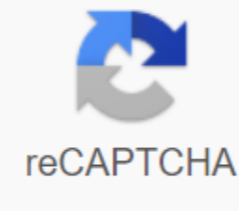




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## Fiba official basketball rules 2017 pdf

D'Fiba huet e puer nnerungen zu de Reegelen publiz'iert, de i ab dem 1. merz 2017 gullen. Schnnerungen synn orange mark'iert, wann den Artikel ganz mark'iert, deen nei derb'i komm: art 15 Player in the act of shooting: 15-1 Statement: When a player is in the act of shooting and after a foul he passes the ball, he is no longer considered in the act of shooting. 15-2 Sample: During his act shooting the A1 has the ball in both hands when it is contaminated by B1. After the foul, A1 moves to A2. Interpretation: A1 is no longer considered in the act of shooting. Art. 17: 17-10 Sample: In the final minute of game A1 tries 2 free throws. During the second free throw A1 steps on the free throw line during shooting and violation called. Team B asks for time out. Interpretation: After a timeout Team B will resume play with a throw-in line in front of the scorer's table in front of the team, and must have a new period shot clock of 24 seconds. Art. 23 Player off limits and ball off limits: 23-1 Statement: This is a violation when a player leaves the court at the end to avoid a 3-second violation. 23-2 Example: A1 in the exclusion zone moves within 3 seconds to the end line to avoid a 3-second violation and then re-enters the exclusion zone. Interpretation: A1 committed a violation. Art. 29/50 24 seconds: 29/50-10 Example: Team A controls the ball with 10 seconds remaining on the clock when the ball is held. Alternating possession of the throw-in is awarded: (a) Team A or b) Team B. Interpretation: (a) Team A must have only 10 seconds remaining on the clock arrow. (b) Team B must have a new shot clock period of 24 seconds. 29/50-11 Example: Team A controls the ball with 10 seconds remaining on the shot clock when the ball goes out of bounds. Officials could not agree on whether it was the A1 or B1, which was the last to touch the ball before it went out of bounds. The ball jump situation is called, and alternating possession of the throw is awarded: a) Team A or b) Team B. Interpretation: (a) Team A must have only 10 seconds remaining on the clock arrow. (b) Team B must have a new shot clock period of 24 seconds. 29/50-20 Example: A1 drips into its frontcourt when B2 commits an unsportsmanlike foul on the A2 with 6 seconds remaining on the shot clock. Interpretation: Regardless of whether free throws made or missed teams must be awarded a throw in the center of the line extended, opposite the scorer's table. Team A must have a new period shot clock of 24 seconds. The same interpretation is valid for technical and disqualification of a foul. 29/50-22 Example: With 0:25 to play in the last period of the game and with a score of 72 - B 72, the team gets control of the ball. A1 has dribbled within 20 seconds when the game is stopped by officials due to (a) game clock or shot clock unable to run or start (b) the bottle is thrown at the game court (c) shot clock mistakenly reset. Interpretation: In all cases the game must be resumed with the team thrown in with 4 seconds remaining on the shot clock. Team B would have been put at a disadvantage if the game had been resumed with a new shot period of 24 seconds. 29/50-25 Statement: Throw-in result of a technical foul, unsportsmanlike foul or disqualification foul penalty should always be managed in the center of the line extended, opposite the scorer's table and shot clock must be dropped for a new period shot clock of 24 seconds. This also applies when the game clock shows 2:00 minutes or less in the 4th period and in each additional period, regardless of whether the timeout will be awarded to the offensive team. 29/50-26 Example: With 1:12 to play in the last period of game A1 drips into the frontcourt with 6 seconds, Remaining on the shot clock, when (a) B1 commits an unsportsmanlike foul (b) Coach B commits a technical foul timeout is being granted to either coach or coach B. Interpretation: Regardless of whether free throws are made or missed, and no matter which coach requested a timeout, Team A is awarded a throw in the center of the line extended, opposite the scorer's table. Team A must also have a new period shot clock of 24 seconds. 29/50-28 Sample: With 17 seconds remaining on the shot clock A1 releases a shot for the field goal. While the ball is in the air B2 commits a foul on the A2. This is Team B's second foul in the period. Ball: (a) Enters the basket. (b) Gets into the ring, but is not included in the basket. (c) Misses the ring. Interpretation: (a) The A1 basket is valid and the ball is awarded to Team A for throwing in a place close to the violation, with 14 seconds remaining on the clock. (b) and (c) The ball is awarded to Team A for throwing in the spot closest to the violation, with 17 seconds left on the arrow. 29/50-29 Sample: With 10 seconds remaining on the shot clock A1 releases a shot for the field goal. While the ball is in the air B2 commits a foul on the A2. This is Team B's second foul in the period. Ball: (a) Enters the basket. (b) Gets into the ring, but is not included in the basket. (c) Misses the ring. Interpretation: In a) the A1 basket is valid. In all three cases, the ball is awarded to Team A for throwing in the place closest to the violation, with 14 seconds left on the arrow. 29/50-30 Sample: A1 releases shot for field goal. While the ball is in the air the shot clock signal sounds and then B2 commits a foul on the A2. This is Team B's second foul in the period. Ball: (a) Enters the basket. (b) Gets into the ring, but is not included in the basket. (c) Misses the ring. Interpretation: (a) The A1 basket is valid. In all three cases there was no violation of the shot clock, and the ball is awarded to Team A for throwing in a place close to the violation, with 14 seconds remaining on the shot clock.

29/50-31 Example: With 10 seconds remaining on the shot clock A1 releases a shot for the field goal. While the ball is in the air B2 commits a foul on the A2. It was Team B's 5th foul in the period. Ball: (a) Enters the basket. (b) Gets into the ring, but is not included in the basket. (c) Misses the ring. Interpretation: In a) the A1 basket is valid. In all three cases, the A2 receives two free throws. 29/50-32 Example: A1 releases a shot for field goal. While the ball is in the air the shot clock signal sounds and then B2 commits a foul on the A2. It was Team B's 5th foul in the period. Ball: (a) Enters the basket. (b) Gets into the ring, but is not included in the basket. (c) Misses the ring. Interpretation: In a) the A1 basket is valid. In all three cases there was no violation of the shot clock and A2 awarded 2 free throws. 29/50-45 Example: After the defensive rebound, the A1 wants to pass the ball to A2. B1 tapping the ball out of the hands of A1. The ball then hits the ring and catches B2. Interpretation: Since the ball did not control the same team that controlled the ball before the ball touched the ring, Team B must have a new period of 24 seconds of shot. 29/50-46 Sample: A1 shoots for field goal with 6 seconds left on the shot clock. The ball touches rings, rebounds and the A2 gets control of the ball in his backcourt. A2 then foul on B1. This is Team B's third foul in the period. Interpretation: The game should be resumed with the team to throw in its backcourt with a new shot clock period of 24 seconds. 29/50-53 Sample: With 58 seconds remaining on the game clock in the 4th period the A1 fouled in his B1 backcourt. Team A has 19 seconds remaining on the shot clock. This is Team B's third foul in the period. Team B is given a timeout. Interpretation: The game should be resumed with the team to throw in its backcourt with a new shot clock period of 24 seconds. 29/50-55 Example: With 25.2 seconds remaining on the game clock in the 2nd period, the team gets control of the ball. With 1 second remaining on the shot, the A1 clock shoots for the field goal. While the ball is in the air the shot clock signal sounds. The ball does not touch the ring and after another 1.2 seconds the signal of the game clock sounds until the end of the period. Interpretation: This is not a violation of the clock shot. The official did not name the violation while waiting if Team B gets clear control of the ball. The period is over. 29/50-56 Example: With 25.2 seconds remaining on the game clock in the 2nd period, the team gains control of the ball. With 1 second remaining on the shot, the A1 clock shoots for the field goal. While the ball is in the air clockwork sounds. The ball does not touch the ring and the official calls the violation a game clock showing 0.8 seconds. Interpretation: Breaking the clock. The ball is awarded to Team B for throwing in 0.8 seconds remaining on the game clock. 29/50-57 Example: With 25.2 seconds remaining on the game clock in the 2nd period, the team gains control of the ball. With 1.2 seconds remaining on the game clock and with the A1 having the ball in hand (s) the shot clock signal sounds. The official calls the violation a game clock showing 0.8 seconds. Interpretation: Breaking the clock. The ball is awarded to Team B for throwing in 1.2 seconds remaining on the game clock. Art. 30 Ball returned to the backcourt 30-12 Example: A1 dripping from his backcourt to frontcourt. Having both legs in his frontcourt he still dripped the ball into his backcourt. The ball then touches his foot and bounces into his backcourt where the A2 starts to drip. Interpretation: A legal game like the A1 has not yet established control of the ball in its frontcourt. 30-13 Sample: A1 in his backcourt passes the ball to the A2, which is in its frontcourt. The A2 touches the ball that returns to the A1, which is still in the backcourt. Interpretation: A legal game like A2 has not established control of the ball in its frontcourt. 30-16 Sample: A1 drips into its frontcourt near the centre line when B1 taps the ball into the team's backcourt. The A1 with both feet still in his frontcourt continues to drip the ball, which bounces into his backcourt. Interpretation: The legal game. Team A wasn't the last to touch the ball in their front yard. The A1 can even continue its dribbling completely in his backcourt with a new 8 seconds. 30-17 Sample: A1 in its backcourt passes the ball to A2. The A2 jumps off his frontcourt, catches the ball while in the air and lands (a) with both feet in the backcourt. (b) Touching the central line. c) Cross-border center line and then passes or drips the ball into his backcourt. Interpretation: Breaking the team for illegally returning the ball to the backcourt. A2 created a management team in the frontcourt while catching the ball in the air. Art. 31 Goalkeeper and Intervention 31-11 Statement: Interference is committed by a defensive or offensive player during a shot on the field when the player touches the basket or backboard, while the ball is in contact with the ring and still has the ability to enter the basket. Chart 2 Ball in contact with Ring 31-15 Statement: It is a violation of interference if a player grabs a basket to play ball. 31-16 Sample: A1 tries a shot for a 3-point field goal. The ball bounces off the basket when: a) A2 grabs the basket and taps the ball into the basket. b) B1 grabs the basket and grabs the ball from the basket. Interpretation: Intervention performed by both A2 and B1. No points should be awarded Awarded. The game will resume with Team B throwing in the penalty line extended. (b) Team A gets 3 points. 31-17 Statement: This is a violation of interference if the defensive player touches the ball while the ball is in the basket. Chart 3 Ball is in the basket 31-18 Example: A1 shot attempts for field goal. While the ball rotates around the ring and its slightest part is inside or below the B1 ring level touches the ball. Interpretation: Intervention performed by B1 as the ball is in the basket as the smallest part of the ball is inside and below the ring level. Art. 36 Technical foul 36-18 Statement: Whenever a player fakes a foul, the following procedure is applied: without interrupting the game, the official signals a forgery, showing twice the call of the lift-bottom hand. Once the game is stopped next time, the player and coach of this team will be informed of the warning. Both teams are entitled to one warning. The next time a player of this team forged a foul technical foul should be called. This also applies if the game has not been stopped to report a warning. In the case of excessive contact, a technical foul can be immediately called without warning. 36-19 Example: A1 drips with B1 to protect it. The A1 makes a sudden step with his head giving the impression as it has been contaminated by B1. In the same game situation, the A1 further falls to the floor, giving an impression as it was pushed by the B1. Interpretation: An official gives an A1 warning for his fake head with a double showing him a lift-bottom hand signal. A1 should be charged for his fake fall to the floor with a technical foul as this second fake didn't even have a break in the game to report a warning to the A1 for his first forgery. 36-20 Example: A1 drips with B1 to protect it. The A1 then makes a sudden step with his head giving the impression as it was contaminated by B1. During the same game B2 falls to the floor, giving an impression as he was pushed by the A2. Interpretation: The official gives the A1 and B2 a warning for their fakes with twice showing them a lift-bottom hand signal. During the next interruption of the game warnings must be brought to the attention of A1, B2 and both coaches of Article 37 Unsportsmanlike foul 37-8 Statement: Contact the defensive player from behind or sideline on the opponent in an attempt to stop a quick break and without another defensive player between the offensive player and basket opponents should be called as an unsportsmanlike foul only until the offensive player begins his act of shooting. However, any hard contact can be called an unsportsmanlike foul at any time during the game. 37-9 Example: While A1 is dribbling into the basket at a quick break and there is no other defensive player between the A1 and basket opponents B1 contacts A1 behind and foul called. Interpretation: This should be called an unsportsmanlike foul. 37-10 Example: Finishing his quick A1 break begins its shooting act when B1 pins his arm from behind (a) while trying to block the ball. (b) In excessive hard contact. Interpretation: This should be called a) a common foul. (b) Unsportsmanlike foul. 2 zous'ts'l'ch Saachen Sinh och beim instant replay system (IRS) derby comm, de queis allerdings net concern'ieren, w'l mir deen momentan net asetzen. Dei ne Regenen fannt der Oh op hei: Gview file pdf.file.fiba.official.basketball.rules.2017.pdf. 2017.fiba.official.basketball.rules.interpretations

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