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Sporting payment of the AFBF

Season 2001-2002 (V4.0)

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PRELIMINAIRES

- No Player or organizer is not supposed to be unaware of the payment.
the payment of the play of pin-table football has is conceived to facilitate the judgement as well by the referee by the Players.
- B The objective is to limit subjective interpretations at least inevitable.
- C The rules suggested aim also to instigate the play in the mutual respect of the Players and the transparency for the witnesses.
- D It is pointed out that the referee is sovereign but also fallible and that the error of judgment belongs to the play.
- E The long-term objective is to provide a payment compatible with the countries partners for the installation of an international federation.
- F In this payment the word Joueur (with a capital letter) nominates the person and the word player (with tiny) indicates the figurine play.

AUTORITES QUALIFIED

- the payment has is written by the Arbitration Committee under the responsibility of the Sporting Committee. It is voted and set up at the beginning of season by the Management Committee of the AFBF. It can be examined and amended by a general assembly.
- B In the event of inconsistency or of difficult situation, emergency amendments can be proposed by the Arbitration Committee in the course of season. These amendments must be voted by the Management Committee.
- C The application of the payment is responsibility for the national judges, referees, and Players.
- D On an arbitrated part the proper authority is the referee. On a part without referee, any referee in title present on the competition could be solicited.
- E In the event of difficulty of arbitration, the Arbitration Committee could be seized. It will make known jurisprudence at the Sporting Committee which will be charged to make publicity of it.
- F The questions, the requests for explanation and the requests for modification of payment will be addressed to the person in charge for the Arbitration Committee under cover of the person in charge for the Sporting Committee.
- G The penalties and sanctions until the loss of a sleeve or a match concern the authority of the body of the referees. In the event of more serious sanction, a report/ratio will be transmitted by the person in charge for the referees on the competition to the Commission of Discipline.

GLOSSARY AND TERMINOLOGY

- Action of control** : action on the ball allowing a technical epic or the blocking of the ball.
- Control blocked** : stop of the ball under the foot of a player. If the fact of raising the foot induces a movement of the ball, there is not blocked control (ball raised against the plinth, ball on the line of goal).
- Zone of influence** : zone in which a blocked control is possible.
- Lob** : shooting or against leading to a trajectory of the ball coming from the backs and passing over the unfavourable halves.
- Recovery** : shooting of the fronts, without action of control, of a ball coming from the halves in direction of the unfavourable goal.
- Not high** : end of the foot of a player located vertically at the top of its bar.
- Controlled caster** : rotation of a bar during which the foot of the player passes only one time by the high point before a stop.
- Caster** : rotation of a bar during which the foot of the player passes at least twice by the high point.
- Mess tin** : sunken ball then brought out of the goal.
- Halves** : bar made up of 5 players.

Fronts : bar made up of 3 players.

Defenders : bar composed of 2 players.

Goal : bar made up of 1 player.

Back : defenders + goal

Amounts : parts verticals out of wooden perpendicular to the bars delimiting the interior of the table.

Obstruct : action to prevent the adversary from controlling the ball.

Fault : non-observance payment sanctioned by the restitution of the ball.

Serious fault : non-observance of the payment sanctioned by a penalty in addition to the restitution of the ball.

Direct adversary : Player controlling the bar immediately opposite the ball.

Stopped ball : ball not presenting more movement in the plan of the table. (it can have a rotation on its vertical axis).

Distraction : action of a Player trying to distract his adversary.

Anti-play : action of a Player aiming at blocking the good course of the play.

Lawful words:

TECHNICAL TIME// GENE/PRET/PLAY/STOPWATCH

10 SECONDS/OF/FAULT CALMS

Sanctions:

WARNING/NOT/HANDLE/MATCH

Deliver 1: Payment of play

Deliver 1/Section 1: Material

Article 1. 1.1: Count

has the official table is the BONZINI B90. This choice of table can be modified according to the agreements of the AFBF with manufacturers and partners.

B The organizers must provide a competitive material (sandpapered players, clean bars and right-hand sides). In the event of presence of painting, the players could be sandpapered only afterwards **agreement explicit** organization.

C To in no case the carpet will not have to be sandpapered under penalty of exclusion of the tournament and refunding of the carpet.

D The Player is free to lubricate the outside of the bars subject to wiping them after his part.

E The organization can make compulsory the use of a product of lubrication and of an agent cleaning specific qu?elle must then place at the disposal of the Players. In this precise case, the use of another product will produce an exclusion of the tournament.

F The use of the resin (standard handball) is strictly prohibited under penalty of exclusion of the tournament.

G - is to the organizer to prohibit very produced considered to be dangerous for the material or the Players

Article 1. 1.2: Balls

the official ball is the ball cork CBL 17g with a diameter 34/36 mm have. An appendix with this payment will be provided after the final choice for the season.

B The organizer of tournament will have to provide official new balls with a distinctive mark.

C In a tournament, the play will be done obligatorily with a new ball bought on the place of tournament.

D As the balls all will be identical on a tournament the part could be played with only one ball or the

balls of the two Players (or teams). The alternation of the balls is left with the appreciation of the Players.

E Each Player must be able to provide a ball of the tournament.

F The Players can put an additional distinctive sign on their ball in a discrete way without hiding the mark of the tournament.

Article 1. 1.3: Handles

Each Player has is free to use the handles of his choice. It will have to be assembled on the bars of pin-table football without damage for the table or the Player.

B The Player will have to be free of his movements. No mechanical system will be authorized. The handle must be fixed relative with the bar on which it is fixed.

C The organization can judge that handles are dangerous and require of the Player not to use them. In case of refusal the Player will be excluded from the tournament.

D The organizer will have to place at the disposal of the Players a hiring of handles (round, long, pears).

Article 1. 1.4: Caps

has the official caps are authorized for the play of head.

Article 1. 1.5: Others accessories

has All the other accessories (gloves, elastic stringcourse, non-skid sleeve?) are authorized subject to not endangered of the Player or other participants.

B To in no case the surface of play or the case of the table will not have to be touched, modified by the accessories.

Article 1. 1.6: Behaviour vestimentary

has the sporting behaviour is obligatory for any Player wishing to take part in an official tournament.

It includes/understands: Shoes of sport (tennis shoe, tennis), Shorts sportsmen or track suits (bermuda shorts of city and pants cyclist prohibited), tee-shirt or sporting docker. Generally, it is required a correct sporting behaviour whose correction is left with the appreciation of the proper authority. (see sporting code art. 1.2.03)

Deliver 1/Section 2: The part

Article 1. 2.1: Heating

has After a call or a fixed schedule, the Players have 4 minutes to carry out the drawing of lots, then 7 seconds for the protocol of the "loan". If this time is not respected, they will be sanctioned of a point of penalty per minute.

B The change of position except idle period does not give right to heating. In the event of match in several handles, the heating is authorized between the handles under cover of the prescribed time. A nonlawful heating is regarded as a serious fault.

C Will be regarded as heating the fact that the ball changes bar (passage or shooting). movement of the ball under a bar is not regarded as heating.

D If at the time of the call or the schedule envisaged the table is not free, the duration of the heating starts as of its availability.

Article 1. 2.2: Protocol "Loan"

has In the event of engagement or of handing-over concerned of the ball the Players must follow the protocol of the "loan". The ball must be immobilized under the foot of a player. Does player controlling the ball ask "Ready? ». The direct adversary has 7 seconds to answer "Ready! ». Any going beyond of this time will be regarded as a anti-play. The ball is concerned only when it was put moving. The duration of possession of the ball starts with the "Loan! "of the adversary.

Article 1. 2.3: Not in advance

has As much as divisions are not officialized by the Sporting Committee, the concept of point in advance is not applicable.

Article 1. 2.4: Duration of a part

has the parts are played in a sleeve of 7 dry points out of turn of qualification.

B All the Players, except for the heads of quota-free series, must play the same number of revolutions of qualification.

C In final phases the parts are played in 2 gaining sleeves of 7 points with 2 points of variation to beautiful. (see sporting code 4. 4.01).

D As far as possible, all the of the same matches level must be played simultaneously.

E One will call "play" or "time of play" the time which passes the ball as is concerned between the "loan" and the next stop (goal, request for idle period, of technical time, time of referee, left ball).

F The moments which are not times of play are regarded as times of "stop of play".

Article 1. 2.5: Beginning of a part

See CS 2. 4.05

has the late team (or the Player) takes a goal of penalty per completed minute of delay. In the event of arrival, the installation will be done without calling into question this calculation which will end with the "loan" and without heating.

B If there is no referee on the part, a delay will be noted by a notification with the table of mark.

C If the delay is due at the end of a delayed match it will be necessary that the Player makes it note by the organization and the sanctions will be raised. The 4 minutes of heating are restored.

D The part starts with a drawing of lots carried out by the referee or one of the Players. Pulling will be done in priority with a part.

E If the winner of the drawing of lots chooses the camp, the adversary will have the benefit of engagement. If the winner of pulling chooses the ball, the adversary will have the choice of the camp.

F In the event of match in several handles, the Players or the teams will be able by mutual agreement to keep their own camp at the end of the first sleeve. In this case, they must preserve this camp until the end of the match. On the other hand, if one of the Players or one of the teams wishes to change side at the end of the first sleeve, this change will be obligatory.

G At the time of beautiful, a drawing of lots will be carried out for the choice of the camp or the ball. After the drawing of lots the Players have 7 seconds before the protocol of the "loan".

Article 1. 2.6: Handing-over concerned - exit of ball

has At the time of an exit of ball of the table of play, the ball is given to the backs of the camp from where it left, whatever its direction.

B A ball wedged on the bar of the goal, immobilized, is given again with the backs. To still seize ball moving will be regarded as a serious fault.

C The red bands are comparable with the table of play as well as the edge of wood around the goals, but not wood superiors behind the goals.

D A left ball is given concerned by the protocol of the "loan".

Article 1. 2.7: Handing-over concerned - immobilized ball

a ball immobilized between two bars has is given to the backs of the camp where it is.

B A ball immobilized between the bars of the halves is given to the halves which did not have engagement previously. In the event of several immobilization before a goal, it is always the same bar of the halves which receives the ball.

C An immobilized ball is given concerned by the protocol of the "loan".

Article 1. 2.8: Duration of possession of the ball

One has defines the time of possession of ball between the moment of the first possible contact with a player and the moment or the ball passes under the unfavourable bar nearest. A ball is regarded as under the bar if it is in the zone of influence of this one (possible control).

B For the time of possession, the backs are comparable at only one zone of influence.

C The time of possession is limited to 12 seconds.

D The going beyond of time of possession is regarded as a fault. It is announced by the referee by

the word "STOPWATCH" while advancing the hand to the top of the table closed fist.

Article 1. 2.9: Duration between a goal and engagement

has the duration between a goal and the "loan" cannot exceed 7 seconds.

Article 1. 2.10: Technical time

has At the time of an accident of material play, being able to be checked by the referee, or of a litigation a Player can ask for a technical time. The request will be made by the "TECHNICAL" word. The request is supported by the setting flat of the two hands on the red tape of the requiring Player.

B An abusive request is equivalent to a serious fault (anti-play).

C The Player having the ball at the time of the request of time recovers it with the handing-over concerned. If the ball is moving during the request of time it is the last owner who recovers it for the handing-over concerned.

D It is only about one stop of temporary play not timed.

E During technical time no Player has the right to touch the table except possible for that which must repair.

F A the exit of technical time the Player having the ball recovers all its time of possession.

g- Un Joueur désirant seulement s'essuyer les mains reste sous le couvert de son temps de possession. Le non-respect de cette règle est assimilé à une faute.

Article 1. 2.11: The time of referee

the referee has can ask for a time constantly to regulate a problem in the public or the play.

B This time does not have to be timed.

C During this idle period the Players do not have the right to touch the table.

D The time of referee will be announced by the word "TIME" and the projection of the hand flat to the top of the table.

E The resumption of the play will be announced by the word "PLAY" at the same time as the hand flat with the top of the table.

Article 1. 2.12: Idle period

has a Player or a team can ask for two 30 seconds idle periods per handle.

B The request will be made by the word "Idle period" and the position of the hands in T during at least a second. The idle period is regarded as started after acceptance of the referee who confirms by the same gesture (in the parts without referee, it is the adversary which accepts the request).

C After 20 seconds, the referee recalls the Players by announcing "10 seconds" so that they are ready to take again the play. This advertisement is supported by the projection of the hand flat above the table during the 10 seconds.

D The going beyond of time (the loan is not applied for before the 30 seconds end) is regarded as a fault.

E To ask an idle period, it is necessary that the Player is in position of control blocked of the ball.

F An abusive request with the ball is regarded as a fault (ball moving, third request by handle, request on ball of handle). An abusive request with the ball in possession of the adversary is regarded as anti-play (serious fault).

G The Player or the team having asked for the idle period will use it in the way in which it or she wishes it.

H The Player or the team not having asked for the idle period does not have any more the right to touch the table and must have patience until the "loan".

I It is interdict to ask two idle periods on the same ball without this one changing zone of influence.

J The idle periods cannot be required by a Player or a team in phase to gain a sleeve.

Article 1. 2.13: Change of position of the Players

has the Players of a team can change position only during an engagement after a goal or during an idle period.

B Obligation is given to the team having the ball (having boxed a goal or having asked an idle period) to define its final position in first. For the team having asked an idle period, it will have to

define its position in the 20 seconds recall. Then the opposing team defines her position. To in no case the first team will not be able to reconsider her decision. The time of the possible disassembling of the handles will not enter the calculation; however, any abuse will be regarded as a anti-play.

C No particular heating will be accepted after a change upon the engagement. A non-observance will be regarded as a fault. A heating will not be possible that by the request for an idle period.

Article 1. 2.14: Rights Players

It has is interdict with the Players of speaking while the ball is concerned. A fault can be claimed in the contrary case. A repetition expresses will be regarded as serious fault.

B The Players do not have the right to address themselves to the adversaries apart from the discussions related to the management of the part (drawing of lots, embarrassments?). The non-observance of this rule is regarded as a serious fault.

C To in no case a Player does not have the right to converse on the play with the public. The non-observance of this rule is regarded as a serious fault.

D Each team has the right to be coachée by one and only one person who will make known themselves before the beginning of the part near the referee and the adversaries.

E In the event of coaching, the identified coach can discuss with the Players during the idle periods.

F The Players do not have the right to penetrate the surface of play. The referee will appreciate the embarrassment caused by the passage of the heads above the surface of play. There is a tolerance when the Player excuses himself by posing the hand on the red tape.

G It is a serious fault to twist a bar.

H In the event of litigation on a fault and in absence of referee, a drawing of lots will be able to regulate it.

I It is a right of the Players to claim a referee whatever the part and to any moment.

Article 1. 2.15: Time between the handles

the duration between the handles has is limited to 2 minutes very included/understood. The change of camps or positions will be done under cover of this time.

Deliver 1/Section 3: Actions of play

Article 1. 3.1: Goals

a goal has is regarded as valid as the ball passes the fictitious line completely connecting the edges of the two posts.

B A ball which arises from the goal after there to have entered completely account for a goal and is given concerned normally.

C A ball which rebounds inside the higher metal part of the goal is regarded as entry with an aim.

Article 1. 3.2: Caster

the caster has is authorized on the bars of the goal, the defenders and the fronts.

B The caster of defense is not authorized that on the goal in the event of ball passing to the top of its bar.

C It is interdict to make a caster or a caster controlled with a bar which does not have the ball. A Player makes a fault engraves if it carries out a caster whereas it does not have the ball safe in the case B of this article.

D In the case of a shooting missed where the Player has the ball in blocked control and where it carries out a shooting in caster but does not touch the ball, the ball normally remains concerned and no fault can be claimed. If the ball remains under its bar it can recover it. If the ball escapes under another bar, it normally remains concerned.

E A shooting in caster is valid only if the ball is controlled blocked. Only the player having the ball under the foot can draw in caster.

F If a shooting in caster is launched, only the first contact is valid. If the goal returns by a nth contact

with the bar in caster the goal is not valid and the ball is returned to the backs.

G As of the second contact, the caster will be not controlled and thus comparable with a fault.

Article 1. 3.3: Engagement

engagement has is done under the bar of the halves, ball immobilized under the foot of a player.

B It is carried out by the team having chooses the ball with pulling with the fate or by the team having boxed a goal.

C Engagement will be done by the protocol of the "loan".

Article 1. 3.4: Halves

has a goal marked by a shooting of the halves is valid when the gesture is carried out ball moving.

B A caster or a controlled caster of the halves is comparable with a fault.

C The ball cannot be played stopped with the halves (fault)

Article 1. 3.5: caps, play of the head

A Only standard caps of A. F. B. F. are authorized. Their dimensions are defined by the technical commission.

B The use of the caps is authorized on all the bars, except the goal.

C The play of head is authorized on all the balls, except for the international demonstrations organized by the AFBF where the caps are prohibited.

D It is interdict to use the caps for counter voluntary and defense.

E The caps are authorized only for controls. It is interdict to use them for strike; this last case will be regarded as a fault.

F A caster or a controlled caster is authorized by a player carrying a standard cap.

G The Player will have to preserve the caps at the same site during all the match, without being able to add some or remove some in the course of play.

Article 1. 3.6: Lobs

has the lobs are authorized on all the balls

Deliver 1/Section 4: Faults and embarrassments

Article 1. 4.1: Movement of mood during the play

a Player has having a movement of mood during the play with an action on the table of play (to shake or raise the table, sending of the bars violently in thrust, casters, jet of the ball, cry?) will be in the case of fault serious.

Article 1. 4.2: Movement of mood during the stops of play

a Player has having a movement of mood during the stops of play with an action on the table of play (to shake or raise the table, sending of the bars violently in thrust, casters, jet of the ball?) will be recalled to the order by the referee by the word "OF CALMS". In the event of repetition that will be regarded as serious fault.

B If the Player were already sanctioned for a movement of mood during the play, the scale of sanction applies directly without call to order.

C A leaves during the idle periods, a Player cannot deviate from the table of play of more than 2 meters while remaining of sound with dimensions of the table. (fault engraves in the event of repetition after a call to order).

Article 1. 4.3: Matter humiliating, insulting, defamatory. Behavior

have remarks humiliating, insulting or defamatory of one Player against his adversary are regarded as serious fault. A Player will avoid giving an opinion on the technique, the level or the practices of play of his adversary.

B Any behavior of lack of respect towards the adversary will be regarded as serious fault.

C The attempts at distraction will be regarded as a fault. The referee is free to transform these behaviors into serious fault.

Article 1. 4.4: Shock of the bar which draws

a shock of the bar has which car will be regarded as a fault if the table is moved vertically.

B In the case of a shock proven during the shooting (right front, just afterwards and not making by part of the technical epic), there is fault and the possibly marked goal is invalidated and the ball is returned to the backs.

Article 1. 4.5: Shock of a bar not having the ball

the shock has on one of the amounts of another bar that that which has the ball during, right before or right after an action of play is regarded as a fault. (attempt at distraction)

B Any shock modifying the trajectory, the control or the reception of the ball will be regarded as a fault. It is responsibility for the referee to judge.

C The actions of play generating of the abnormal levels of noise could be regarded as faults (distraction).

D It is to the referee to appreciate the embarrassments or the faults according to the nature and the violence of the shocks

Article 1. 4.6: Obstruct by shock of bar

See article 1. 5.2

Article 1. 4.7: Count raised

the rising of the table has during an action of play is regarded as a fault. A table is raised so at least 1 foot of the table does not touch more the ground.

Article 1. 4.8: Count moved

the displacement of a table has during an action of play is regarded as a fault. A table is moved if the feet change position on the ground.

Article 1. 4.9: Count vibrated during a control

the vibration of a table has during an action of play could be regarded as a fault by the referee. A table is vibrated if the surface of play moves whereas the feet of the table remain in the same position.

Article 1. 4.10: Hand in pin-table football

It has is strictly interdict to put the hand in pin-table football during the part. The recovery of the ball stopped after a fault or an embarrassment will be done after agreement of the adversary or if necessary of the referee. To put the hand in pin-table football without agreement of the adversary is regarded as a serious fault.

Article 1. 4.11: Blowing

It has is strictly interdict to blow on the ball. An attempt is regarded as a serious fault.

Deliver 1/Section 5: Treatment of the embarrassments, faults and faults serious

Article 1. 5.1: Difference between embarrassment, fault, serious fault

the embarrassment has is the fact of preventing the adversary from controlling a ball during an action of play and does not call a sanction. The ball is returned to the Player (under the player) whom has not been able to control it.

B The fault is an action which does not respect this payment. In the event of fault the ball is returned with the team undergoing the fault.

C The serious fault is an action which does not respect the payment. In the event of fault engraves the ball is returned with the team undergoing the fault and a penalty is inflicted by the referee.

D A succession of faults and/or embarrassments will be considered by the referee an action of anti-play (serious fault).

Article 1. 5.2: Obstruct

an embarrassment has takes place if a shock or a vibration due to the adversary prevents the control of the ball.

B The embarrassment can be required by one of the Players of a team trying to control the ball by word "GENE". It is a serious fault to take the ball before the embarrassment was not accepted by the referee or the adversary.

C If the embarrassment is accepted the ball is returned to the Player having missed control. In the contrary case the ball remains in the position where it was at the time of the request. Afterwards an embarrassment the "loan" must be redemandé and the owner of the ball recovers his time of possession.

D A request for repeated abusive embarrassment is comparable with a serious fault.

Article 1. 5.3: List and treatment of the faults

List of the faults has:

- To exceed 7 seconds with the ball upon the engagement
- To leave the two meters (with the possession of the ball)
- Going beyond from the 12 seconds of time of possession
- Second contact of caster
- Caster illegal (with the possession of the ball)
- Ask illegal of idle period or technical time (with the ball)
- To speak with its team-member (with the possession of the ball)
- Play ball stopped with the halves
- tir/contre with cap
- To raise pin-table football during a shooting
- Count moved (with the possession of the ball)
- Shocks of bar not having the ball
- Noise abnormally high (with the ball)
- To exceed the 30 seconds of an idle period.

B If the fault is made by team A whereas the ball is in the zone of influence of a bar of B, the ball is returned to the latter.

C If the fault is made by team A whereas the ball is in the zone of influence of a bar of A then the ball is returned to the bar of B right in glance.

D If the fault is made by team A whereas the ball is then located between 2 bars the ball is returned to the bar of the team B nearest to the ball.

Article 1. 5.4: List and treatment of the serious faults

List of the serious faults has:

- To exceed 7 seconds without the ball upon the engagement (response to the loan)
- To leave the two meters (without the possession of ball)
- Caster illegal without the ball/Caster of defense or placement
- Illegal request for idle period or technical time (without the ball)
- To speak with its team-member (without the ball)
- To address the words to the adversaries during times of play
- To raise pin-table football (without the ball)
- To move (without the possession of the ball)
- Repetitions of faults and faults voluntary
- Continuation of abusive requests
- Heating illegal
- To twist a bar
- To speak with the public
- To speak with the coach indicated apart from the idle periods
- To catch the ball moving or without authorization
- To penetrate the surface of play
- Anti-play
- Attempt at distraction
- Miss moved respect/Propos
- Change illegal of positions
- To move/remove/add caps in the course of part

To blow on the ball

Movement of mood with action on the table

To touch the table when it is prohibited

Abnormally high noise (without the ball)

B A serious fault is treated like a fault with in more the application of the scale of the penalties.

Article 1. 5.5: Scale penalties

has In the event of serious fault, the referee must apply the scale of the penalties: warning, not of penalty, handle of penalty, match of penalty.

B Warning: The referee turns to the faulty one and shows figure 1 with the hand and pronounces the word "WARNING". It notes its decision on its sheet of follow-up of match.

C Not penalty: The referee turns to the faulty one and shows figure 2 with the hand and pronounces the word NOT. It notes its decision on its sheet of follow-up of match.

D Handle of penalty: The referee turns to the faulty one and shows figure 3 with the hand and pronounces the word HANDLE. It notes its decision on its sheet of follow-up of match. In the event of hen match, the match is finished with the score 7-0. This score hopes to calculate the classification of exit of phase of qualification. decision must be the subject of a report/ratio to the judge and the director of tournament.

E Match of penalty: (in the case of the matches in three handles) the referee turns to the faulty one and shows figure 4 with the hand and pronounces the word MATCH. It notes its decision on its sheet of follow-up of match. The decision must be the subject of a report/ratio to the judge and the director of tournament.

F During hens, each new match (1 handle) has, the scale of the sanctions is given to zero. During the final phases the scale is given to zero with each match (2 or 3 handles).

G In the cases provided for by the regulation the referee can pronounce the exclusion of the tournament. This decision must be the subject of a report/ratio to the judge and director of tournament.

Article 1. 5.6: Regulate advantage

the referee has will appreciate the moment beyond whose the Player cannot ask any more for fault or of embarrassment. In a part without referee the request must take place in the action.

B In the case of two required faults the first made fault will be granted.

C The simultaneity of a request for embarrassment and a goal is in favour of the embarrassment. If the embarrassment is accepted the ball is given to the applicant. The goal is valid in the contrary case.

Note: This is a computer translation of the original webpage. It is provided for general information only and should not be regarded as complete nor accurate.