



## 2012-13 VOLLEYBALL POWERPOINT / SUPPLEMENTAL SCRIPT

### Slide 4

- The uniform rule has been changed with a mandated implementation date of July 1, 2016.
- Schools may follow these new uniform requirements now should they choose to do so.
- The No. 9 uniform top in PlayPic<sup>®</sup> is legal as it meets all the requirements to be in contrast to No. 2.
- It would not be legal if the teammates' uniforms were multicolored and the solid color also appears on approximately half of the teammates' top.

### Slide 6

- There are several options as to the use of the solid-colored uniform top by the individual team.
- The team may choose to have only the libero wear the solid-color top and thus purchase special uniforms.
- The team may choose to have one set of solid-colored uniforms opposite a second set of contrast.

### Slide 7

- Who must wear the solid-colored top?
  - Libero, or
  - Teammates with libero in a contrasting colored top.
  - Both may wear solid-colored top, but libero must be in contrasting solid-colored top.

### Slide 8

- Piping or trim may be placed on the solid-colored uniform top but shall not be wider than 1 inch at any given point.
- Piping and/or trim may **only** be placed on the seam.

### Slide 9

- Here is an example of the basic rule.
- A seam is the stitching that functions to secure two or more pieces of material together.
- Stitching to create a fitted look for example that does not function to hold pieces together is not considered a seam.

Slide 10

- The uniform top may have accents which are considered trim.
- Such accents may only be placed on the seams of the uniform.
- The accent shall not be wider than 1 inch at its widest point.
- The cuff on a uniform may have trim but such trim cannot be wider than 1 inch. It may contain colors within the 1 inch.
- If the cuff itself is wider than 1 inch the trim/piping is still limited to a width no more than 1 inch.

Slide 11

- This uniform is legal as the body is a solid color, trim is located along the seams and is no wider than 1 inch at its widest point.

Slide 12

- The trim or piping may consist of more than one color.
- However, the trim in total shall not be more than 1 inch in width at its widest point.

Slide 13

- This top does not meet the requirements for the solid-colored uniform top due to the trim.
- The trim in total, (red, white and orange) exceeds 1 inch in width.

Slide 14

- This uniform top has trim with a design. This is legal providing it runs along the seams and is not wider than 1 inch.

Slide 15

- This uniform top is all white but constructed of two different materials.
- The various seams used to piece the top together have piping of a different color than the uniform, in this case black piping on a white uniform top.
- Wherever there is a true seam, functions to join two pieces of material, piping/trim may be added.
- Darts, stitching to create a fitted style, are not considered seams and piping/trim could not be placed on this type of stitching.
- The integrity of a solid-colored uniform must be maintained. If there is excessive piping/trim the uniform top may no longer be considered solid-colored.

Slide 16

- The sleeves must be the same color as the body of the uniform top, in this case black to black.
- The piping/trim can be located on any seam providing width requirement is not exceeded.
- Here we see the gold trim going along a seam across the chest.

#### Slide 17

- A collar of multiple colors may appear on the solid-colored uniform top.
- Likewise, trim/piping may be placed along any seam that serves the actual function of joining two pieces of garment together.
- This uniform top however is not legal due to the design on the shoulder not being placed on a seam and exceeding 1 inch in width.

#### Slide 18

- Sublimation may be used to create the piping/trim or design of the trim providing:
  - The piping/trim by way of sublimation is placed along a seam.
  - The piping/trim is no wider than 1 inch at its widest point.

#### Slide 19

- To preserve the integrity of a solid/colored uniform top, designs, other than any that are included in legal trim, are not allowed.
- A team name, school name and/or mascot is permitted.
- A player's name is also permitted.
- The design with the volleyball makes this top illegal.

#### Slide 20

- This uniform top is legal as it contains no design and the number and team name meet requirements within Rule 4-2-4.

#### Slide 21

- Here is an example of a uniform with a lot of color and design.
- The predominant color is white as it is at least half or more of the colors on the top.
- Therefore, white is not an option for the color of a solid-colored uniform top.
- As a reminder, only one visible manufacturer's logo/trademark or reference can be placed on a single part of the uniform, and that logo cannot exceed 2¼ square inches with no dimension greater than 2¼ inches.

#### Slide 22

- Here is a uniform where the front is one color and the back and shoulders are another.
- With the new rule, a predominant color is one that appears on **approximately** half the uniform top.
- This is important because a solid-colored top, if worn by the libero, must be of a clear contrasting color to his/her teammates.
- Red or white could not be used as colors for the contrasting solid-colored uniform top with this uniform.

#### Slide 23

- Under Rule 4-2-7, the reference to “visible garment” refers to items such as t-shirts and does not refer to a foundation garment, sports bra.

#### Slide 24

- This editorial change was made to clarify that a state association may intercede before, during or after the referees’ jurisdiction.
- Such action to intercede may only occur due to unusual circumstances.

#### Slide 25

- The referee’s equipment includes for the first referee a whistle, a set of yellow/red cards, a coin and now a watch.
- The second referee will have a whistle, lineup “card,” a pen/pencil, a set of yellow/red cards, a coin and also a watch.

#### Slide 26

- The coin toss before the deciding set will now be conducted at the officials table and always by the second referee.
- The mechanics are as follows:
  - The R1 calls for the captains.
  - R1 directs the captains to the officials table.
  - R1 then releases teams to the team benches.

#### Slide 27

- The second referee shall conduct the coin toss for the deciding set at the officials table.
- The home team calls the toss.
- The winner of the toss shall choose serve/receive or the playing area.
- The loser of the toss shall then be given the remaining choice.
- Following completion of the coin toss the R2 signals to the R1 the result of coin toss as to who is serving and if teams need to change benches and confirms results with the official scorer.

#### Slide 28

- During the set the second referee has the responsibility to mirror the first referee’s signal for each:
  - Loss of rally/point
  - Violation/fault
  - Replay/reserve
  - And end of set

Slide 30

- This editorial change simply includes in the rules that the second referee confirms to the R1 that the 24<sup>th</sup> point of the set is scored, 14<sup>th</sup> point in deciding set fifth set.
- The change is just including this mechanic as a responsibility by rule.

Slide 31

- State associations may approve the use of flags by line judges.
- When used, the flags are to be solid red and should be of a size 12 inches by 12 inches to approximately 16 inches by 16 inches.

Slide 33

- Some ceiling suspended net systems are retracted using cables and poles.
- During play, if a ball hits the pole on the team's side of the net playing the ball, a replay may be called by the first referee.

Slide 34

- When an illegal substitute attempts to enter the set the penalty is an unnecessary delay.
- The R2 should be certain to confirm the violation with the scorer and the unnecessary delay (time-out or loss of rally/point).

Slide 35

- Once the first referee whistles and signals for serve, should an illegal substitute be detected in the set, the penalty is illegal alignment and results in a loss of rally/point.

Slide 39

- Net antennas are required and must be placed in line with the outside edge of the sidelines.
- Use of a vertical tape marker is not required, but could be used.
- If used, it is placed over and perpendicular to the sideline and the antennas are on the outside edge of the tape markers.

Slide 41

- Coaches need to place the athletes in uniforms in compliance with the rules regarding logos.
- Should the athletes purchase their own visible undergarments, the coach should educate the athlete of the uniform requirements so the items are legal.