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## Pool rules scratch on black ball

[Standardized World Rules 1997] Except when clearly refuted these additional rules, the general rules of pocket billiards apply. 1. Object of the game. Eight Ball is a call shot game played with a cue ball and fifteen object balls, numbered from 1 through 15. A player needs pocket balls of 1 numbered group through 1 to 7 (solid color), while the other player has 9 through 15 (stripes). The player first pockets his group and then legally wins the 8-ball pocket game. 2. Call shot. In call shots, there is no point to clear balls and pockets. It is the opponent's right to ask which ball and pocket if he is unsure about the shot. Bank shots and combination shots are not considered obvious, and care should be taken in both the object ball and the desired pocket phone. When calling a shot, it is never necessary to indicate details such as the number of cushions, banks, kisses, carrom, etc. Any balls remain pocketed on a foul, whether they belong to the shooter or opponent. The opening break is not called a shot. Performing a break shot in ball 8 can continue to shoot his next shot to any player unless he has legally pocketed any object ball on the break. 3. Racking balls. The balls rack in a triangle at the foot of the table with the 8-ball in the center of the triangle, the first ball of the rack on the footspot, a stripe ball in one corner of the rack and a solid ball in the other corner. 4. Break the turn. The winner of the interval has the option to break. During individual competition, players will optionally break on each subsequent game. 5. Jump and foul the collective bullet. While cue ball fouls are not the only rule of play when a match is not headed by a referee, a player should know that it would be considered a cue ball foul if during an attempt to jump, massage the cue ball around the curve or a barrier-numbered ball that is not a legal object ball, moves the barrier ball (whether it was moved with one hand) , cue stick follow-thr-thr or bridge). 6. Legal break shot. (Defined) to execute a legal break, the breaker (with the cue ball behind the headstring) must either pocket (1) a ball, or (2) drive at least four numbered balls to the rail. If he fails to make a legal break, it's a foul, and the incoming player has the option of accepting the table in (1) position and shooting, or (2) having reracked balls and allowing the opening option to shoot himself to break or break the offending player again. 7. Scratch on a legal break. If a player scratches on a legal break shot, (1) all balls remain pocketed (exception, ball 8: see Rule 9), (2) It's a foul, (3) the table is open. Please note: The incoming player has the cue ball in the arm behind the head string and may not shoot an object ball that is behind the head string, unless he first shoots past the cue ball Dogged and cue causes the ball to come back behind the headstring and hit the object ball. 8. Object balls jumped from the table on the brakes. If a player jumps an object ball off the table on the break shot, it's a foul-and-come player (1) has the option of accepting the table in position and shooting, or (2) taking the cue ball in the arm behind the head string and shooting. 9. Pocketed the 8 ball at the break. If the 8-ball is pocketed at the break, the Breakers could ask for a re-rack or saw the ball 8 and continue shooting. If the breaker scratches while pocketing the 8-ball at the break, the incoming player has the option of racking up a re-or 8-ball saw and start shooting with the ball in the back hand of the head. 10. Open table. The choice of groups (stripes or solids) is not yet determined when the (defined) table is open. When the table is open, it is legal to hit solid first to create a stripe or vice versa. Note: The table is always open immediately after the break shot. And the incoming player addressing balls with the table is still open. At an open table, all illegally pocketed balls remain pocketed. 11. Choice of group. The likes of stripes or solids are not determined at the break, even if the balls are made up of only one or both groups. The table always opens immediately after the break shot. The choice of the group is determined only when a player legally pockets an object called one after a break shot. 12. Legal shot. (Defined) on all shots (except at the break and when the table is open), the shooter must hit one of his group of balls first and (1) pocket a numbered ball, or (2) q ball or contact a rail due to any numbered ball. Please note: The shooter is allowed to bank the cue ball from a rail before contacting your object ball; However, after contact with your object ball, an object ball must be pocketed, or the cue ball or any numbered ball should approach a rail. Failure to meet these requirements is a foul. 13. Security shot. For tactical reasons a player can choose to pocket a clear object ball and also turn his turn on the table by announcing protection in advance. A security shot is defined as a shooting shot. If the shooting player intends to play a clear object safe from the ball pocket, then before the shot, he must declare a safety for his opponent. If this is not done, and one of the shooter's object balls is pocketed, the shooter will need to shoot again. Any ball remains pocketed on a safety shot. 14. Scoring. A player deserves The shooting will continue until he fails to legally pocket a ball of his group. After a player has legally pocketed all of his group of balls, he shoots 8-ball pockets. 15. Foul penalty. The opposing player gets the cue ball in hand. This means that the player can place the cue ball anywhere on the table (except for the opening break should not be behind the headstring). The rule prevents a player from intentionally fouling what would put his opponent at a disadvantage. With the cue ball in hand, the player can use his hand or any part of his cue (including tip) to position the cue ball. When positioning the cue ball, any forward stroke motion approaching the cue ball would be a foul, if not a legal shot. (Also see Rule 39 in the General Rules of Pocket Billiards) 16. Combination shots. Combination shots are allowed; However, the 8-ball cannot be used as the first ball in combination except when the table is open. 17. Illegal balls in the pocket. An object ball is believed to be illegally pocketed when (1) that the object ball is pocketed on the same shot commits a foul, or (2) called the ball didn't go into the designated pocket, or (3) before a safety shot is called. Illegally pocketed balls remain pocketed. 18. Object balls jumped off the table. If any object gets the ball jumped off the table, it's a foul and a loss of turn, unless it's the 8-ball, which is the loss of the game. Spotting any jump object balls is seen in numerical order according to the general rules for balls. 19. Playing 8 ball. When shooting on the 8th ball, don't lose a scratch or foul game if the 8-ball isn't pocketed or jumped off the table. The incoming player has cue ball in hand. Note: A combination shot cannot be legally used to pocket the 8-ball. 20. Loss of game. A player loses the game if he commits any of the following violations: one. Foul when pocketed 8-ball (exception: See 8 ball pocketed on break). Birth. 8 ball pockets on the same stroke as the final of his group of balls. c. 8 ball jumps off the table at any time. d. 8 ball pockets in a pocket other than a designated. E. Pocket 8 ball when it's not the legal object ball. Note: All violations must be called before taking another shot, or else it will be understood that a violation occurred. 21. Deadlock game. If, after 3 consecutive turns in the table by each player (6 total turns), the referee judges (or if a referee, both players agree) that an attempt to pocket or move an object ball will cause a loss of play, then the balls will be re-broken with the original breaker of the deadlocked game. The rule of deadlock can only be used if there are only two object balls and 8 balls remaining on the table. Please note: Three consecutive fouls by a player do not harm the game. Back to billiards, snooker, pool. Rules and more. Back to Sjoerd's homepage pool Popular in much of the world this article is about American style games. For British variation, see Blackball (Pool). For other uses, see eight balls (opacity). One of several reasonable racks in standardized eight-ball: two rear corner balls are of different suits, the 8-ball is at center, and the top ball is on foot space. Eight balls (spelled 8 ball or eight ball, and sometimes solid and stripes, spots and stripes [1] or highs and lows) a pool billiards is played on a billiard table with six pockets, cue sticks, and sixteen billiard balls: a cue ball and fifteen object balls. Object balls include seven solid-colored balls, including 1 to 7, seven striped balls 9 to 15 and black in a number of 8 balls. After balls are scattered with a break shot, a player is assigned either solid or group of striped balls once they have legally pocketed a ball from that group. The aim of the game is to legally have an 8-ball pocket in a called pocket, which can only be followed by all of the balls from a player's assigned group having been cleared off the table. The game is the most frequently played discipline of the pool, and is often thought of as synonymous with pools. There are many variations in the game, mostly regional. It's the second most played professional pool game, after nine balls, and straight ahead of the pool for several decades. [Citation needed] history is the eight-ball game born around 1900 in the United States as the development of the pyramid pool, which allows any eight of the fifteen object balls to be pocketed to win. The game arose from two made changes, namely that the 8 ball should be pocketed to the last to win, and each player can only pocket half of the other object balls. By 1925 the game was popular enough for brunswick-balke-collender company to start seven red, seven yellow, aimed-made ball sets with a black ball, and cue ball, which allowed the audience to see more easily which suits each of the ball. (Such colors later became the standard in the British-originating version, Blackball). The rules, as officially codified in the Billiard Congress of the U.S. rule book, were revised from time to time in later years. [2] Standardized rules of play 24, 89-90 [3] [4][5] American-style eight-ball rules are played around the world by professionals, and in many amateur leagues. Still, the rules for the eight-ball could be the most inconsistent of any billiard game as there are many competitive sets of official regulations. The non-profit World Pool-Billiard Association (WPA), which has continental and national allies around the world (some of which date to WPA for a long time, such as the Billiard Congress of America) promulgates standardized rules such as pool billiards – rules of play. [6] They are used to play amateur and professional. Meanwhile, many amateur leagues - such as The American PoolPlayers Association (APA) and its affiliates canadian PoolPlayers Association (CPA), The Valley National Eight-Ball Association (VNEA) and the BCA Pool League (BCAPL) – use their own rules that have a slight difference between wpa rules and each other. Millions of individuals play informally, using informal house rules that not only vary from area to area but also vary from place to site. The regulation size of the playing surface of the equipment table is 9 by 4.5 feet (2.7 by 1.4 m), although the exact dimensions may vary slightly by the manufacturer. Some leagues and tournaments using world standardized rules can allow smaller sizes, down from 3.5 feet (2.1 to 1.1 m) to 7. 10 by 5 feet (3.0 by 1.5 m) models are sometimes still used in the early 20th century. WPA professional competition typically employs regulation tables, while amateur league championships of various leagues, including ACS, BCAPL, VNEA, and APA, use seven-foot tables to fit more of them into the hosting venue. There are seven solid-colored balls through 1 numbered 7, seven striped balls numbered 9 through 15, an 8-ball, and a cue ball. The balls are usually colored as follows: 1 and 9: Yellow 2 and 10: Blue 3 and 11: Red 4 and 12: Purple 5 and 13: Orange 6 and 14: Green 7 and 15: Maroon 8: Black Q: White special sets 4 and 12 designed to be more easily direct on television substitute pink for dark purple and light tan for deep maroon of 7 and 15 balls , and these optional color sets are now available to consumers as well. To start the setup game, object balls are placed in triangular racks. The base end of the rack is parallel to the rail (small end of the pool table) and is positioned so the top ball of the rack is located at the foot place. The balls in the rack are ideally placed so that they are in contact with each other; This is accomplished by pressing the balls together towards the top ball. The order of the balls must be random, with the exceptions of the 8 ball, which must be placed in the center of the rack (i.e., between the third row), and two back corner balls, one of which must be stripe and the other solid. Cue ball anywhere behind the head string the breaker desires are placed. Break One is chosen by some preset method (e.g., coin toss, interval, or loss of previous game or match) to shoot first to break the object-ball rack. In most leagues it's the opponent of the Breakers who racks up balls, but in some, players have to break their racks. If the breaker fails to make a successful break - usually defined as hitting at least four balls cushions or an object being pocketed the ball - then the opponent can either choose to play from the current position or call for a re-rack and either break again or repeat the original breaker break. If the picture of a break in the eight ball is pocketed on the 8-ball break, then the breaker can either spot the 8-ball again and choose to play from the current position or rack up again and break again; But if the cue ball is also pocketed at the break then the opponent is the one who has the option: either spot the 8-ball again and shoot with the ball hand in hand behind the head string, to accept the current situation, or to break again or the breaker is broken again. The turn-taking player (or team) continues to shoot until a foul or legally fail to pocket an object ball (whether intentionally or not); Then it's the turn of the opposing players. Play options like this for the remainder of the game. After a foul, the incoming player hands in the ball anywhere on the table, until the foul resulted on the break shot, as mentioned earlier. [6] The target group selection table is open at the start of the game, meaning that either player can shoot at any ball. It remains open until a player legally pockets one or more object balls (except 8) after breaking. That player is assigned a group of pocketed balls, or suits - 1-7 (solid) or 9-15 (stripes) - and other suits are assigned to the opponent. Balls are not used to assign suits to pocketed at the break, or as the result of a foul, while the table is still open. If a player pockets balls from both suits on an open table, they can claim either suit as their own. Once the suits are assigned, they remain fixed throughout the game. If any balls from a player's suit are on the table, the player will have to hit one of them first on every shot; Otherwise a foul is called and the turn ends. After all the balls from the suit have been pocketed, the player's goal becomes 8 for the remainder of the game. Pocketing the 8-ball Once a player (or team's) objects are pocketed all of the group of balls, the player attempts to sink the 8-ball. In order to win the game the player will be named first who pocketed in the pocket 8 ball and then successfully pocketed the 8-ball in that pocket. If the player knocks 8 balls off the table then the player loses the game. If the player pockets 8 balls and does a foul or pockets it from the designated one to the other pocket, the player loses the game. Otherwise (i.e., if the 8-ball is neither pocketed nor knocked off the table) the shooter's turn is just over, even if a foul occurs. In short, a world standardized rule game of eight ball, like the nine-ball game, isn't over until the money ball is now on the table. This rule has been swiftly adopted by the amateur league. Winning a player wins the game if that player has been legally pocketed all of their object balls after pocketing the 8-ball in a designated pocket. They can also win if the opposing player illegally pockets the 8-ball or knocks 8 Away from the table. Because of this, it is possible for a game to end up with only one player, known as running tables. There are foul fouls in the eight ball: the shooter fails to strike one of his object balls (or 8 ball when it's the legable ball) with the cue ball, before the other balls are approached by the cue ball. This does not include split shots, where one of the cue ball shooter and one of the opponent's object balls attack together. No ball comes into contact with a pillow or is pocketed, after (first) a legal cue ball contact with the object ball. If an attempt is made to pocket a ball, and the ball hits the pocket, bounces out and lands on the ground, the ball is pocketed and the game continues. The shooter doesn't have at least one foot on the floor (this requirement can be waived if the shooter has a relevant disability, or the venue has not provided a mechanical bridge). Cue the ball is pocketed. Cue the ball to stop completely from the last shot before all the balls is shot. Cue the ball doesn't hit any ball. Cue the ball is hit more than once during a shot the cue ball jumps with an illegal jump shot that scoops the cue ball down. Cue the ball is clearly pushed, with Q-Tip remaining in touch momentarily. The shooter touches the cue ball with something other than the tip of the cue. The shooter touches any ball with his body, clothes, or equipment, other than as required to move the cue ball when the player has the hand in the ball. The shooter knocks a ball off the table. The shooter shoots out of turn. The shooter shoots the black 8-ball without previously nominating opposite team members or match referees to pockets. The shooter deliberately pockets the opponent's balls while shooting an 8-ball. On the break shot, no ball is pocketed and reaches cushions less than four balls, in which case the player can re-demand the rack and take the brakes or force the original breaker to break again, or take the ball-in-hand behind the head string and shoot the balls as they lie. Derived games and variants Blackball Main Article: The British version of Blackball (Pool) Eight Ball, known internationally as Blackball, has evolved into a different sport, retaining important elements of the game's first pub versions, with additional effects from English billiards and snooker. It is popular in amateur competition in the UK, Ireland, Australia and some other countries. The game uses object balls of solid color, usually red and yellow non-bird with a black 8 ball. They are usually 2 inches (51 mm) or 2 1/16 inches (52 mm) in diameter, the latter have the same size as the balls used in snooker and English billiards. Tables for blackball pools are 6-to-7 ft (1.8 to 2.1 m) long, and feature pockets with round cushion Like a snooker table. Blackball's rules differ in many ways from the standard eight ball, including the handling of fouls, which can give the opponent two shots, raking (8 ball, not top ball, goes on the spot), which group of balls will be selected, by which player, handling of frozen balls and snookers, and many other details. Internationally, both the World Pool-Billiard Association and the World EightBall Pool Federation publish rules and promote events. The two rule sets differ in some details about penalties for fouls. Eight-ball rotation further information: Rotation (pool) hybrid game Eight-ball rotation is a combination of eight-ball and rotation, in which players must pocket their balls (except for 8, which remains last) in numerical order. In particular, the solid player starts by placing 1 ball in the pocket and ascends to the 7th ball, and the stripes player starts by placing 15 balls in the pocket and lands on the 9th ball. See also the list of World Eight Ball Champions References This article needs additional citations for validation. Help improve this article by adding citations for reliable sources. Unsourced content can be challenged and removed. Find sources: Eight Ball - News - Newspaper - Books - . . . Scholar JSTOR (March 2009) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) ^ Scottish Pool Association | Archived from the original on April 13, 2014. ^ Shamos, Mike (1999). New Illustrated Encyclopedia of Billiards. New York: Lyons Press. 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