



Competition Rules

for

Traditional International Fire Brigade Competitions

6th issue 2002

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COMPETITION RULES
for
TRADITIONAL INTERNATIONAL FIRE BRIGADE COMPETITIONS

6th issue 2002

Issued by the special field “Fire Brigades, Youth Fire Brigades and International Fire Brigade Competitions”, agreed by the Delegates’ Conference of the CTIF, on 18th of September 2002.

1. TRADITIONAL INTERNATIONAL FIRE BRIGADE COMPETITIONS

To increase the educational standard, especially to increase the friendly contact between the fire brigades of the member nations of the CTIF, International Fire Brigade Competitions (shortly called “competitions” in the following) are organised. All competitors (also the substitute man), judges and organisation personnel who participate in an International Competition of the CTIF, receive the Competition Badge which has exclusively been created for the event.

1.1. Appearance and bearing of the Badge of International Fire Brigade Competitions

The Badge of International Fire Brigade Competitions (shortly called “badge” in the following) is awarded by the president of the CTIF. It can be a putting badge or a transverse clasp. The Badge has to contain the following three hints:

- the abbreviation “CTIF”
- the place of the event
- the year of the event

The bearing of the badge depends on the national customs.

1.2. Scoring Groups

The competition groups are divided into 3 scoring groups as follows:

- Scoring group “Voluntary Fire Brigades”
- Scoring group “Professional Fire Brigades”
- Scoring group “Women Teams”

1.3. Scoring Classes

The Traditional International Fire Brigade Competitions are organised in two scoring classes as follows:

- Class A without credit of age points
- Class B with credit of age points

In scoring class B competition groups may only participate, if each member (including the substitute man) is at least 30 years old. Decisive for the calculation of age points is the year of birth. It's pointed out that for competitors older than 65 years only 65 years will be counted. (Details – see section 9.1.2.)

1.4. Size of Competition Group

The size of competition groups is 10 competitors.

1.5. Age of Competitors

The age of competitors depends on the rules of the res. fire brigade association, thus a competitor has to be at least 16 years old (year of birth).

1.6. Language of Orders and Commands

Orders and commands can be given formally and in the language of the group's country. The combat order for the fire fighting attack will be ended by a whistle on the fire brigade signal whistle. The combat order can also be given over loudspeakers and for several groups simultaneously. In this case it is given by the competition management (section 7.3.)

2. GENERAL RULES

2.1. Competition Disciplines

The competition groups have to participate in the following disciplines:

- Fire fighting attack (dry) and
- Obstacle Relay race

2.2. Conditions for permission

The competition group

- has to be registered according to the rules

- has to participate in Class A, if there is at least one group member who is younger than 30 years (year of birth)
- has to consist of members of the same fire brigade
- may, if all members are older than 30 years (year of birth), start in Class A (without credit of age points) or in Class B (with credit of age points)

The number of the permitted competition groups is laid down by the “Executive Council of the CTIF” in the Publication to the International Fire Brigade Competitions. Mixed groups (men and women) are possible; these start in the scoring groups “Voluntary Fire Brigades” or “Professional Fire Brigades”.

2.3. Composition of a Competition Group and Marking of the Competitors

Each competition group has to participate in the respective disciplines with the following numbers of competitors:

Fire fighting attack (dry)	9 competitors
Obstacle Relay race	8 competitors

The competitor who doesn't participate in the obstacle relay race (substitute man) must not be changed any more from the moment of registration at the Calculation Committee. He must not enter the competition ground during the whole competition.

The Group Commander decides after the discipline “Fire Fighting attack (dry)”, who of the competitors that took part in the fire fighting attack will not participate in the obstacle relay race. After the report to the obstacle relay race, this competitor has to leave the track.

The competitors are marked with tactical signs. The tactical signs are carried on the chest and on the back. They are quadratic and have a side length of about 30 cm. The tactical signs look as follows:

Post	Abbreviation	Tactical sign
Group Commander	GRCOM	black, full circle (Ø 20 cm) on white ground
Radio Operator	RO	black circle ring (Ø 20 cm; 3,5 cm thickness) with black dot (Ø 5 cm) on white ground

Pump Operator	PO	black circle ring (Ø 20 cm; 3,5 cm thickness) with two crossed, oblique stripes (width of the stripes 3,5 cm) on white ground
Attacking troop:	ATR	
Leader of the attacking troop:	ATRL	black, half full circle ring (Ø 20 cm) on red ground
Member of the attacking troop:	ATRM	black circle ring on red ground
Water troop:	WTR	
Leader of the water troop:	WTRL	like ATRF, but blue ground
Member of the water troop:	WTRM	like ATRM, but blue ground
Hose troop:	HTR	
Leader of the hose troop:	HTRL	like ATRF, but yellow ground
Member of the hose troop:	HTRM	like ATRM, but yellow ground

2.4. Equipment

All devices that are necessary for the realisation of the competitions are made available by the National Organisation Committee. A precise description of the devices has to be announced to the participating nations at least one year before the date of the competition.

2.4.1. Equipment for the Fire Fighting attack (dry)

For the fire fighting attack (dry) on every race track the following devices are needed:

- 1 portable pump with suction-entry A (4") and at least one pressure exit B (3") which is situated at the right side (sited in attack direction) and which is equipped with fixable pannier bars. The coupling of the suction entry is to be mounted in a way, that – concerning couplings with projecting edges – the position of the projecting edges is identical at all portable pumps used in the competition, and that a projecting edge is situated at the uppermost place of the coupling or a maximum of 30 ° twisted to the left.
- 4 suction hoses A (4"), each 1,6 metres long, with marks at both sides, 50 cm away from the coupling, all around the hose.
- 2 pressure hoses B (3") rolled twice (also designated as B-hose in the text), each 20 metres long, each with a hose carrier
- 6 pressure hoses C (2") rolled twice (also designated as C-hose in the text), each 15 metres long, each with a hose carrier
- 2 pipes C (2"), unblock able
- 1 distributor (BCC or BCBC) with screw able-valves
- 1 suction head with bottom valve and separate possibility to fix the suction hose line and the valve rape
- 1 suction hose rape, maximum Ø 8 mm, 15 metres long, in the bag
- 1 valve rape, maximum Ø 8 mm, 15 metres long, in the bag
- 3 coupling keys, fitting the couplings of the suction hoses
- 1 bag with hose bandages
- 2 hose holders
- 1 red slat to mark the water supply point, at least 3 metres long and about 10 cm wide

The devices provided by the National Organisation Committee must, except for the formerly defined features, correspond to the national rules. Additionally attention is to be paid to the following criteria:

- If there is a European standard for a device, it must correspond to this.
- The screw able valve of the pressure exit of the portable pump must be opened completely after 7 turns. The screw able valves of the distributor must be opened completely after 4 turns.
- Suction hoses as well as pressure hoses must be equipped with couplings which cannot be mixed up, that means that a pair of couplings consists of two equal parts. Storz-Couplings are recommended.

2.4.2. Competition devices for the Obstacle Relay Race

For each race track the following devices are needed:

- 1 Pipe C (2") – unblock able
- 1 Balance beam, 6 metres long, 20 cm wide, upper edge situated 60 cm above the ground
- 1 barrier wall made of wood, 1,50 metres high, as wide as the whole race track. There must be a suitable brace.
- 1 crawling track, consisting of a 8 metres ($\pm 0,1$ metre) long tube made of wood, plastic or metal with smooth internal surface. The diameter of the tube has to be at least 70 cm and a maximum of 80 cm. The side from which the competitor enters the tube has to be upholstered sufficiently to prevent injuries. The deepest point of the inner side of the tube must be situated at least 15 cm and a maximum of 20 cm over the race track.

2.5.Suit and Personal Equipment

The competitors line up in their national fire brigade clothing with:

- fire fighting attack suit
- fire man's helmet
- fire brigade safety belt with carbine or hook
- boots made of leather or plastic; dark coloured shoes enclosing the ankles are allowed. Spikes, studs or pins at the soles are not allowed.

Axe and respiratory protection mask may not be worn.

3. THE JUDGES

The judges are nominated by the national fire brigade associations. The distribution key of judges onto the participating nations is defined by the Executive Council of the CTIF. Only those judges who were trained in their national fire brigade association may participate. If judge trainings are carried out by the CTIF, they have to participate. During their activity all judges wear national service clothing with cap.

3.1. The Competition Management

The Vice President who is in charge of the International Fire Brigade Competitions and the International Competition Leader belong to the International Organisation Committee of the CTIF.

The International Competition Leader and the deputy of the Competition Leader for the Traditional International Fire Brigade Competitions are appointed by the Delegates' Conference of the CTIF.

The Competition Management of the Traditional International Fire Brigade Competitions consists of:

- the International Competition Leader of the CTIF
- the deputy of the International Competition Leader for the Traditional International Fire Brigade Competitions
- 2 members of the Commission "International Fire Brigade Competitions"
- the leader of the obstacle relay race
- the leader of calculation committee A
- the leader of calculation committee B

The Competition Management is responsible to the International Organisation Committee for:

- the controlling of the competition place
- the controlling of the relay race tracks
- the controlling of the competition devices
- the installation of the calculation committees
- the realisation of the judges' meetings, where all judges have to be reminded of the most important competition rules. The obligation for the objective evaluation must be pointed out.
- the division of the competitors to the competition tracks
- the controlling of the infrastructure that is necessary for the competition (e.g. accommodation, catering etc.)

3.2. Judges for the Fire Fighting attack

The number of judges for the fire fighting attack depends on the number of race tracks. The following judges are necessary for the fire fighting attack (dry) for each competition track:

- 1 main judge (MJ)
- 1 judge 1 (J1)
- 1 judge 2 (J2)
- 1 judge 3 (J3)
- 1 judge 4 (J4)

The main judge and judge 2 have to be equipped with checked stopwatches. Details: section 7.10.

The division of the judges to the used race tracks is defined by the International Competition Leader. All judges for the fire fighting attack have to check the devices for proper state on the race track, before they start their activity.

After this check the race track may only be entered by judges who are allocated for the res. race track as well as by the competition groups that are in competition.

3.3. Judges for Obstacle Relay Race

The number of judges for the obstacle relay race depends on the number of race tracks.

The following number of judges for the obstacle relay race is needed:

- 1 leader of the relay race
- 1 starter
- 1 start-judge
- 2 judges (controlling)
- 1 judge (report of faults)

and for each track:

- 7 judges at the transmission points (track judges)
- 3 judges, each of them situated at one obstacle
- 1 finish judge
- 1 time measurer
- 1 judge who notes the results in the valuation sheet

Every finish judge and every time measurer has to be equipped with a checked stopwatch.

3.4. The judges of the Calculation Committees

3.4.1. Calculation Committee A

The calculation committee A is situated in direct proximity of the competition site. It is composed of the following judges:

- the leader of calculation committee A
- 1 judge for every race track – fire fighting attack to do the registrations
- 2 judges for the controlling of clothing and personal equipment of the competitors
- 1 judge to call the groups for registration
- 1 judge to install the walks for the marching in

The judges of calculation committee A have to:

- check the conditions for the admission to the competitions
- check the list of participants, especially the correctness of names, birth dates as well as competition groups and scoring classes.
- check the clothing and personal equipment of the competitors

3.4.2 Calculation Committee B

The calculation committee B is situated near the competition site. It is composed of the following judges:

- the leader of calculation committee B
- 1 judge for each competition track – fire fighting attack
- 1 judge for the controlling of the calculations

If the calculation occurs with Electronic Data Processing, the competition leader may adjust the number of judges to the actual requirement.

The judges of calculation committee B have to:

- check the registered scorings
- calculate the reached number of points
- determine the achieved position

- support the International Competition Leader with issuing the documents for the competition badges and the medals of the International Fire Brigade Competitions
- support the International Competition Leader with the preparing for the handing over of prizes, documents and badges.

3.5. The reserve judges

The competition leader has to allocate an efficient number of reserve judges, who have to be trained like the other judges. These reserve judges are allocated in case of non-ability of an allocated judge onto his place. In the fire fighting attack (dry) HB, B1, B2 and B3 mustn't evaluate groups from their own country. In this case they have to be substituted by a reserve judge who is allocated by the International Competition Leader.

3.6. Steward Service

The National Organisation Committee has to provide the International Competition Leader a Steward Service, consisting of one commander and about 40 stewards. They are directly subordinate to the International Competition Leader and are responsible for the order at the competition site. The steward service may also be used for other auxiliary services by the International Competition Leader.

3.7 Interpreters

The National Organisation Committee has to provide the International Competition Leader with a sufficient number of interpreters to fulfil his tasks. Loudspeaker announcements concerning the respective event on the competition site have to be made in the official languages of the CTIF (German, English and French) and if necessary also in the language of the respective country.

3.8. Marking of Judges and Stewards

The judges and stewards have to be labelled by armbands as follows:

International Competition Leader	white armband with three red stripes
Deputy of the International Competition Leader	white armband with two red stripes

Members of the International Competition Committee	white armband with one red stripe in the middle
Main Judge, Leader of the obstacle relay race and Leader of the calculation committees	green armband with one red stripe in the middle
Judges of the fire fighting attack, of the obstacle relay race and of the calculation committees	green armband
Steward Service	Marking following to national habits

4. PLACE OF COMPETITION

4.1. Competition Tracks for the Fire Fighting attack

For the fire fighting attack, a flat lawn in the scale of at least 70 x 10 metres is needed for each competition track. On each competition track there is a complete competition device. The competition track is measured from the "lath marking the water supply point" (section 2.4.1.). After the distance of three suction hoses (4,8m) the portable pump (sucking carbine) is installed. Measured from the right pressure exit of the portable pump (in attack direction), there will be made a marker right about the entire width of the competition track, which can be seen easily.

The number of competition tracks depends on the number of registered competition groups. For the marching up of the competition groups enough place must be available outside the competition tracks.

4.2. Competition tracks for the Obstacle Relay Race

The competition tracks for the obstacle relay race have to be placed on a flat area (e. g. running track in a stadium). At least two tracks have to be placed next to each other, so that at least two competition groups can run simultaneously. Each track has to be at least 1 metre wide. The tracks have to be divided by longitudinal stripes. The whole track of 400 m has to be divided into 8 stages of 50 metres each (point of handing-over). 5 metres

before and 5 metres behind the point of handing-over a line has to be drawn perpendicularly to the running track (room of handing-over). The bends have to be considered at the determination of the stages. In case of a bend the stage is measured 20 cm beside the inner edge of the running track. In the 3rd section of the track there is the beam, in the 7th section there is the obstacle wall and in the 8th section there is the crawling tube. For women's teams the obstacle wall in section 7 is replaced by a beam in the 4th section.

5. PREPARATION OF THE COMPETITION

5.1. Application

The application forms are provided for the National Fire Brigade Associations by the International Organisation Committee on time. These forms have to be filled in correctly and completely. They have to be sent to the International Organisation Committee until the indicated date and are used by the National Organisation Committee for the preparation of the competition.

5.2. The Final Registration

The forms for the final registration are provided for the National Fire Brigade Associations by the International Organisation Committee. These forms have to be filled in correctly and completely. They have to be sent to the International Organisation Committee until the indicated deadline for applications. Competition groups, whose registration forms are only presented after the deadline for applications, and who can therefore not be picked up into the Competition plan, have no right to be admitted for the competition. The same rule applies to the application of judges. In the last-valid registration there must be all names of competitors. However, changes are possible until the day of competition. Such changes have to be announced to the calculation committee A, when registered.

5.3. Participation Fee

For participation at the Traditional International Fire Brigade Competitions no nominal fee has to be paid, however the National Organisation Committee asks for an amount for accommodation and catering.

5.4. The Competition Plans

On receipt of all final registrations the necessary plans for trainings, competitions and judges are created. These plans are transmitted to the

competition groups and judges by the National Fire Brigade Association on time.

5.5. Training

Each group has the opportunity to train with the used devices on the competition site before the competition. The detailed training times will be determined in a training plan. The training time for the fire fighting attack shall be at least 30 minutes for each team on the competition site and for the obstacle relay race at least 10 minutes on the race track.

6. BEGINNING OF THE COMPETITION

6.1. The Opening of the Competition

The International Organisation Committee issues precise instructions for the opening of the competition. All judges and competitors take part in the opening of the competition.

The teams march onto the competition place on instruction of the International Competition Leader. The competition will be opened by the screen gentleman of the event. After the competition flag is hoisted and the march-past of the teams, the International Fire Brigade Competitions are held.

6.2 Registration at Calculation Committee A

The competition groups have to arrive on time at the calculation committee A, as indicated in the competition plan. When called, they report for the handing over and for inspection of the participant lists. Groups that want to participate in score class B have to prove the birth dates of the competitors by an official identity card.

One judge checks the participants for correct clothing and personal equipment. The participants have to wear the tactical signs already on their back and chest. After the inspection of the participant list the group commander receives the envelope with the valuation forms. The competition groups line up per round and march on call onto the assigned competition tracks for the fire fighting attack.

7. THE FIRE FIGHTING ATTACK (dry)

7.1. Lining-up of the Competition Group; Putting-on the Competition Device

The called competition groups are lead to the competition tracks by their group commander in closed formation. When arrived there, the group commander hands over the envelope with the valuation documents to judge 4. Then the competition group prepares the device for the fire fighting attack (section 2.4.1) under control of judge 4 (illustration 1).

The following rules have to be followed:

The sucking head has to be laid down in a way, that the distance between the sucking entrance of the portable pump and the coupling of the sucking head is between 50 and 100 cm. Sucking hose rape and valve rape lie, seen in attack direction, on the left beside the sucking head. They mustn't either be put on top of each other nor raised. Two coupling keys lie on the right beside the sucking head, they mustn't lie on top of each other, either. The third coupling key lies under the suction entry of the portable pump. The suction hoses have to be laid down in a way, that in each case two suction hoses lie on both sides of the portable pump, parallel to their longitudinal axis. The couplings that point at the water supply point have to end with the suction entry of the portable pump. The distance of the inner suction hoses from the portable pump (internal dimension) has to be 50 to 100 cm. The distance between the outer and the inner suction hose (internal dimension) has to be 30 to 50 cm. All suction hoses have to be laid down in a way that the space between the hoses doesn't exceed the width of the respective hose. They have to be set up symmetrically to the longitudinal axis of the portable pump (illustration 1). Eccentric setting down of the B-pressure hoses is only tolerated if none of the B-pressure hoses is set down over the width of the port-able pump. The remaining devices lie as shown in illustration 1. The competition group may decide it-self to which direction the right front bar of the portable pump is turned. The bar may point straight ahead or to the side to the right.

At the same time judge 4 checks if the pressure hoses are rolled correctly, if the devices are set according to the rules, if the valves are closed and if there are no markers – neither on the device nor on the competition track. A pressure hose is rolled and set correctly if it is rolled twice, if both couplings point straight ahead and the hose is not folded back.

When the device is set, the judge orders the group commander to let the competition group come "To the device!". Then the group commander

orders his competition group “To the device!” The competition group lines up in pairs (illustration 1). In this line-up they wait for the main judge. When the competition group lines up, they have to pay attention that they really stand in a line in pairs, not in V-formation or staggered. The competition devices now mustn't be touched by the competitors without permission of judge 4 anymore. From the step-up of the main judge to the competition group until the end of the fire fighting attack and the check by the judges, talking is prohibited (otherwise: “Talking during job” –penalty!)

7.2 Report to the Main Judge

When the judges have stepped-forward to the competition group, the group commander reports the main judge (in country-specific form) “Competition group.... lined up!” and steps back into the group by order of the main judge. Unless the group stands correctly the main judge mustn't allow the start.

7.3 Start

The main judge asks the group commander, if the device is okay. If confirmed, the main judge gives the order “Start!”. Simultaneously the main judge and judge 2 raise their hands with the stopwatch.

The group commander now steps 4 steps forward, turns to the left to the group and orders (the order can be given in the language of the country of the competition group, the content has to be translated but not word for word).

“Fire object straight ahead, water supply point the creek, distributor after two B-lengths, attacking troop lays the supply pipes. With two C-lengths each, first and second pipe (ahead) – whistle!” (The execute command “ahead” is given by a whistle on the Fire Brigade signal whistle).

As soon as a member of the competition group starts (also in case of a false start), the main judge and judge 2 lower their arms and simultaneously press their stopwatches. So the time taking for the fire fighting attack starts.

The competition management may define that all groups which participate in one round start simultaneously (parallel competition). In this case the order to go into action is given over the loudspeakers by a member of the competition management in the language of the organising country. Using a tape or a CD is recommended. The order is ended by a whistle on a whistle or a shot on a starting pistol.

Until the start the competitors stand in calm position. A false start is scored as “False start”, regardless if this false start has been caused by one or several competitors. It is also regarded a false start if a member of the competition group moves one step before the whistle or the shot occurs. The pump operator orders “4 suckers!” and moves to the suction entry of the portable pump.

The attack troop starts laying out the supply pipe.

The water troop and the hose troop move to the suction hoses.

The group commander and the radio operator move to the site of the distributor.

During the fire fighting attack the ground behind the red lath res. the thought prolongation of the red lath (water supply point) may not be touched by any of the competitors with a whole part of his body (otherwise: “Wrong work” - penalty). However it is not regarded as a fault if e. g. one foot stands at the same time on the red lath and on the ground behind it. Foot or hand must completely touch the ground behind the red lath. In the same way no competition devices may touch the ground behind the red lath, excluded the completed sucking hose pipe. Touching the red lath is no fault.

7.4 Setting-up of a Suction Hose Pipe

7.4.1 Laying out the Suction Hoses

The pump operator takes the two rope bags, the two coupling keys that lie beside the suction head and the suction head, and moves to the place where the suction head is to be coupled to the suction hose pipe. The pump operator mustn't take the devices to the coupling place in two cycles (otherwise: “Wrong work”). If the suction head falls to the ground, this is rated with “Wrong work”. If another de-vice falls to the ground, it is not regarded a fault.

The pump operator may lay down or hand over the two rope bags, the two coupling keys and the suction head. In any case, he must hand over the suction head – also if he has laid it down (section 7.4.2) (otherwise: “Wrong work”).

The water troop takes the two suction hoses that lie right beside the portable pump (seen in attack direction). The leader of the water troop takes the couplings that are next to the water supply point, the members of the water troop takes the couplings that are in direction of the fire

object. It's the decision of the member of the water troop if he runs outside the hoses or between them. On picking up the suction hoses both are situated in direction of the water supply point and stand between the suction hoses. They now carry the two suction hoses diagonally to the right, the leader of the water troop has to go in front. They lay down one suction hose in front of the suction hose that has been left right beside the portable pump (line of vision – water supply point). Then they lay the other suction hose in front of the one they have just laid down (illustration 2).

The member of the hose troop takes the front coupling of the suction hose lying in attack direction left beside the portable pump, the leader of the hose troop takes the rear coupling of this suction hose. They lay them down in front of the suction hose that remained outside left (illustration 2).

If the suction hoses are laid down in a different way than described above, this is rated with "Wrong work" in each case.

The suction hoses mustn't be dropped during the laying out (otherwise: "Dropping of couplings").

7.4.2 Coupling of Suction hoses

When all suction hoses are laid down, the leader of the hose troop and the member of the hose troop move to the suction hose, which lies nearer to the water supply point. Both stand in straddle over this suction hose, with line of vision to the water supply point. The leader of the hose troop stands nearer to the water supply point, the member of the hose troop stands behind him. Now they lift the suction hose (illustration 3).

During that, the leader of the water troop takes the suction head from the pump operator (throwing the suction head is "Wrong work") and takes position opposite the leader of the hose troop. The leader of the water troop holds the suction head, the leader of the hose troop holds the suction hose – both in a height that the couplings can be moved to each other approximately horizontally.

The member of the water troop has meanwhile taken the two rope bags from the pump operator (the pump operator can also drop them or lay them down), has opened them and laid them down ready to hand. If

another person than the pump operator or the member of the water troop arranges the rope bags, this is “Wrong work”.

The leader of the water troop and the leader of the hose troop couple the couplings by hand. Now the pump operator gives the leader of the water troop and the leader of the hose troop one coupling key each. It's his decision how and from which side he hands them over (illustration 4). The leader of the water troop and the leader of the hose troop tighten the couplings with the coupling keys and keep the keys.

Then the water troop and the hose troop lay down the suction hose with the coupled suction head. The suction hose pipe may not be dropped (otherwise: “Dropping of couplings”).

Now the hose troop turn around on the left leg and stand (seen in attack direction) right in front of the coupled suction hose. Then they move to the right side of the suction hose pipe to the next suction hose, turns again on the left leg and thereby steps over the suction hose pipe that is to couple in straddle (illustrations 5 and 6).

At the same time the leader of the water troop moves one step to the right and also stands right beside the suction hose pipe. The leader of the water troop moves to the right side of the suction hose pipe to the next pair of couplings that are to be coupled. The member of the water troop moves to the coupled pair of couplings. They now move one step to the left, in straddle over the suction hose pipe.

If one or more competitors don't move from suction hose to suction hose according to the rules, only one “Wrong work” is rated – regardless how often and how many competitors made this fault.

The member of the water troop may, coming from behind, step directly over the suction head to lift the suction head pipe and to couple the second pair of couplings. He needn't step over the suction hose pipe from the right side.

Both troops lift the suction hoses and act analogously like while coupling the suction head (illustration 7).

During the coupling of the suction hoses water troop and hose troop have to stand in straddle above the suction hoses. However, it is no fault if the member of the hose troops stands a little behind the hose to be coupled, when he lifts the suction hose. However he may not touch the

following suction hose, which still lies on the ground, with his hand (otherwise: "Wrong work"). Therefore it is also a fault, if he corrects the position of the coupling of the lying suction hose ("Wrong work"). It is no fault, if he corrects the position of the coupling of the lifted suction hose during the coupling process with his right or left hand. If the member of the hose troop pulls up the suction hose, which lies on the ground, once or several times, "Wrong work" may only be rated once.

The couplings of the suction hoses to be coupled may not touch the ground during the coupling process (otherwise: "Wrong work"). Also if this fault is made several times, "Wrong work" may only be rated once.

It is no fault, if the leader of the water troop and the leader of the hose troop place the coupling keys together already before the putting the two couplings.

The coupling of the other pairs of couplings occurs analogously. However, also the member of the water troop has to step right beside the suction hose pipe after each coupling process now.

In order to guarantee a regular working of water troops and hose troops during the coupling, the pump operator may give the order "Up!" or "Down!" or analogously order in the language of the respective country to lift or lay down the suction hoses which have to be coupled or have just been coupled. It's the decision of the pump operator where he stands during the coupling of the suction hoses.

During the coupling of the suction hoses, but also during the coupling of the suction hoses to the port-able pump (section 7.4.4) you have to take care that the coupling key encloses the coupling of the suction hose and that nobody knocks on the coupling. Otherwise: "Wrong work".

If all suction hoses have been coupled, the leader of the water troop gives his coupling key to the member of the hose troop. The coupling key may not be thrown (otherwise: "Wrong work"). The handing over may also occur after laying down the suction hose pipe. The leader of the hose troop keeps his coupling key. If the leader of the hose troop or the member of the hose troop lays down the coupling key near the portable pump and doesn't take it to the final line-up, this is rated with "Wrong work". If they lose it on their way and it remains there, this means "Remained or lost device".

7.4.3 Applying the ropes

Now the pump operator gives the command: “Apply the ropes!”. The leader of the hose troop moves to the suction head and takes the rope bag with the valve rope. The member of the water troop moves to the left side of the suction hose pipe and lifts the second suction hose moderately in its middle. The pump operator takes the fourth suction hose near the last coupling and lifts it moderately (illustration 8). The leader of the water troop takes the rope bag with the suction hose rope and hooks the carbine into the provided ring at the suction head. The may not hook it into the ring provided for the valve rope (other-wise: “Ineffectively placed suction hose rope”). Standing at the right side of the suction hose pipe, he now pulls the suction hose rope out of the bag and sets a whole snare at all pairs of couplings around the water-side suction hose in a way, that the suction hose pipe forms a slight wave rope. The knot of the snare may even lie on top of the couplings (illustration 9). It may not be positioned more than 50 cm (see marker) in front of the coupling either. If the suction hose rope is not placed in the described way, “Ineffectively placed suction hose rope” is rated. This fault may also be rated once, also if two or more faults are made during the placing of the suction hose rope. The leader of the hose troop meanwhile hooks the carbine of the valve rope into the ring of the evacuation valve (otherwise: “Ineffectively or wrongly laid out valve rope”). He may thereby, also during the fixing of the suction hose rope at the suction head by the leader of the hose troop, lift the suction head. The leader of the hose troop may therefore lay down the coupling key for a short while.

7.4.4 Taking the Suction Hose Pipe to Water

After the leader of the of the water troop has installed the snare in front of the coupling between the third and fourth suction hose, the pump operator commands: “Suction pipe to water!”. If he gives this command earlier, “Wrong work” will be rated. Before this order, the suction hose pipe must not be moved in direction of the water supply point (otherwise: “Wrong work”). The pump operator remains near the last coupling of the fourth suction hose. The member of the water troop takes the coupling between second a third suction hose. The member of the hose troop takes the coupling between first and second suction hose. It is no fault, if the member of the water troop and the member of the hose troop touch the couplings of the suction hose pipe before the leader of the water troop has set the last snares with the suction hose rope around the suction hose pipe and before the pump operator has

given the command “Suction pipe to water!”. The leader of the hose troop takes the suction head.

Now the pump operator, member of the water troop and the hose troop carry the coupled suction hose pipe to the suction entry of the portable pump res. to the water supply point (red lath) (illustration 10). The member of the water troop and the hose troop lies down the suction hose pipe. The leader of the hose troop lies down the end of the suction hose pipe beyond the red lath. The suction head must lie completely beyond the red lath (otherwise: “Wrong work”). Before that, the valve rope must have been installed. Installing the valve rope at a suction head “in water” means “Wrong work”. The bag of the valve rope must not be laid down beyond the red lath (otherwise “Wrong work”). (Illustration 11).

The pump operator steps over the suction hose pipe – which he needn't lay down - in straddle. The member of the water troop steps over the suction hose pipe behind the pump operator. Both lift the suction hose pipe moderately. The pump operator couples the suction hose pipe to the sucking-carbine of the portable pump, using the third coupling key which lies under the sucking-carbine of the portable pump. Before this, the coupling key must not be picked up. The coupling key may be placed from above, but also from below or on the side.

Meanwhile, the leader of the water troop installs the suction hose rope at the right front bar of the port-able pump. The suction hose rope has to be lead under the attached B-hose of the conveyor (otherwise: “Wrong work”). The judges may check the firmness of the knot at the bar by pulling the suction hose rope in direction of the water supply point. If the knot opens, “Ineffectively placed suction hose rope” is rated. If also tension of the suction hose rope of the suction hose pipe has to be tested, the knot may only be checked after this test.

The leader of the water troop lays down the rope bag with the pulled out valve rope at the left side of the portable pump, that means between the sucking-carbine and the end of the motor (without carrier bar). The valve rope may not be thrown out (otherwise: “Ineffectively or wrongly laid out valve rope”). The fault “Ineffectively or wrongly laid out valve rope” may only be rated once, also if several faults are made during attaching and laying out of the valve rope.

After the pump operator has coupled the suction hose pipe to the portable pump and has placed the coupling key, he reports “Sucked

up!”. The suction hose pipe mustn’t be installed at the right front bar of the portable pump, the valve rope mustn’t be pulled out yet. If the suction head doesn’t lie “in water” yet, this is not rated.

Before “Sucked up!” no competitor of the water troop or the hose troop – except for the leader of the water troops during installing the suction hose rope at the bar of the portable pump – may enter the area in front of the portable pump and do his work (otherwise: “Run away of WTR res. HTR before “Sucked up!”).

After “Sucked up!” the pump operator may keep the coupling key or lay it down. It on the coupling. After “Sucked up!” the pump operator only may tighten the coupling, however he mustn’t apply the key newly (otherwise: “Wrong work”).

Now the suction hose pipe must be in a position that the suction hose rope is tightened. If not, the judges may stretch the suction hose pipe in direction of the water supply point. However it may only be stretched in prolongation of the imaginary line between the portable pump and the suction head. If the suction hose rope is tightened after this stretching, no fault may be rated. If it is, however, still slack, this is rated with “Ineffectively placed suction hose rope”. If a pair of couplings of the suction hose pipe opens during the stretching, this may not be rated as “Open pair of couplings”. In this case, the tension of the suction hose rope can not be rated anymore.

7.4.5 Renewing of the couplings

If a pair of couplings opens before “Sucked up!”, it’s the decision of the pump operator, whether he orders the water troop and the hose troop to the open pair of couplings by the command “To the suction pipe!” and let them couple the couplings once again according to the rules, or whether he lets the work go on. The water troop and the hose troop may also couple once again on their own. Coupling once again has to be done by the same competitors and in the same formation and same way as during the first coupling. If not, “Open pair of couplings” is rated, even if now coupled correctly. Each opening of couplings after “Sucked up!”, also by the pump operator, is rated with “Open pair of couplings”.

7.5 Laying out the conveyor

After the attacking command the leader of the attacking troop and the member of the attacking troop take a B-hose each.

The member of the attacking troop opens the hose carrier of his B-hose and couples it to the right pressure exit of the portable pump. The leader of the attacking troop now takes the B-hose to be laid out at its free coupling half and pulls it in direction of the fire object, until it's completely stretched (illustration 12). The member of the attacking troop pays attention that the B-hose isn't seriously bended after the portable pump. A bend in the first B-hose of the conveyor at the portable pump means that the B-hose doesn't touch the ground within the area of the portable pump (without bar). A sharp bend in the B-hose at the pressure exit of the portable pump is rated with "Badly laid out pressure hoses". If the member of the attacking troop pulls the laid out B-hose back again to correct a bend, this is rated with "Loops in laid-out hoses". If however someone else pulls back the B-hose, this is rated with "Wrong work".

As soon as the member of the attacking troop has coupled the B-hose to the portable pump, he may move to the leader of the attacking troop. If the leader of the attacking troop has pulled out the first B-hose he opens the hose carrier of the second B-hose. The member of the attacking troop takes one end of the B-hose opened by the leader of the attacking troop and pulls it until beyond the marking (36 m). If the conveyor is not pulled beyond the marker – the metal piece of the coupling of the B-hose has (seen in attack direction) to lie beyond the marker – "Badly laid out pressure hoses" is rated once.

In the meantime the leader of the attacking troop couples the second B-hose to the already laid-out first B-hose. Both B-hoses may be coupled together by the leader of the attacking troop before the arrival of the member of the attacking troop.

It is not necessary that the member of the attacking troop res. the leader of the attacking troop steps onto the B-hose when pulling it. Pressure hoses needn't be pulled, they may also be run out. During the laying-out of the conveyor no coupling of a pressure hose may fall to the ground (otherwise: "Dropping of a coupling"). The laid-out pressure hoses mustn't have a spin (otherwise: "Badly laid-out pressure hoses"). It is regarded as a spin, if a pressure hose is twisted in its longitudinal direction more than 360 °.

7.6 Laying out the first Fire Fighting Pipe

After laying out the conveyor the leader of the attacking troop equips with:

- the distributor
- one C-hose

- one C-pipe
- one hose-carrier,

the member of the attacking troop equips with two C-hoses.

Both move to the free end of the conveyor again. There the leader of the attacking troop lays down the distributor.

If distributor or pipe falls down during the fire-fighting attack, this is rated with "Wrong work".

The member of the attacking troop lays a C-hose as reserve right beside the distributor. If the reserve C-hose is thrown down, this will be rated with "Dropping of a coupling". It is irrelevant, if the rolled C-hose is laying or standing and in which direction the couplings show. The reserve C-hose may not lay further than 2 metres from the distributor (otherwise: "Wrongly laid down reserve hoses"). The reserve hoses are also laid down wrongly, if only one part of them res. only one part of a coupling is laying on a pressure hose of the fire fighting pipe or of the conveyor. The hose carrier is thereby ignored.

The member of the attacking troop now opens the hose carrier of the other C-hose, which is taken at the free coupling half by the leader of the attacking troop and has to be pulled out in attack direction. The C-hose is to be pulled out in a way that it is not laid out more than 2 metres shortened in his whole length, otherwise this is rated with "Badly laid out pressure hose". It is no fault if during the laying out of the re-serve hose beside the distributor the first C-hose of the fire fighting pipe is already opened by the member of the attacking troops.

The member of the attacking troop couples the distributor to the B-conveyor and the C-hose to the left pressure exit of the distributor (illustration 13). The precedence is his decision.

After having pulled out the first C-hose, the leader of the attack troop opens the hose carrier of the ported C-hose, couples a coupling to the laid-out C-hose, couples the other coupling to the pipe and waits for the arrival of the member of the attacking troop. If during the opening of the C-hose by the leader of the attacking troop the C-hose is unwinded completely, this is "Wrong work". It's the decision of the leader of the attacking troop whether he first couples both C-hoses together or whether he first connects the C-pipe to the C-hose. Coupling both C-hoses together or coupling the C-pipe

and the C-hose together while pulling out the first C-hose is not allowed (“Wrong work”).

The member of the attacking troop unwinds the C-hose that has been opened by the leader of the attacking troop and checks out that the fire fighting pipe is positioned correctly. The C-pipe needn't yet be coupled to the C-hose at the time of unwinding the hose; also the two C-hoses needn't be coupled yet either. The second C-hose has to be taken by the member of the attacking troops with at least one hand. The unwinding only with a leg is not allowed (otherwise: “Wrong work”). The second C-hose is laid out correctly, when the end of the hose winding isn't arranged in a circle or in a half (spiral) (at least 360 °) and the hose doesn't cling to itself. However, if it does, this is rated with “Badly laid out pressure hose”.

If the second C-hose is only piled up and therefore lies on top of itself several times, or if the twice rolled C-hose is twisted around itself and forms a so called “corkscrew”, this is also “Badly laid out pressure hose”.

Concerning the dropping of couplings and concerning a spin in a pressure hose the same rules are valid as for laying out of the conveyor (section 7.5).

As soon as the leader of the attacking troop has coupled both C-hoses together and has coupled the C-pipe to the second C-hose, he gives the order “First pipe - water march!” back to the competitor at the distributor. The member of the attacking troop now steps right beside the leader of the attacking troop. Both look in direction of attack and take the pipe res. the end of the fire fighting pipe with both hands.

The leader of the attacking troop can also give the command “First pipe – water march!” when the member of the attacking troops isn't at his side yet. The fire fighting pipe, however, must be completely installed.

Immediately after the order “First pipe – water march!” the leader of the attacking troop and the member of the attacking troop must stand in their final line-up. They may not change their line-up anymore as soon as time has been stopped, and mustn't pick up left devices anymore. Otherwise the initial fault re-mains valid.

7.7 Filling of the Distributor and Charge of hoses

After the attack command the group commander and the radio operator have to move to the place of the distributor immediately. Until the leader of the hose troops arrives, the radio operator may fill the distributor. In this

case he has, however, to do the job of the leader of the hose troop (otherwise: "Wrong work").

The leader of the hose troop (res. the radio operator) fills the distributor by stepping over the conveyor in straddle, directly in front of the distributor. Only from this time on the distributor is filled.

If the distributor is connected to the conveyor and the distributor is occupied, the leader of the hose troop (res. the radio operator) gives the pump operator the command "Water march!". If he gives the command "Water march!" before the feeding pipe is placed to the distributor, this is rated with "Wrong work!". By lifting his hand over head-height the pump operator gives a sign that he understood the command and then opens the pressure exit of the portable pump. The leader of the hose troop (res. the radio operator) may not hold the distributor out to the member of the attacking troop res. the member of the water troop to couple it to the pressure hoses (otherwise: "Wrong work").

After the command "First pipe – water march!" by the leader of the attacking troop, the leader of the hose troop (res. the radio operator) lifts one hand above head-height to sign that he understood the command and opens the left pressure exit of the distributor.

If a pressure exit is opened before the command "Water march!", this is rated with "Wrong work". If a pressure exit is opened without command, this is rated with "Command wrong or not understandable" and not additionally with "Wrong work".

If the leader of the attack troop gives the command "First pipe – water march!" before the leader of the hose troop has given the command "Water march!" to the pump operator, the leader of the hose troop confirms the order by lifting his hand above head-height. It's the decision of the leader of the hose troop (res. the radio operator) if he first gives the command "Water march!" to the pump operator or if he first opens the left pressure exit of the distributor. As a sign, that the command "Water march!" has been understood, the pump operator res. the leader of the hose troops lifts his hand. If one of these two lifts his hand before this command and only lowers it then, this is "Wrong work". Pump operator and leader of the hose troop (radio operator) must lift their hands over head-height.

The pressure exits of the portable pump and of the distributor have to be opened completely. It is no fault, if the valve is turned back not more than

half a turn (otherwise: “Pressure hoses not opened according to regulations”).

The member of the hose troop picks up the bag with the hose bandages and moves to the coupling between the two B-hoses of the conveyor. There he takes his stand looking in the direction of attack (section 7.9).

If the distributor has been occupied by the radio operator, he leaves the distributor as soon as the leader of the hose troop arrives. If the command of the leader of the attacking troops “First pipe – water march!” comes while the leader of the hose troop takes over his tasks at the distributor, and if then radio operator and leader of the hose troop lift one hand simultaneously, this is not rated as a fault.

7.8 Laying out of the second Fire Fighting Pipe

After the report “Sucked up!” by the pump operator, the leader of the water troop equips with:

- one C-hose
- one C-Pipe
- one hose carrier,

the member of the water troop with 2 C-hoses.

Both move to the distributor and lay out the second fire fighting pipe analogously, like the attacking troop have done with the first fire fighting pipe. The second fire fighting pipe is connected to the right pressure exit of the distributor.

If the attacking troop have - by error - connected their fire fighting pipe to the right pressure exit and the member of the water troop therefore connects the first C-hose of his fire fighting pipe to the left pressure exit, “wrong work” is only rated once. If the member of the water troop doesn’t apply his C-hose to the distributor by the reason mentioned above, additionally to the fault “Wrong work” also an “Open pair of couplings” is rated. These rules are valid analogously, if the member of the water troops has placed equipment wrongly before the member of the attacking troops.

The command to open the second pressure exit is “Second pipe – water march!”. The leader of the hose troop lifts his hand over head-height as a sign that he understood the command, then opens the right pressure exit of the distributor and stands up (illustration 14).

If the commands “First pipe – water march!” and “Second pipe – water march!” comes at the same time, the leader of the hose troop has to lift his hand twice over head-height.

After the leader of the hose troop has opened both pressure exits of the distributor, he has to remain in the final line-up according to section 7.9.

7.9 Final Line-up

After the fire fighting attack the competitors have to stand as follows:

Group Commander	On a level with the distributor, about 4 steps right beside it, looking in the direction of the distributor
Radio operator	One step behind and one step left beside the group commander, looking in the direction of the distributor
Pump operator	Right beside the suction hose pipe res. the portable pump, looking in attack direction, equipped with a coupling key, which may also lie in front or beside him, res. on or under the suction carbine of the portable pump.
Leader of the attacking troop	Left beside the pipe res. the second C-hose of the first fire fighting pipe, holding the pipe res. the second C-hose with both hands, looking in attack direction, equipped with two hose carriers and one hose fastener.
Member of the attacking troop	Right beside the pipe res. the second C-hose of the first fire fighting pipe, holding the pipe res. the second C-hose with both hands, looking in attack direction, equipped with two hose carriers
Leader of the water troop	Left beside the pipe res. the second C-hose of the second fire fighting pipe, holding the pipe

res. the C-hose with both hands; looking in attack direction, equipped with one hose carrier and one hose fastener.

Member of the
water troop

Right beside the pipe res. the second C-hose of the second fire fighting pipe, holding the pipe res. the C-hose with both hands, looking in attack direction, equipped with one hose carrier.

Leader of the
hose troop

Straddled above the second B-hose of the conveyor, directly behind the distributor, looking into attack direction, equipped with one coupling key.

Member of the
hose troop

Left or right or above the coupling between both B-hoses of the conveyor, looking in attack direction, equipped with the bag of the hose fasteners and one coupling key

If one competitor doesn't stand as described above, "Wrong final line-up" is rated. If the leader of the attacking troop and member of the attacking troop or the leader of the water troop and member of the water troop stand opposing to the given regulations, "Wrong final line-up" is only rated once.

If one competitor misses something of the prescribed equipment, "Left or lost device" is rated per incident. If the leader of the hose troop or the member of the hose troop have put down the coupling key at the portable pump and it is left there, "Wrong work" is rated for each incident (section 7.4.2).

7.10 Tasks of the judges for the Fire Fighting attack

For the acceptance of the report of the group commander to the main judge, he moves to the group commander and stops two steps in front of him. Left beside the main judge stands judge 2, left beside him judge 1, right beside the main judge stands judge 3.

After the group commander (tower speaker) has finished the command to attack by whistling (shot on the starting pistol) res. as soon the first competitor starts, main judge and judge 2 lower their arms and press the stopwatches. Time taking for the fire fighting attack starts.

After the start the main judge and judge 3 move to the portable pump and control the laying out and coupling of the suction hose pipe.

Judge 1 and judge 2 control the laying out of the conveyor, the work of the radio operator and the behaviour of the group commander as well as the laying out of the two fire fighting pipes.

After completion of the suction hose pipe the main judge moves straight ahead with the water troop and lines up in front of attacking troop and water troop, looking in the direction of the distributor. Judge 1 stops left beside the attacking troop, judge 2 stops right beside the water troop. Judge 3 lines up near the pump operator.

Directly before the leader of the hose troop opens the second pressure exit of the distributor, main judge and judge 2 lift their arms with the stopwatches. If main judge and judge 2 notice that the competition group has finished their work and stand still, they lower their arms and do the timing.

Judge 1, judge 2 and judge 3 take care that none of the competitors changes the position of the devices after time keeping. If the position of a competition device is still changed, the original situation is rated (illustration 15).

The main judge now calls the group commander and shows him the measured time. If the times done by the main judge and judge 2 don't correspond, the arithmetical means of both times is rated. If one of the two stopwatches has failed or if one time is obviously wrong, the time measured with the other stop watch is valid. The time is entered into the evaluation form in tenths of a second. If the stopwatch shows hundredths of a second, at first the arithmetical means of both times is rated and then it is rounded up (5-9) or rounded off (1-4). The main judge, judge 1 and judge 2 check the right line-up of the competitors, their correct equipment and if the competition devices are laid out correctly. If pressure hoses have to be checked for a spin on order of the main judge, they have to make sure that during the check a possible spin is not transmitted to the next hose. During all these tests the group commander goes along with the main judge.

The suction hose pipe is checked by the main judge and judge 3. When the suction hose pipe has been checked, the main judge orders the group commander to let the competition group to line up “To the de-vice!”. With this command the ban on speaking for the competition group ends. The main judge may also order that the pipes are taken back as far as the distributor or the coupling between the two B-hoses of the conveyor.

The group commander passes this order (these orders) on to the competition group. The competition group lays down the device as ordered and comes “To the device!”.

Meanwhile the judges evaluate completely impartially. Judge 1 and judge 2 report faults with laying out the conveyor and the fire fighting pipes, judge 3 reports the main judge faults at laying out the suction hose pipe including the work and line up of the pump operator.

The main judge enters in his scoring form into the column of judge 1 the faults found out by judge 1 and judge 2, into the column of judge 3 the faults found by judge 3 and the main judge himself. He transmits these faults to the column of the main judge and enters the respective number of penalty points into the points-column.

Then the main judge announces the measured time of the fire fighting attack and the made faults to the group commander and lets the competition group leave for the obstacle relay race. The group commander gives the necessary commands to the competition group and leads them to the obstacle relay race. A judge of the organisation brings the envelope with the evaluation sheets to the obstacle relay race.

The competition management now calls the next group intended for this competition track, who – as de-scribed under section 7.1 – prepare the device for the fire fighting attack.

8. THE OBSTACLE RELAY RACE

8.1. Preparations for the Obstacle Relay Race

The group commander leads the competition group from the fire fighting attack to the meeting place for the obstacle relay race. On this way no competitors must be exchanged (otherwise: disqualification). In the cordoned off checking-area before the start the competition groups are again checked. Now the competitor who doesn't participate in the obstacle

relay race is reported to the judge who carries out the inspection. This competitor leaves the obstacle relay race track. If one of the competitors has been injured during the fire fighting attack (dry), he drops out. If another competitor has been injured, the group is taken out of the scoring.

On order of the starting judge the competition group marches up to the running track. The order of competitors is defined by the group commander. He thereby defines, which competitor has to clear which hurdle.

8.2. Electronic Time Keeping

If electronic time keeping is used, the following things must be taken into account:

The time release may occur by a starting pistol or by a light barrier. When a starting pistol is used, the shot releases time keeping. If a horizontal light barrier is used, it must be installed exactly on the start line at a height of 1 metre. One light barrier is needed for each running track. The first runner starts exactly 1 metre in front of the starting line. This "Pre-start line" has to be marked.

At the finishing line time keeping occurs, whether by a light barrier over all running tracks or there is an extra light barrier used for each running track. If the finishing line is the same for all running tracks and time keeping occurs by one light barrier over all running tracks, the times of the second and all further competitors coming to the finish must be detectable by video and the appropriate technical device. If there is an own light barrier for every running track, they have to be installed at a height of 1.25 metres.

If there are other techniques used for electronic time keeping, the international competition leader decides – analogously to the expositions above – on their utilisation.

8.3. Operation of the obstacle relay race

If the leader of the obstacle relay race has checked out that the competitors have taken their positions according to the rules and that the time keeper as well as the finish judges are ready for time keeping, he gives the start judges the order to give the starting command. The starter lines up on the side of the start lines and gives the following pre-command: My command will be: "On your marks - go!" Then he gives the valid starting command with the words: My command is valid: "On your marks – go!"

The starting command may also be given with a starting pistol. In this case the pre-command is dropped and the final command is: "Onto your marks – shot". If one of the competitors causes a false start, the race is interrupted and starts again. If the same competitor causes a second false start, the race is interrupted again and additionally the fault "False start" is rated.

The starting command has to be announced over loudspeaker, intercom system or radiotelephony into the finish, that the time measurers and the judges at the finish can press their stopwatches. The first runner runs now to the second competitor and gives him the pipe. The handing over of the pipe has to occur within the transmission area (otherwise: "Wrong handing over of the pipe"). The second runner takes the pipe, runs further to the third runner and hands over the pipe within the transmission area again. The third runner has to run over the beam in the middle of his race section. The seventh runner has to climb the barrier wall in the middle of his race section. The eighth runner crawls through the crawling track (tube). (Caution! In women's teams different rules of obstacles – section 4.2.)

If one of the obstacles is avoided or left or if during the clearing of a hurdle the pipe is thrown over the obstacle or lost, this is rated with "Not correctly cleared hurdle". If a competitor falls from the beam, so if he touches the ground before the end of the beam, this is also a fault. If a competitor, however, over-comes a not correctly cleared hurdle once again, no fault is rated.

The overtaking runner must not be pushed and he mustn't be run after. After the handing over of the pipe, the runner who handed over may, however, slow down further than the transmission area (other-wise: "Wrong handing over of the pipe"). The competitors have to run on their running tracks and may not disturb competitors on neighbouring running tracks. This applies particularly to those who slow down after the handing over. In case of deliberate hindrance the competition leader may express disqualification.

As soon as the last runner crosses the finishing, the time keepers and the judges at the finish of the respective running track to the timing.

8.4. The Tasks of Judges for the obstacle relay race

The leader of the obstacle relay race has to make sure that the starting only occurs when the competitors have marched up to their places and the time keepers and finish judges are prepared to measure the time. He orders the

starting. He controls the work of the judges at the transmission areas and at the obstacles as well as the work of the time measurers and finish judges.

Judges control – using the participant list received from calculation committee A – if competitors have been exchanged between registration at calculation committee A and obstacle relay race. Not even the substitute man may be exchanged, otherwise the competition group is disqualified. When the ninth competitor has left the running track, the judge at the start lets the competition groups march up to the running tracks.

The judge at the start pays attention that no first runner starts too early. Otherwise he lifts a red flag. Then the race is interrupted and started again. If the same runner causes another false start, the race is interrupted again, additionally this is rated with “False start”.

The judges at the tracks control at the handing-over marks, whether the handing over of the pipe happens within the transmission area and whether the overtaking runner is not pushed res. the transmitting runner doesn't run after him. Faults are indicated with a red flag and are entered into the respective form. The judges at the obstacles control the correct clearing of hurdles. They also indicate faults with a red flag and enter them in the report of faults. After each run the reports of faults are collected by a judge and brought to the finish.

The judges at the tracks as well as the judges at the finish check if each competitor carries his complete personal equipment with him until transmission res. until finish (otherwise “Missing personal equipment”).

The time keeper times each competition group at the obstacle relay race and passes the time on to the judge at the finish. The judge at the finish also does the timing and compares it with the time taken by the time keeper. If there are differences, the arithmetical mean of the two times has to be calculated. If one stopwatch has failed or if the timing has obviously been done wrongly, the time timed with the other stopwatch counts. When timed by hand, the time is entered in the scoring sheet in tenths of a second. Hundredths of a second are rounded off or up (section 7.10). When timed electronically, the time is entered in the scoring sheet in hundredths of a second.

If time keeping is done with an electronic time keeping device, the time keeper has to do the timing nevertheless with the object of checking and the judge at the finish has to take the minutes of the time with the object of

checking. If the electronic time keeping device fails, for all competition groups the time timed by hand counts.

The judge at the finish checks if the last runner definitely brought the pipe into the finish. If not, this is rated with "Pipe not brought along". If the pipe is dropped during the obstacle relay race and it is picked up again, this is no fault, except during clearing a hurdle (section 8.3).

The result of the obstacle relay race and the possibly made faults are entered into the scoring sheet by a judge. In the point column the time taken for the obstacle relay race as well as the number of penalty points for faults have to be entered.

Then a judge of the organisation takes the envelope with the scoring sheets to calculation committee B.

9. SCORING

The scorings are taken down in the scoring sheet (see attachment). Credit points and penalty points are given. The order of the following description of the credit points and penalty points is the same as the order in the evaluation sheet.

9.1. Credit Points

9.1.1 Standard points

Each competition group gets 500 credit points as standard points.

9.1.2 Age points

Competition groups that start in scoring class B (with credit of age points) receive age points as credit points. In scoring class B competition groups may only participate if each member of the group (including the substitute) is at least 30 years old. Decisive for the calculation of age points is the year of birth (example: The competition is in year 2005. The competitor is born 1975. So he is – irrespective of his exact birth date – 30 years old). Competitors who are older than 65 years are only allowed for with an age of 65 for the calculation of the age points. To calculate the total age of the competition group the years of the eight competitors participating in the obstacle relay race are added.

From 240 years on there is one credit point given for every further 8 years:

240 to 247 years	1 credit point
248 to 255 years	2 credit points
256 to 263 years	3 credit points
264 to 271 years	4 credit points
272 to 279 years	5 credit points
280 to 287 years	6 credit points
288 to 295 years	7 credit points
296 to 303 years	8 credit points
304 to 311 years	9 credit points
312 to 319 years	10 credit points
320 to 327 years	11 credit points
328 to 335 years	12 credit points
336 to 343 years	13 credit points
344 to 351 years	14 credit points
352 to 359 years	15 credit points
360 to 367 years	16 credit points
368 to 375 years	17 credit points
376 to 383 years	18 credit points
384 to 391 years	19 credit points
392 to 399 years	20 credit points
400 to 407 years	21 credit points
408 to 415 years	22 credit points
416 to 423 years	23 credit points
424 to 431 years	24 credit points
432 to 439 years	25 credit points
440 to 447 years	26 credit points
448 to 455 years	27 credit points
456 to 463 years	28 credit points
464 to 471 years	29 credit points
472 to 479 years	30 credit points
480 to 487 years	31 credit points
488 to 495 years	32 credit points
496 to 503 years	33 credit points
504 to 511 years	34 credit points
512 to 520 years	35 credit points

9.2 Penalty points for the Fire Fighting attack

9.2.1 Time for the Fire Fighting attack

Each second taken for the fire fighting attack is a penalty point. Tenths of a second are tenths of a penalty point.

9.2.2 False Start (5 penalty points)

It is a false start if at least one member of the competition group makes one step before the starting whistle or before the start gun shot.

9.2.3 Dropping of couplings (5 penalty points)

“Dropping of couplings” is rated if a coupling of a suction hose or pressure hose falls down or is dropped. The dropping of a pair of couplings is rated like the dropping of one single coupling, which means this is only rated as one fault.

9.2.4 Wrongly laid down reserve hoses (5 penalty points)

“Wrongly laid down reserve hoses” is rated if a reserve hose is not laid down or set down at the pre-scribed place (section 7.6).

9.2.5 Left or lost device (5 penalty points)

“Left or lost device” is rated if a competitor at the final line up doesn't have a prescribed device with him or if it lies on the ground in front of him – except the pump operator. “Left or lost device” is also rated if a device has been left at his original place.

9.2.6 Badly laid out pressure hoses (5 penalty points)

Badly laid out pressure hoses are rated, if

- a hose has a spin (twisted parallel to its axis more than 360 °)
- a hose is laid down more than 2 metres shortened
- the B-hose coupled to the portable pump has a sharp bend
- the winding in the second C-hose of each fire fighting pipe is not laid out correctly
- the coupling of the second B-hose of the conveyor is lays not completely behind the marking (36 m)

The check of possible shortenings of each hose has to be done as follows: Both couplings of the hose are fixed. The hose is laid out

stretched. The left hose winding may not be more than 2 metres (2 x 1 m).

“Badly laid out pressure hoses” may only be rated once per hose, also if several faults have been made. Each hose has to be rated separately.

9.2.7 Loops in laid out hoses (5 penalty points)

“Loops in laid out hoses” is rated, if a hose which is already completely laid out is pulled across the floor lengthways. It is no fault if a laid out pressure hose is brought into stretched position by pulling at its coupling. If the attack troop man pulls the conveyor in its whole length across the floor to lay down the coupling behind the 36 m-marking, this fault may only be rated once.

9.2.8 Ineffectively or wrongly laid out valve rope (5 penalty points)

“Ineffectively or wrongly laid out valve rope” is rated if

- the carbine of the valve rope is not hooked in the ring of the evacuation valve of the suction head
- the valve rope has not been laid down left beside the portable pump

“Ineffectively or wrongly laid out valve rope” may only be rated once, also when several of these faults are made.

9.2.9 Wrong final line-up (10 penalty points)

“Wrong final line-up” is rated, if after having finished the fire fighting attack a competitor doesn’t line up as described in these competition rules until the end of evaluation. “Wrong final line-up” is also rated if a competitor hasn’t brought a part of his personal equipment (e.g. fireman helmet) to the final line-up.

9.2.10 Wrong work (10 penalty points)

“Wrong work” is rated if competitors don’t do their jobs according to these competition rules, with exception of faults which are rated differently. If faults are corrected by competitors who are not designated for the respective task, “wrong work” is rated. However if an open pair of couplings is coupled by a competitor who is not designated for this, the fault “Open pair of couplings” remains.

In this competition rules “wrong work” is not always pointed out explicitly.

9.2.11 Command wrong or not understandable (10 penalty points)

“Command wrong or not understandable” is rated if

- important parts of an order or command are missing
- the content of an order or command is wrong
- prescribed commands are not given (e. g. Opening of a pressure exit without command)
- the leader of the attacking troops or water troops has a hose carrier or hose bend in his mouth when giving the order “First/second pipe – water march!”

If orders or commands are not given in the prescribed words, but correctly in their sense of meaning, this is no fault.

9.2.12 Pressure hoses not opened according to regulations (10 penalty points)

The pressure exits at the portable pump have to be opened completely. It is no fault if the valve is turned back half a turn to ease the burden.

9.2.13 Talking during job (10 penalty points)

“Talking during job” is rated if a competitor talks between the coming of the main judge before the start and the command “To the device!” after scoring. If the group commander speaks with the main judge during the scoring, this is no fault. If the judges recognise “Talking during job” at different places or different competitors, each judge notes these cases separately. For the scoring, the main judge has to find out which different cases of “Talking during job” there have been and he has to enter every single case into the evaluation sheet.

9.2.14 Ineffectively fixed suction hose rope (10 penalty points)

“Ineffectively fixed suction hose rope” is rated, if the suction hose rope has not been placed in the pre-scribed manner. “Ineffectively placed suction hose rope” may only be rated once, also if several faults were made.

9.2.15 Open pair of couplings (10 penalty points)

“Open pair of couplings” is rated if after the fire fighting attack a pair of couplings is not coupled or only coupled with a projecting edge and if this fault has not been corrected according to the rules. If there are

several pairs of couplings are open in the suction hose pipe, each pair is rated with “open pair of couplings” separately.

9.2.16 Running away of Water troop or Hose troop before “Sucked up!” (20 penalty points)

“Running away of WTR res. HTR before Sucked-up!” is rated if a competitor of the water troops or the hose troops enters the area in front of the portable pump before the pump operator’s command “Sucked-up!”, with exception of the leader of the water troops when fixing the suction hose rape. This fault is only rated once, also if two or more competitors make it.

9.3 Penalty points during the obstacle relay race

9.3.1 The time of the obstacle relay race in seconds

Every second taken for the obstacle relay race is a penalty point. Parts of a second are also parts of penalty points.

9.3.2 False start (5 penalty points)

If one competitor causes a false start, the run is interrupted and started again. If the same competitor causes another false start, the race is interrupted again, and only then the fault “False start” is rated. It’s a false start if the runner starts before the starter’s order (whistle, shot).

9.3.3 Wrong handing over of the pipe (5 penalty points)

“Wrong handing over of the pipe” is rated if the pipe is not handed over within the transmission area, if the runner who took the pipe has been pushed or run after. During the handing over of the pipe both competitors have to be within the transmission area with both feet.

9.3.4 Missing personal equipment (10 penalty points)

If a competitor loses a piece of his personal equipment during the race (e. g. fireman’s helmet) and if he doesn’t pick it up again, this is rated with “missing personal equipment”.

9.3.5 Not correctly surmounted obstacle (20 penalty points)

“Not correctly surmounted obstacle” is rated, if an obstacle has not been surmounted correctly or avoided completely or if the pipe has been lost during surmounting the obstacle or is thrown over the obstacle. If a

competitor surmounts a not correctly overcome obstacle once again, no fault may be rated.

9.3.6 Pipe not brought along (20 penalty points)

“Pipe not brought along” is rated if the last runner doesn’t bring the pipe to the finish.

9.4 Scoring at level on points

If two or more competition groups are level on number of points, the following criteria has to be used in the following order until there is a scoring:

1. perfect fire fighting attack
2. better time for perfect fire fighting attack
3. fewer penalty points for fire fighting attack
4. perfect obstacle relay race
5. better time for perfect obstacle relay race
6. fewer penalty points for obstacle relay race

If the competition groups are still level on points, they have to be scored on the same rank ex aequo.

9.5 Appeal against scorings

Appeals against technical faults, like wrong birth dates, scoring groups or scoring classes, have to be applied for at calculation committee A.

Evaluations of judges for the fire fighting attack or obstacle relay race to the International Competition Leader can be appealed against. He will then make his final decision after having heard the responsible judge.

9.6 Disqualification of a group

Should one or more competitors deliberately violate or rudely attack the regulations of the competition as well as the rules of fairness, should they impede competitors of other teams, or should one team discontinue the competition without permission or convincing reason, it is in the hands of the Leader of Calculation Committee A, the Main Judge or the Leader of the Relay Race to apply for disqualification at the International Competition Leader. The International Competition Leader decides upon the final disqualification.

Reasons for disqualification are especially:

- Bad behaviour of one or more competitors against judges
- Use of competition devices brought along with
- Giving wrong information in the participants' list
- Deliberate impeding of members of other competing teams during relay race
- Lining up of a team for the fire fighting competition at a track not assigned to by calculation committee A
- Substituting competitors on the way to the relay race
- Repeated lining up of a competitor in different teams

The International Competition Leader is also entitled to disqualify a team because of unsuitable behaviour, clothing contrary to instructions or any other offence against decency during the lining up for the opening ceremony as well as the presentation ceremony, or during these ceremonies respectively. If fans of individual teams or even a National Team disturb the opening or presentation ceremony in an indecorous way, the International Competition leader is entitled to disqualify the respective team, too. Yet, for the disqualification of a National Team it is necessary to find a consensus of opinion with the Vice-President of the CTIF who is in charge of the international fire brigade competitions. In that case the team (as well as all other teams of the respective nation) will neither be given prizes nor certificates or badges and will be deleted from the ranking list.

10 PRESENTATION CEREMONY

The international organisation committee gives precise instructions for the proclamation of winners. All judges and competitors take part in the proclamation of winners. The proclamation of winners has to be carried out in a particularly dignified way. The teams march to the VIP lounge on instructions of the international competition leader. The international competition leader announces the president of the CTIF the lined-up competition groups.

Each competition group receives a document in which the reached number of points is documented as well as the large International Fire Brigade Competition Medal. Those groups which are placed in the first third of the entire evaluation receive the large International Fire Brigade Medal in gold, those which are placed in the second third of the entire evaluation receive the large International Fire Brigade Competition Medal in silver, all other groups receive medals in bronze.

The best placed competition groups may be given prizes.
Each competitor, each judge and the organisation personnel receive the
International Fire Brigade Competition Badge (section 1.1.)

The presentation ceremony is ended by lowering the International Fire Brigade
Competition Flag and a defile of all competitors.

11 GENDER

As far as in these competition rules personal related terms are only given in
male form, they refer to men and women in the same manner.



COMITÉ TECHNIQUE INTERNATIONAL DE PRÉVENTION ET D'EXTINCTION DU FEU
 INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION AND EXTINCTION OF FIRE
 МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОМИТЕТ ПО ПРЕДОТВРАЩЕНИЮ И ТУШЕНИЮ ПОЖАРОВ
 INTERNATIONALES TECHNISCHES KOMITEE FÜR VORBEUGENDEN BRANDSCHUTZ UND FEUERLOSCHWESEN
 COMITATO TECNICO INTERNAZIONALE DI PREVENZIONE ED ESTINZIONE INCENDI

..... International Fire Brigade Competitions,

VALUATION FORM – TRADITIONAL INTERNATIONAL FIRE BRIGADE COMPETITIONS

Group No.: _____ **Name:** _____ **Nation:** _____

CREDIT POINTS						Points	Summary	
1	Standard points					500		
2	Age sum of the competition group (years)		Age points					
Sum of credit points:								
PENALTY POINTS								
Fire Fighting attack						J1	J3	MJ
1	Time for Fire Fighting attack in seconds and tenths of a second							
2	False Start		5					
3	Dropping of a coupling	per piece	5					
4	Wrongly laid down reserve hoses	per piece	5					
5	Left or lost device	per piece	5					
6	Badly laid out pressure hoses	per hose	5					
7	Loops in laid out hoses	per hose	5					

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Traditional International Fire Brigade Competitions

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8	Ineffectively or wrongly laid out valve rope	5						
9	Wrong final line-up	per case	10					
10	Wrong work	per case	10					
11	Command wrong or not understandable		10					
12	Pressure hoses not opened according to regulations	per piece	10					
13	Talking during job	per case	10					
14	Ineffectively applied suction hose rope		10					
15	Open pair of couplings	per pair	20					
16	Runaway of WTR or HTR before „Sucked-up“		20					
Sum of penalty points for the fire fighting attack:								
Obstacle Relay Race:								
1	Time of Obstacle Relay Race in seconds and hundredths of a second							
2	False start					5		
3	Wrong handing over of the pipe					5		
4	Missing personal equipment					per case	10	
5	Not correctly overcome obstacle					per case	20	
6	Pipe not brought along					per case	20	
Sum of penalty points for the obstacle relay race:								
SUM OF POINTS:								

.....
Judge 1

.....
Judge 3

.....
Main Judge

.....
Leader Obstacle Relay Race

.....
Calculation Committee B

.....
Group Commander

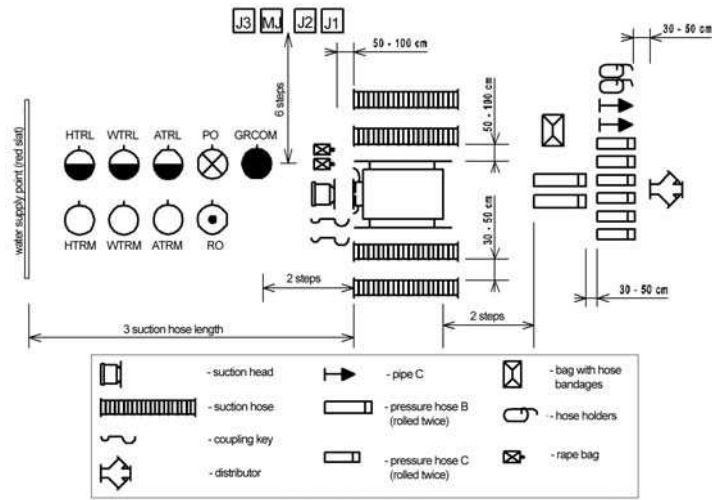


Illustration 1 Positioning of the devices, line-up of the competition group



Illustration 2 Laying out the suction hoses by water troop and hose troop

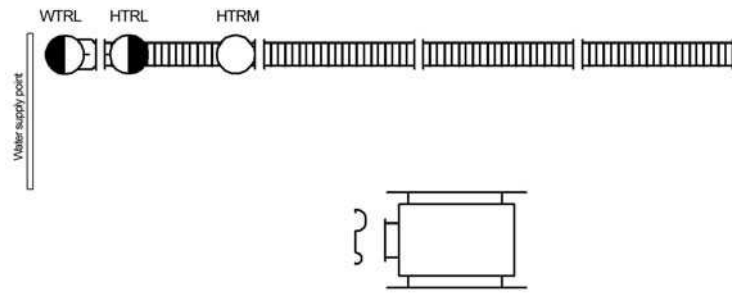


Illustration 3 Line-up while coupling the suction head



Illustration 4 Handing over the coupling key to the leader of the hose troop and water troop by the pump operator and laying down the rape bag by the member of the water troop

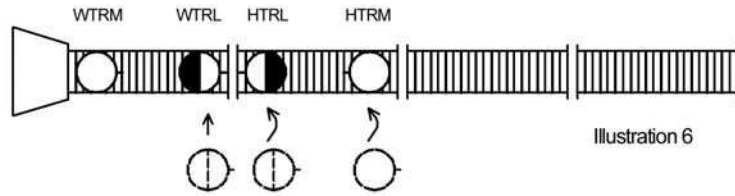
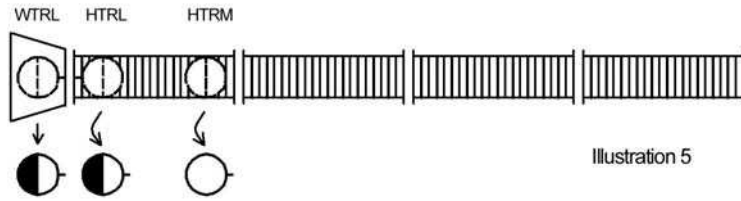


Illustration 5 and 6 Laying down the suction hose pipe after coupling the suction head, stepping on to the next pair of couplings - notice the turn of the hose troop



Illustration 7 Coupling of the suction hoses by the water troop and hose troop



Illustration 8 Lifting the suction hose pipe in order to put on the lines



Illustration 9 The leader of the water troop fixes the suction hose rape with a complete wrap around the water-sided hose



Illustration 10 The coupled suction hose pipe is carried to water



Illustration 11 Correctly laid out suction hose pipe



Illustration 12 Laying out the first B-hose



Illustration 13 Coupling of the conveyor to the distributor by the member of the attacking troop



Illustration 14 The leader of the hose troop lifts his hand as a sign that he has understood the command “Second pipe - water march!”

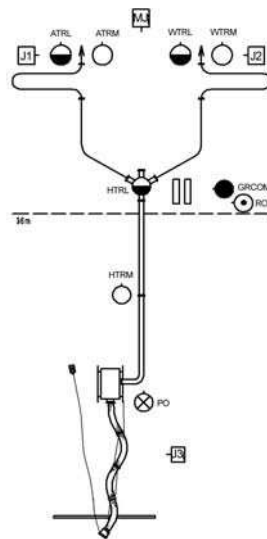


Illustration 15 Line-up after finish of the fire fighting attack

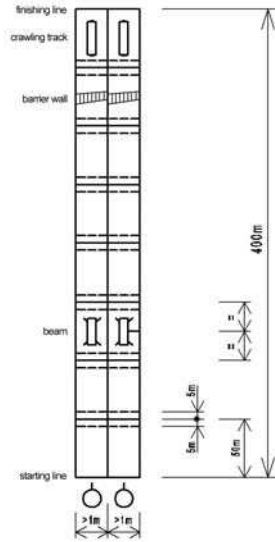


Illustration 16 The obstacle relay race