may not obtain relief under Clause III if:

1. It is clearly unreasonable for him to make a *stroke* or, in the case of intervention, to make a *stroke* such that the ball could finish on a direct line to the *hole*, because of interference by anything other than the TIO;
2. Interference by the TIO would occur only through use of an unnecessarily abnormal *stance*, swing or direction of play; or
3. In the case of intervention, it would be clearly unreasonable to expect the player to be able to strike the ball far enough towards the *hole* to reach the TIO.

A player not entitled to relief due to these exceptions may proceed under Rule 24-2, if applicable.

IV. Ball in TIO Not Found

If it is known or virtually certain that a ball that has not been found is

in, on or under a TIO, a ball may be dropped under the provisions of Clause III or Clause V, if applicable. For the purpose of applying Clauses III and V, the ball is deemed to lie at the spot where it last crossed the outermost limits of the TIO (Rule 24-3).

V. Dropping Zones

If the player has interference from a TIO, the *Committee* may permit or require the use of a dropping zone. If the player uses a dropping zone in taking relief, he must drop the ball in the dropping zone nearest to where his ball originally lay or is deemed to lie under Clause IV (even though the nearest dropping zone may be nearer the *hole*).

Note: A *Committee* may make a Local Rule prohibiting the use of a dropping zone that is nearer the *hole*.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:

Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes.”

b. Temporary Power Lines and Cables

When temporary power lines, cables, or telephone lines are installed on the *course*, the following Local Rule is recommended:

“Temporary power lines, cables, telephone lines and mats covering or stanchions supporting them are *obstructions*:

1. If they are readily movable, Rule 24-1 applies.
2. If they are fixed or not readily movable, the player may, if the ball lies *through the green* or in a *bunker*, obtain relief as provided in Rule 24-2b. If the ball lies in a *water hazard*, the player may lift and drop the ball in accordance with Rule 24-2b(i), except that the *nearest point of relief* must be in the *water hazard* and the ball must be dropped in the *water hazard* or the player may proceed under Rule 26.
3. If a ball strikes an elevated power line or cable, the *stroke* must be cancelled and replayed, without penalty (see Rule 20-5). If the ball is not immediately recoverable another ball may be *substituted*.

Note: Guy wires supporting a temporary immovable *obstruction* are part of the temporary immovable *obstruction*, unless the *Committee*, by Local Rule, declares that they are to be treated as elevated power lines or cables.

Exception: A *stroke* that results in a ball striking an elevated junction section of cable rising from the ground must not be replayed.

4. Grass-covered cable trenches are *ground under repair*, even if not marked, and Rule 25-1b applies.”

8. Dropping Zones

If the *Committee* considers that it is not feasible or practicable to proceed in accordance with a Rule providing relief, it may establish dropping zones in which balls may or must be dropped when taking relief. Generally, such dropping zones should be provided as an additional relief option to those available under the Rule itself, rather than being mandatory.

Using the example of a dropping zone for a *water hazard*, when such a dropping zone is established, the following Local Rule is recommended: “If a ball is in or it is known or virtually certain that a ball that has not been found is in the *water hazard* (specify location), the player may:

- (i) proceed under Rule 26; or
- (ii) as an additional option, drop a ball, under penalty of one stroke, in the dropping zone.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF LOCAL RULE:

Match play – Loss of hole; Stroke play – Two strokes.”

Note: When using a dropping zone the following provisions apply regarding the dropping and re-dropping of the ball:

- (a) The player does not have to stand within the dropping zone when dropping the ball.
- (b) The dropped ball must first strike a part of the *course* within the dropping zone.

- (c) If the dropping zone is defined by a line, the line is within the dropping zone.
- (d) The dropped ball does not have to come to rest within the dropping zone.
- (e) The dropped ball must be re-dropped if it rolls and comes to rest in a position covered by Rule 20-2c(i-vi).
- (f) The dropped ball may roll nearer the *hole* than the spot where it first struck a part of the *course*, provided it comes to rest within two club-lengths of that spot and not into any of the positions covered by (e).
- (g) Subject to the provisions of (e) and (f), the dropped ball may roll and come to rest nearer the *hole* than:
- its original position or estimated position (see Rule 20-2b);
 - the *nearest point of relief* or maximum available relief (Rule 24-2, 24-3, 25-1 or 25-3); or
 - the point where the original ball last crossed the margin of the *water hazard* or *lateral water hazard* (Rule 26-1).

9. Distance-Measuring Devices

If the *Committee* wishes to act in accordance with the Note under Rule 14-3, the following wording is recommended:

“(Specify as appropriate, e.g. In this competition, or For all play at this course, etc.), a player may obtain distance information by using a device that measures distance only. If, during a *stipulated round*, a player uses a distance-measuring device that is designed to gauge or measure other conditions that might affect his play (e.g. gradient, windspeed, temperature, etc.), the player is in breach of Rule 14-3, for which the penalty is disqualification, regardless of whether any such additional function is actually used.”

Part C Conditions of the Competition

Rule 33-1 provides, “The *Committee* must establish the conditions under which a competition is to be played.” The conditions should include many matters such as method of entry, eligibility, number of rounds to be played, etc. which it is not appropriate to deal with in the Rules of Golf or this Appendix. Detailed information regarding these conditions is provided in “Decisions on the Rules of Golf” under Rule 33-1 and in “Guidance on Running a Competition”.

However, there are a number of matters that might be covered in the Conditions of the Competition to which the *Committee’s* attention is specifically drawn. These are:

I. Specification of Clubs and the Ball

The following conditions are recommended only for competitions involving expert players:

a. List of Conforming Driver Heads

On its web site (www.randa.org) the R&A periodically issues a List of Conforming Driver Heads that lists driving clubheads that have been evaluated and found to conform with the Rules of Golf. If the *Committee* wishes to limit players to drivers that have a clubhead, identified by model and loft, that is on the List, the List should be made available and the following condition of competition used:

“Any driver the player carries must have a clubhead, identified by model and loft, that is named on the current List of Conforming Driver Heads issued by the R&A.

Exception: A driver with a clubhead that was manufactured prior to 1999 is exempt from this condition.

***PENALTY FOR CARRYING, BUT NOT MAKING STROKE WITH, CLUB OR CLUBS IN BREACH OF CONDITION:**
Match play – At the conclusion of the hole at which the breach is discovered, the state of the match is adjusted by deducting one hole

for each hole at which a breach occurred; maximum deduction per round – Two holes.

Stroke play – Two strokes for each hole at which any breach occurred; maximum penalty per round – Four strokes.

Match or stroke play – In the event of a breach between the play of two holes, the penalty applies to the next hole.

Bogey and par competitions – See Note 1 to Rule 32-1a.

Stableford competitions – See Note 1 to Rule 32-1b.

*Any club or clubs carried in breach of this condition must be declared out of play by the player to his opponent in match play or his *marker* or a *fellow-competitor* in stroke play immediately upon discovery that a breach has occurred. If the player fails to do so, he is disqualified.

PENALTY FOR MAKING STROKE WITH CLUB IN BREACH OF CONDITION:

Disqualification.”

b. List of Conforming Golf Balls

On its website (www.randa.org) the R&A periodically issues a List of Conforming Golf Balls that lists balls that have been tested and found to conform with the Rules of Golf. If the *Committee* wishes to require players to play a model of golf ball on the List, the List should be made available and the following condition of competition used:

“The ball the player plays must be named on the current List of Conforming Golf Balls issued by the R&A.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF CONDITION:

Disqualification.”

c. One Ball Condition

If it is desired to prohibit changing brands and models of golf balls during a *stipulated round*, the following condition is recommended:

“Limitation on Balls Used During Round: (Note to Rule 5-1)

(i) “One Ball” Condition

During a *stipulated round*, the balls a player plays must be of the same brand and model as detailed by a single entry on the current List of Conforming Golf Balls.

Note: If a ball of a different brand and/or model is dropped or placed it may be lifted, without penalty, and the player must then proceed by dropping or placing a proper ball (Rule 20-6).

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF CONDITION:

Match play – At the conclusion of the hole at which the breach is discovered, the state of the match must be adjusted by deducting one hole for each hole at which a breach occurred; maximum deduction per round – Two holes.

Stroke play – Two strokes for each hole at which any breach occurred; maximum penalty per round – Four strokes.

(ii) Procedure When Breach Discovered

When a player discovers that he has played a ball in breach of this condition, he must abandon that ball before playing from the next *teeing ground* and complete the round with a proper ball; otherwise, the player is disqualified. If discovery is made during play of a hole and the player elects to *substitute* a proper ball before completing that hole, the player must place a proper ball on the spot where the ball played in breach of the condition lay.”

2. Time of Starting (Note to Rule 6-3a)

If the *Committee* wishes to act in accordance with the Note, the following wording is recommended:

“If the player arrives at his starting point, ready to play, within five minutes after his starting time, in the absence of circumstances that warrant waiving the penalty of disqualification as provided in Rule 33-7, the penalty for failure to start on time is loss of the first hole to be played in match play or two strokes in stroke play. Penalty for lateness beyond five minutes is disqualification.”

3. Caddie (Note to Rule 6-4)

Rule 6-4 permits a player to use a *caddie*, provided he has only one *caddie* at any one time. However, there may be circumstances where a *Committee* may wish to prohibit *caddies* or restrict a player in his choice of *caddie*, e.g. professional golfer, sibling, parent, another player in the competition, etc. In such cases, the following wording is recommended:

Use of Caddie Prohibited

"A player is prohibited from using a *caddie* during the *stipulated round*."

Restriction on Who May Serve as Caddie

"A player is prohibited from having _____ serve as his *caddie* during the *stipulated round*."

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF CONDITION:

Match play – At the conclusion of the hole at which the breach is discovered, the state of the match is adjusted by deducting one hole for each hole at which a breach occurred; maximum deduction per round – Two holes.

Stroke play – Two strokes for each hole at which any breach occurred; maximum penalty per round – Four strokes.

Match or stroke play – In the event of a breach between the play of two holes, the penalty applies to the next hole. A player having a *caddie* in breach of this condition must immediately upon discovery that a breach has occurred ensure that he conforms with this condition for the remainder of the *stipulated round*. Otherwise, the player is disqualified."

4. Pace of Play (Note 2 to Rule 6-7)

The *Committee* may establish pace of play guidelines to help prevent slow play, in accordance with Note 2 to Rule 6-7.

5. Suspension of Play Due to a Dangerous Situation (Note to Rule 6-8b)

As there have been many deaths and injuries from lightning on golf courses, all clubs and sponsors of golf competitions are urged to take precautions for the protection of persons against lightning. Attention is called to Rules 6-8 and 33-2d. If the *Committee* desires to adopt the condition in the Note under Rule 6-8b, the following wording is recommended:

"When play is suspended by the *Committee* for a dangerous situation, if the players in a match or group are between the play of two holes, they must not resume play until the *Committee* has ordered a

resumption of play. If they are in the process of playing a hole, they must discontinue play immediately and not resume play until the *Committee* has ordered a resumption of play. If a player fails to discontinue play immediately, he is disqualified, unless circumstances warrant waiving the penalty as provided in Rule 33-7.

The signal for suspending play due to a dangerous situation will be a prolonged note of the siren."

The following signals are generally used and it is recommended that all *Committees* do similarly:

Discontinue Play Immediately: One prolonged note of siren.

Discontinue Play: Three consecutive notes of siren, repeated.

Resume Play: Two short notes of siren, repeated.

6. Practice

a. General

The *Committee* may make regulations governing practice in accordance with the Note to Rule 7-1, Exception (c) to Rule 7-2, Note 2 to Rule 7 and Rule 33-2c.

b. Practice Between Holes (Note 2 to Rule 7)

If the *Committee* wishes to act in accordance with Note 2 to Rule 7-2, the following wording is recommended:

"Between the play of two holes, a player must not make any practice stroke on or near the *putting green* of the hole last played and must not test the surface of the *putting green* of the hole last played by rolling a ball.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF CONDITION:

Match play – Loss of next hole.

Stroke play – Two strokes at the next hole.

Match or stroke play – In the case of a breach at the last hole of the *stipulated round*, the player incurs the penalty at that hole."

7. Advice in Team Competitions (Note to Rule 8)

If the *Committee* wishes to act in accordance with the Note under Rule 8, the following wording is recommended:

“In accordance with the Note to Rule 8 of the Rules of Golf, each team may appoint one person (in addition to the persons from whom *advice* may be asked under that Rule) who may give *advice* to members of that team. Such person (if it is desired to insert any restriction on who may be nominated insert such restriction here) must be identified to the *Committee* before giving *advice*.”

8. New Holes (Note to Rule 33-2b)

The *Committee* may provide, in accordance with the Note to Rule 33-2b, that the *holes* and *teeing grounds* for a single round competition being held on more than one day may be differently situated on each day.

9. Transportation

If it is desired to require players to walk in a competition, the following condition is recommended:

“Players must not ride on any form of transportation during a *stipulated round* unless authorised by the *Committee*.”

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF CONDITION:

Match play – At the conclusion of the hole at which the breach is discovered, the state of the match is adjusted by deducting one hole for each hole at which a breach occurred; maximum deduction per round – Two holes.

Stroke play – Two strokes for each hole at which any breach occurred; maximum penalty per round – Four strokes.

Match or stroke play – In the event of a breach between the play of two holes, the penalty applies to the next hole. Use of any unauthorised form of transportation must be discontinued immediately upon discovery that a breach has occurred. Otherwise, the player is disqualified.”

10. Anti-Doping

The *Committee* may require, in the conditions of competition, that players comply with an anti-doping policy.

11. How to Decide Ties

In both match play and stroke play, a tie can be an acceptable result. However, when it is desired to have a sole winner, the *Committee* has the authority, under Rule 33-6, to determine how and when a tie is decided. The decision should be published in advance.

The R&A recommends:

Match Play

A match that ends all square should be played off hole by hole until one *side* wins a hole. The play-off should start on the hole where the match began. In a handicap match, handicap strokes should be allowed as in the *stipulated round*.

Stroke Play

- (a) In the event of a tie in a scratch stroke play competition, a play-off is recommended. The play-off may be over 18 holes or a smaller number of holes as specified by the *Committee*. If that is not feasible or there is still a tie, a hole-by-hole play-off is recommended.
- (b) In the event of a tie in a handicap stroke play competition, a play-off with handicaps is recommended. The play-off may be over 18 holes or a smaller number of holes as specified by the *Committee*. It is recommended that any such play-off consist of at least three holes.

In competitions where the handicap stroke allocation table is not relevant, if the play-off is less than 18 holes, the percentage of 18 holes played should be applied to the players' handicaps to determine their play-off handicaps. Handicap stroke fractions of one half stroke or more should count as a full stroke and any lesser fraction should be disregarded.

In competitions where the handicap stroke table is relevant, such as four-ball stroke play and bogey, par and Stableford competitions, handicap strokes should be taken as they were assigned for the competition using the players' respective stroke allocation table(s).

- (c) If a play-off of any type is not feasible, matching score cards is recommended. The method of matching cards should be announced in advance and should also provide what will happen if this procedure does not produce a winner. An acceptable method of matching cards is to determine the winner on the basis of the best score for the last nine holes. If the tying players have the same score for the last nine, determine the winner on the basis of the last six holes, last three holes and finally the 18th hole. If this method is used in a competition with a multiple tee start, it is recommended that the "last nine holes, last six holes, etc." is considered to be holes 10-18, 13-18, etc.

For competitions where the handicap stroke table is not relevant, such as individual stroke play, if the last nine, last six, last three holes scenario is used, one-half, one-third, one-sixth, etc. of the handicaps should be deducted from the score for those holes. In terms of the use of fractions in such deductions, the *Committee* should act in accordance with the recommendations of the relevant handicapping authority.

In competitions where the handicap stroke table is relevant, such as *four-ball* stroke play and bogey, par and Stableford competitions, handicap strokes should be taken as they were assigned for the competition, using the players' respective stroke allocation table(s).

12. Draw for Match Play

Although the draw for match play may be completely blind or certain players may be distributed through different quarters or eighths, the General Numerical Draw is recommended if matches are determined by a qualifying round.

General Numerical Draw

For purposes of determining places in the draw, ties in qualifying rounds other than those for the last qualifying place are decided by the order in which scores are returned, with the first score to be returned receiving the lowest available number, etc. If it is impossible to determine the order in which scores are returned, ties are determined by a blind draw.

UPPER HALF	LOWER HALF	UPPER HALF	LOWER HALF
64 QUALIFIERS		32 QUALIFIERS	
1 vs. 64	2 vs. 63	1 vs. 32	2 vs. 31
32 vs. 33	31 vs. 34	16 vs. 17	15 vs. 18
16 vs. 49	15 vs. 50	8 vs. 25	7 vs. 26
17 vs. 48	18 vs. 47	9 vs. 24	10 vs. 23
8 vs. 57	7 vs. 58	4 vs. 29	3 vs. 30
25 vs. 40	26 vs. 39	13 vs. 20	14 vs. 19
9 vs. 56	10 vs. 55	5 vs. 28	6 vs. 27
24 vs. 41	23 vs. 42	12 vs. 21	11 vs. 22
4 vs. 61	3 vs. 62	16 QUALIFIERS	
29 vs. 36	30 vs. 35	1 vs. 16	2 vs. 15
13 vs. 52	14 vs. 51	8 vs. 9	7 vs. 10
20 vs. 45	19 vs. 46	4 vs. 13	3 vs. 14
5 vs. 60	6 vs. 59	5 vs. 12	6 vs. 11
28 vs. 37	27 vs. 38	8 QUALIFIERS	
12 vs. 53	11 vs. 54	1 vs. 8	2 vs. 7
21 vs. 44	22 vs. 43	4 vs. 5	3 vs. 6

Apêndices II e III

O R&A reserva-se o direito de, em qualquer altura, modificar as Regras relacionadas com os tacos e as bolas e de fazer ou alterar as interpretações relativas a essas regras. Para actualizar a informação, contacte, por favor, o R&A ou utilize <http://www.randa.org/equipmentrules>.

Qualquer característica de um taco ou bola que não esteja de acordo com as Regras, que seja contrário ao objectivo e intenção das Regras ou que possa alterar substancialmente a natureza do jogo será analisada pelo *R&A*.

As dimensões e limites constantes dos Apêndices II e III são referidas às medidas e limites segundo as quais foi determinada a conformidade. É igualmente referida, para informação, conversão do sistema imperial para o sistema métrico calculada na base de 1 polegada = 25,4 mm.

Um jogador que tenha dúvida sobre se um taco satisfaz ou não às exigências das Regras deve consultar o *R&A*.

Um fabricante deve submeter ao *R&A* um exemplar de um taco que está para ser fabricado, para decisão sobre se ele está conforme com as *Regras*. Se um fabricante não enviar um exemplar de um taco antes de o fabricar e/ou comercializar, assume o risco de uma decisão da sua não conformidade com as *Regras*. O exemplar ficará propriedade do *R&A* para efeitos de referência. Se um fabricante não submeter um exemplar ou, tendo-o submetido, não esperou por uma decisão antes de iniciar o fabrico e/ou p seu lançamento no mercado, o fabricante assumirá o risco de uma decisão que negue a conformidade do taco com as Regras.

Os parágrafos seguintes prescrevem a regulamentação geral das características dos tacos, em conjunto com as especificações e interpretações. No “Guide to the Rules on Clubs and Balls” é fornecida informação adicional sobre estes regulamentos e sua correcta interpretação.

Quando se exige que um taco, ou parte de um taco, tenha uma propriedade específica estabelecida nas Regras, ele deve ser desenhado e fabricado com a intenção de ter essa propriedade.

1. Tacos

a. Geral

Um taco é um utensílio desenhado com o fim de ser utilizado para bater na bola e geralmente apresenta-se em três formas:

madeiras, ferros e putters, que se distinguem pela configuração e intenção do seu uso. Um «putter» é um taco com um ângulo de elevação não superior a dez graus desenhado para ser primariamente usado no «green».

Os tacos não devem ser substancialmente diferentes da tradicional e usual forma e fabrico. O taco tem de ser constituído pela vareta e pela cabeça, podendo a vareta ser envolvida com material que permita ao jogador maior firmeza ao segurar o taco. Todas as partes do taco têm que ser ligadas de maneira que ele seja uma unidade e não deve ter acessórios externos excepto quando de outra forma forem permitidos pelas *Regras*. Poderão haver excepções para acessórios externos que não alterem o desempenho do taco.

b. Ajustabilidade

Todos os tacos podem incorporar mecanismo de ajuste do seu peso. Outras formas de ajustabilidade poderão ser permitidas após avaliação pelo R&A. Todos os métodos de ajustabilidade permitidos pelas *Regras* exigem que:

- i) o ajuste não possa ser feito rapidamente;
- ii) todas as partes ajustáveis estejam firmemente fixadas e não haja uma possibilidade razoável de elas se soltarem durante uma volta; e
- iii) todas as configurações resultantes de ajustes estejam de acordo com as *Regras*.

Durante uma *volta convencional* as características de jogo de um taco não podem ser propositadamente alteradas por ajuste ou qualquer outro meio (Regra 4-2a)

c. Comprimento.

O comprimento total de um taco tem de ser pelo menos 18 polegadas (457,2 mm) e, excepto para “putters”, não pode exceder 48 polegadas (1.219,2 mm).

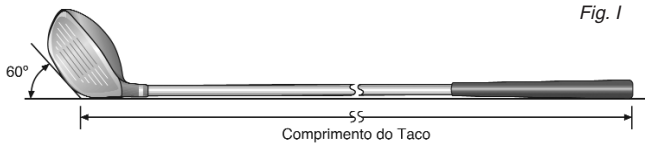
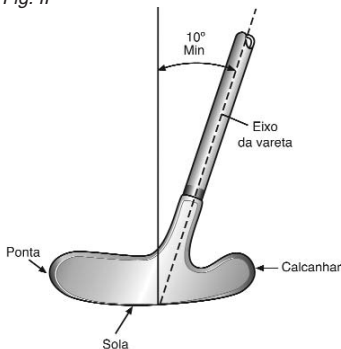


Fig. I

A medição do comprimento das madeiras e ferros é efectuada com o taco no plano horizontal, tendo a base encostada a um plano que faz com aquele um ângulo de 60° , conforme se indica na Fig. I. O comprimento é medido desde o topo da pega até ao ponto de intersecção dos dois planos.

Fig. II



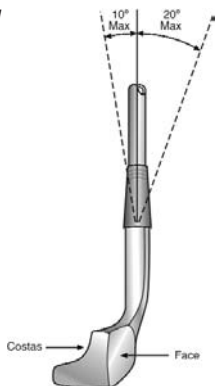
d. Alinhamento

Quando um taco está na posição normal de preparar a pancada, a vareta deve ficar alinhada de tal forma que:

- i) a projecção da parte rectilínea da vareta. Sobre um plano vertical que passa pela ponta e calcanhar da cabeça do taco, deve fazer com a vertical um ângulo de pelo menos 10 graus (ver Fig. II).

Se toda a forma do taco é tal que o jogador possa usá-lo verticalmente ou próximo da posição vertical, tal pode implicar que a vareta divirja do plano vertical no máximo de 25 graus.

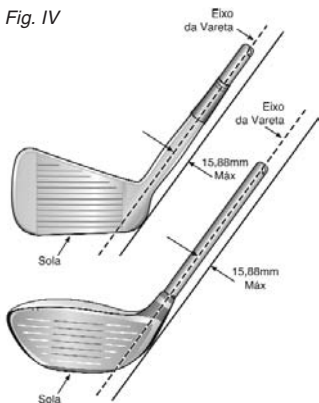
Fig. III



ii) a projecção da parte rectilínea da vareta, no plano vertical que passa pela linha de jogo desejada, não pode fazer com a vertical um ângulo superior a 20 graus para diante ou 10 graus para trás (ver Fig.III)

Excepto para «putters», toda a zona do calcanhar do taco tem de estar a menos de 0,625 polegadas (15,88 mm) de distância do plano que passa pelo eixo da parte rectilínea da vareta e a linha (horizontal) de jogo desejada. (ver Fig. IV).

Fig. IV



2. Vareta

a. Rectilínea.

A vareta tem de ser rectilínea desde o topo da pega até um ponto que não diste mais de 5 polegadas (127 mm) da base do taco, medidas desde o ponto em que a vareta deixa de ser rectilínea e ao longo do eixo da parte flectida e a bainha e/ou casquilho (ver Fig.V).

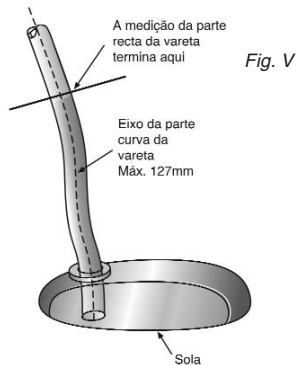


Fig. V

b. Características de Flexão e Torção.

A vareta tem de, ao longo de todo o seu comprimento:

- (i) apresentar o mesmo desvio em todas as direcções independentemente da rotação da vareta sobre o seu eixo longitudinal.
- (ii) torcer o mesmo em ambos os sentidos.

c. Ligação à Cabeça do Taco.

A vareta tem de ser ligada ao calcanhar da cabeça do taco, ou directamente ou por meio de um casquilho e/ou bainha. A distância desde o cimo do casquilho ou bainha até à base do taco não pode exceder 5 polegadas (máx. 127 mm) medidos ao longo do eixo, e seguindo qualquer curva existente, do casquilho ou bainha (ver Fig. VI).

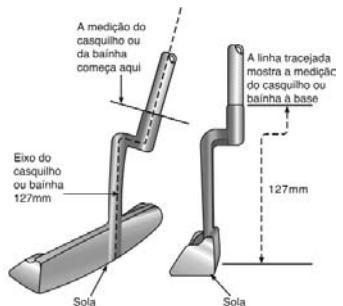


Fig. VI

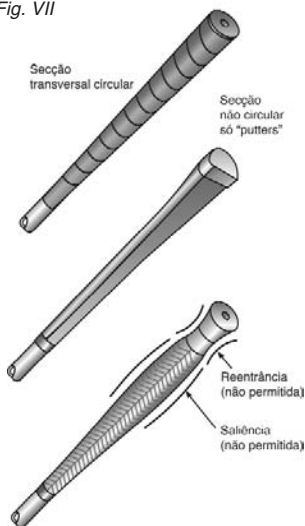
Excepção para Putters: A vareta ou casquilho ou bainha de um putter podem ser fixados em qualquer ponto da cabeça.

3. Pega (ver Fig. VII)

A pega é constituída pelo material que envolve a vareta para permitir ao jogador maior firmeza ao segurar o taco. A pega tem de estar fixada na vareta e tem de ser rectilínea e lisa, prolongar-se até ao extremo superior da vareta, e não ser moldada para qualquer parte das mãos. Se não for usado nenhum material envolvente, a parte da vareta onde o jogador deve segurar o taco será considerada como sendo a pega.

- i) Em todos os tacos, à excepção dos «putter», a pega deve ter uma secção transversal circular, embora seja permitida a existência de uma aresta rectilínea, contínua e ligeiramente saliente ao longo de toda a pega, sendo também permitida uma ligeira ranhura em espiral, em pegas de material enrolado ou imitação.
- ii) A pega de um «putter» pode ter uma secção transversal não circular, desde que esta não tenha qualquer concavidade, seja simétrica, e se mantenha relativamente semelhante ao longo da pega. (ver cláusula (v) abaixo)
- iii) A pega pode ser afilada, mas não pode ter nenhuma saliência

Fig. VII



ou reentrância. A dimensão máxima da secção transversal em qualquer direcção não pode ser superior a 1,75 polegadas (44,45 mm).

- iv) Em tacos que não os «putters» o eixo da pega tem de coincidir com o eixo da vareta.
- v) Um «putter» pode ter mais do que uma pega desde que cada uma tenha uma secção transversal circular e que o eixo de cada uma coincida com o eixo da vareta e que estejam separadas, pelo menos, por 1,5 polegadas (38,1 mm).

4. Cabeça do Taco

a. De Configuração Lisa.

A cabeça do taco tem de ter uma superfície geralmente lisa. Todas as suas partes devem rígidas, de natureza estrutural e funcional. A cabeça do taco e as suas partes não podem ser semelhantes a qualquer outro objecto. Não é fácil definir «configuração lisa» com rigor e facilmente compreensível, mas características que são consideradas em desacordo com esta exigência, e portanto não permitidas, incluem, mas não se limitam:

i) Todos os tacos

- furos através da cabeça
- buracos na cabeça (pode haver excepções nos putters e nos ferros)
- características existentes para satisfazer especificações dimensionais
- características que se prolongam para dentro ou para a frente da face
- características que prolongam significativamente para cima da linha de topo da cabeça
- sulcos ou superfícies deslizantes na cabeça e que se prolongam até à face (podem haver excepções para os putters).
- instrumentos ópticos ou electrónicos

ii) Madeiras e Ferros

- todas as listadas em (i) acima.
- cavidades no desenho do calcanhar ou na ponta da cabeça visíveis de cima.
- cavidades profundas ou múltiplas no desenho da parte de trás da cabeça visíveis de cima.
- material transparente acrescentado à cabeça do taco com a intenção de tornar conforme o que de outros modo não é permitido.
- características acrescentadas para além da cabeça do taco visíveis de cima.

b. Dimensões, Volume e Momento de Inércia

i) Madeiras

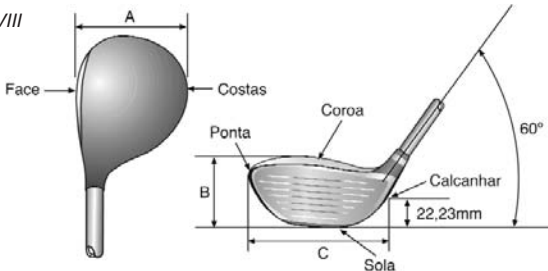
- Quando o taco está na posição de 60° na preparação da pancada, as dimensões da cabeça têm que ser tais que:
- a distância do calcanhar à ponta é maior do que a distância da face à parte de trás.
- a distância do calcanhar à ponta não excede 5 polegadas (127mm); e
- a distância da base à coroa da cabeça do taco, incluindo quaisquer características permitidas não exceda 2,8 polegadas (71,12 mm).

Estas dimensões medem-se em linhas horizontais nas projecções verticais dos extremos:

- do calcanhar e da cabeça do taco; e
- da face e da parte de trás da cabeça do taco (ver Fig.VIII, dimensão A);
- e em linhas verticais entre as projecções horizontais dos extremos da base e da coroa da cabeça do taco (ver Fig. VIII,

dimensão B). Caso o extremo do calcanhar não esteja claramente definido, assume-se que está 0,875 polegadas (22,23mm) acima do plano horizontal em que assenta o taco (ver Fig. VIII, dimensão C)

Fig. VIII



O volume da cabeça do taco não pode exceder 460 centímetros cúbicos (28,06 polegadas cúbicas), mais uma tolerância de 10 centímetros cúbicos (0,61 polegadas cúbicas).

Quando o taco está pousado numa posição de 60°, o momento de inércia medido em volta do eixo vertical do centro de gravidade da cabeça do taco não pode exceder 5.900 g/cm² (32.259 oz/in²), com a tolerância de 100 g/cm² (0,547 oz/in²).

ii) Ferros

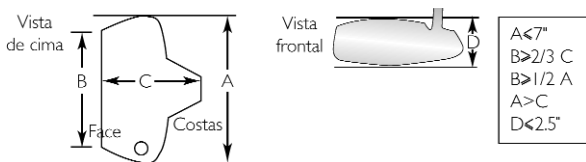
Quando a cabeça do taco está na posição normal de preparação da pancada, as dimensões da cabeça têm que ser tais que a distancia entre o calcanhar e a ponta seja maior do que a distância entre a face a a parte de trás.

iii) “Putters” (ver Fig. IX)

Quando a cabeça do taco está na posição normal de preparação da pancada, as dimensões da cabeça têm que ser tais que:

- a distância entre o calcanhar e a ponta da cabeça não sejam superiores a 7 polegadas (77,8 mm);
- a distância entre o calcanhar e a ponta da face seja superior a dois terços da distancia da face à pare de trás da cabeça;
- a distância entre o calcanhar e a ponta da face seja superior a metade da distância entre o calcanhar e a ponta da cabeça a do taco;
- a distância entre a base e o topo da cabeça do taco, incluindo quaisquer características permitidas, seja menor do que 2.5 polegadas (63,5 mm).

Fig. IX



Nas cabeças de formato tradicional, estas dimensões serão medidas nas linhas horizontais entre projecções verticais dos pontos extremos:

- do calcanhar e da ponta da cabeça;
- do calcanhar e da ponta da face e;
- da face e da parte de trás;
- e nas linhas verticais entre projecções horizontais dos pontos mais salientes da base e o topo da cabeça.

Nas cabeças de formato incomum, a distância entre o calcanhar e a ponta pode ser tomada na face do taco.

c. Efeito de Mola e Propriedades Dinâmica

O desenho, material e/ou a construção ou tratamento da cabeça do taco (que inclui a face do taco) não pode:

- ter efeito de mola que exceda o limite fixado no “Pedula Test Protocol” guardado no R&A, ou

- ii) incorporar características ou tecnologias, incluindo, mas não limitadas a molas separadas ou características de molas que tenham por intenção ou por efeito influenciar exageradamente o efeito de mola da cabeça do taco, ou
- iii) influenciar exageradamente o movimento da bola

Nota: o estabelecido em i. não se aplica aos putters.

d. Faces de Impacto

A cabeça do taco só pode ter uma face destinada a bater na bola, excepto a do «putter» que pode ter duas dessas faces, desde que as suas características sejam iguais, e sejam opostas uma à outra.

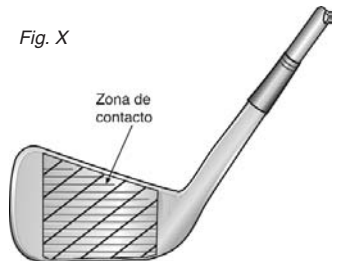
5. Face do Taco

a. Geral

A face de um taco tem de ser dura e rígida e não pode imprimir à bola significativamente maior ou menor rotação do que uma face convencional de aço (podem fazer-se algumas excepções para «putters»). Excepto no referente às gravações listadas a seguir, deve ser lisa e não ter qualquer grau de concavidade.

b. Material e Aspereza da Zona de Contacto.

Excepto quanto a gravações referidas nos parágrafos seguintes, a aspereza da superfície com que se pretende bater na bola («zona de contacto») não deve ser mais do que a obtida com jacto de areia decorativa, ou com fresa fina (ver Fig. X).



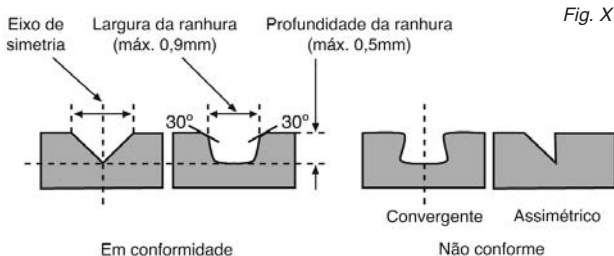
A zona de contacto deve ser feita de um único material (pode haver excepções para cabeças feitas de madeira).

c. Gravações na Zona de Contacto.

Se um taco tiver ranhuras ou marcas de punção na zona de contacto estas devem ser desenhadas e fabricadas obedecendo às seguintes especificações:

i) Ranhuras

- As ranhuras não podem ter arestas vivas ou bordos elevados detectáveis ao contacto com os dedos.
- As ranhuras têm que ser rectilíneas e paralelas.
- As ranhuras têm que ter uma secção transversal simétrica e lados não convergentes (Fig. XI).



- A largura o espaçamento e a secção transversal devem ser iguais em toda a face do taco.
- Qualquer arredondamento das arestas das ranhuras deve ter um raio que não exceda 0,020 polegadas (0,508 mm).
- A largura de cada ranhura não pode exceder 0,035 polegadas (0,9 mm), quando utilizado o método de medida dos 30 graus que se encontra arquivado no R&A.
- A distância entre as arestas de ranhuras adjacentes não pode ser inferior a três vezes a largura da ranhura nem inferior a 0,075 polegadas (1,905 mm).

- A profundidade de uma ranhura não pode exceder 0,020 polegadas (0,508 mm) .

ii) Marcas de Punção

- A área de tais marcas não pode exceder 0,0044 polegadas quadradas (2.84 mm²).
- A distância entre marcas de punção adjacentes (ou entre marcas de punção e ranhuras) não pode ser inferior a 0.168 polegadas (4.27 mm) medidas de centro a centro.
- A profundidade de uma marca de punção não pode exceder 0.040 polegadas (1,02 mm).
- As marcas de punção não podem ter arestas vivas ou bordos elevados detectáveis ao contacto com os dedos.

d. Gravações Decorativas

O centro da zona de contacto pode ser marcado por um desenho no interior de um quadrado de 0,375 polegadas (9,53 mm) de lado. Esse desenho não deve influenciar indevidamente o movimento da bola. São permitidos desenhos decorativos fora da zona de contacto.

e. Gravações em Face de Tacos Não Metálicas

As especificações acima não se aplicam às cabeças de taco feitas de madeira ou em que a zona de contacto da face do taco é de metal ou de um material de dureza inferior ao metal e cujo ângulo de elevação seja igual ou inferior a 24 graus, mas são proibidas gravações que possam influenciar indevidamente o movimento da bola.

f. Face de «Putters»

Qualquer marca na face de um putter não pode ter arestas vivas ou bordos elevados (Não se aplicam) as especificações referentes a aspereza, material ou marcas da na área de impacto).

Apêndice III - A Bola

1. Geral

A bola não pode ser substancialmente diferente da tradicional e usual forma e fabrico. O material e o fabrico da bola não podem ser contrários ao propósito e intenção das Regras.

2. Peso

O peso da bola não pode ser superior a 1,620 onças «avoirdupois» (45,93 g).

3. Tamanho

O diâmetro da bola não pode ser inferior a 1,680 polegadas (42,67 mm). Esta especificação considera-se satisfeita se, sob o seu próprio peso, uma bola passar por um anel de ensaio com 1,680 polegadas de diâmetro menos de 25 vezes, num total de 100 posições escolhidas ao acaso, sendo este ensaio feito a uma temperatura de $23 \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$.

4. Simetria Esférica

A bola não deve ser concebida, fabricada ou modificada intencionalmente de forma a ter características diferentes das de uma bola com simetria esférica.

5. Velocidade Inicial

A velocidade inicial de uma bola não pode ultrapassar o limite especificado (teste on file) quando medida na aparelhagem aprovada pelo *R&A*.

5. Distância Total Padrão

A distância total percorrida por uma bola pelo ar e a rolar, quando ensaiada em aparelhagem aprovada pelo *R&A*, não pode exceder a distância especificada nas condições estabelecidas na Norma para a Distância Total arquivadas no *R&A*.