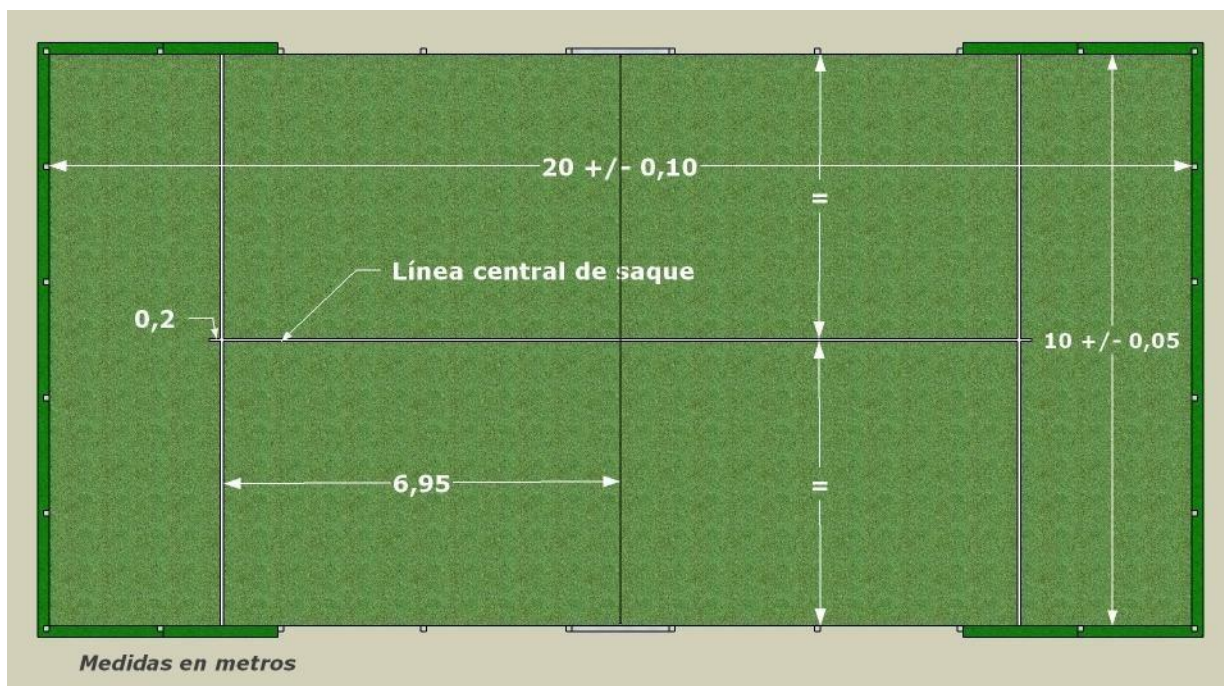


THE COURT

- DIMENSIONS

The court is a rectangle 10 meters wide by 20 meters long (interior measurements) with a 0.5% tolerance.

This rectangle is divided in half by a net. On either side of and parallel to the net at a distance of 6.95 m are the service lines. The area between the net and the service lines is divided in half by a perpendicular line called the central service line. The central service line will extend 20 cm beyond the service line. When referring to surface and line layout, the two halves of the court must be absolutely symmetrical. All lines must have a width of 5 cm. The colour of the lines are preferably white or black, for better contrast with the colour of floor surface.

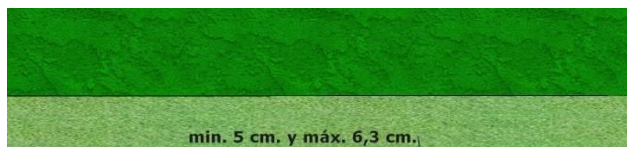
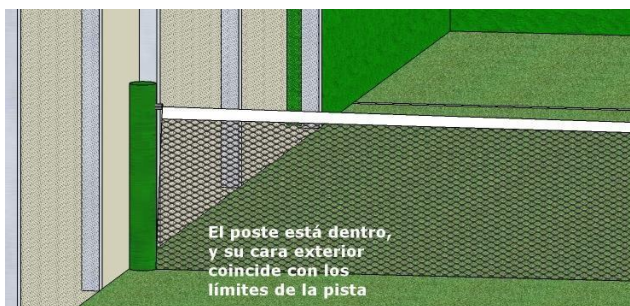
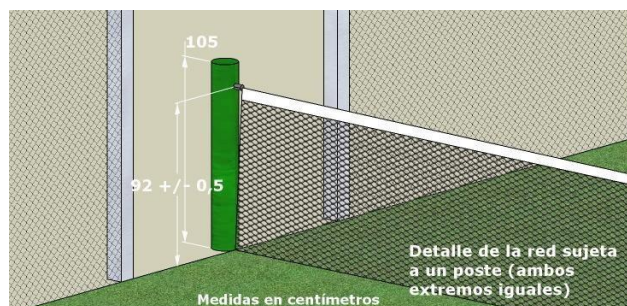


Minimum height must be 6 meters throughout the court. With no elements (i.e. spotlights) which obstruct this area. As for the new facilities it is suggested that the minimum free height should be of 8 meters throughout the court, with no elements of obstruction in this area.



- NET

1. The net must be 10 meters long and 0.88 high at the center, rising to 0.92 meters at the ends, with a maximum tolerance of 0.005 meters.
2. The net is suspended by a metal cable with a maximum diameter of 0.01 meters; the ends are attached to two lateral posts with a maximum height of 1.05 meters. Or a part of the court structure which allows the correct suspension and tension.
3. The mechanism used to give the cable tension in the net must be designed in such a way that it cannot loosen unexpectedly or constitute a risk to the players.
4. The outer side of the net posts should coincide with the lateral limits of the court, (opening, entrance or metallic fence). They may be circular or square but must have rounded edges.
5. The net must be capped with a white strip measuring between 5.0 & 6.3 cm once in place, with the tension cable beneath it. This surface may be used for advertising, and an additional strip up to a width of 9.00 cm may also be added.
6. The net must be fully extended so that it fills the space between the two net posts and the court surface, there may be no spaces between the extremes of the net and the posts. However, it should not be tense.
7. The net mesh must be made of synthetic fiber and the weave sufficiently narrow so that the ball cannot pass through it.



CASE 1

Can there be a space between the metallic fence and the net post? (see diagram)
Decision: NO. This court is not built according to the regulation



- ENCLOSURES

The court must be completely enclosed. The ends measured from the inside must be 10 meters long and the inside length of the sides 20 meters long.

All areas with joins must be constructed using materials that allow a uniform bounce of the ball and in areas with metal fencing where the bounce is not uniform in the following manner:

- ENDS

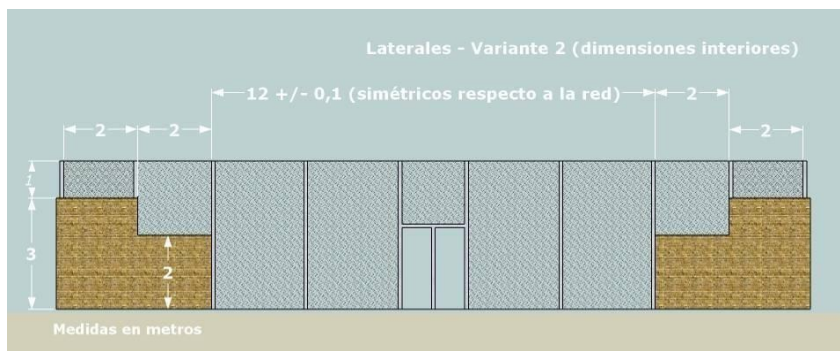
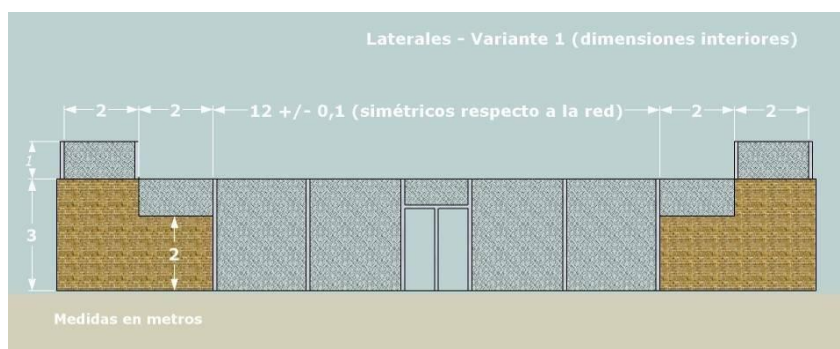
A total height of 4 meters the first 3 m of which is wall, that could be of any transparent or solid material (crystal, bricks, etc.) but with characteristics must be complied with the requests indicated in section "Sides" for walls, and the last 1 meter is metallic fence.



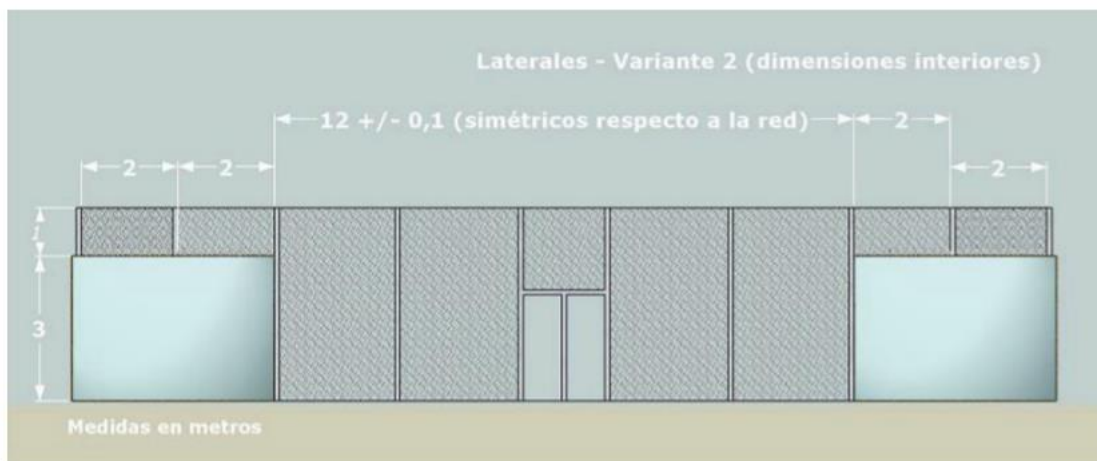
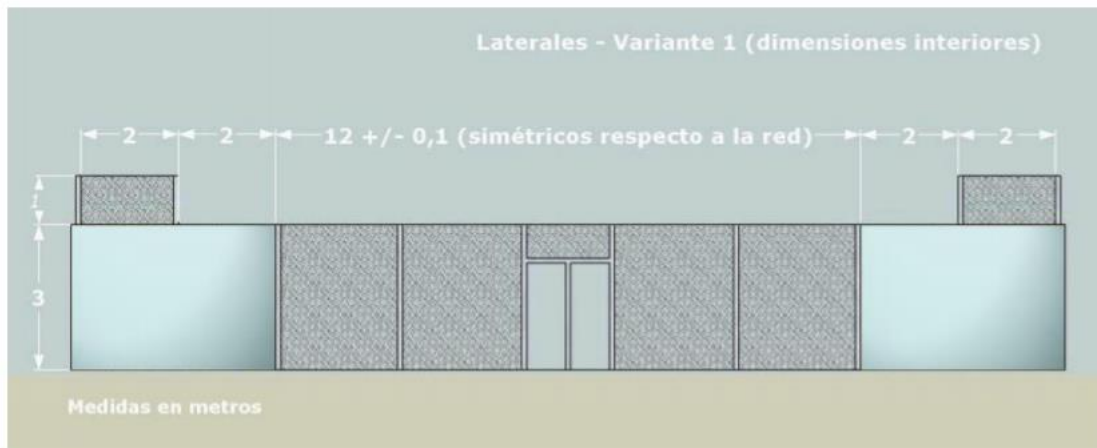
- SIDES

Regulation allows four variations on the lateral/side enclosures:

- Variant 1:** Made up of stepped wall areas at both ends, the first step 3 meters high x 2 meters long and the second step 2 meters high x 2 meters long. Areas of metallic fencing complete the enclosure of up to 3 meters in the center 6 meters and up to 4 meters at both ends.
- Variant 2:** Made up of stepped wall areas at both ends, the first layer 3 meters high x 2 meters long and the second layer 2 meters high x 2 meters long. Areas of metallic fencing complete the enclosure of up to 4 metres along the length. The dimensions given are from the inside of the court.



- c) **Variant 1 Crystal:** Composed by a wall area at both end zones, three (3) meters high by four (4) meters in length, without step. Metal mesh areas complete the enclosure up to four (4) meters in height at the extreme two (2) meters.
- d) **Variant 2 Crystal:** Composed by a wall area at both end zones, three (3) meters high by four (4) meters in length, without step. Metal mesh areas up to four (4) meters in height complete the balance of the enclosure.



All dimensions are from the inside of the court.

The metallic fencing is always placed in line with the inner side of the wall. In the case the metallic fencing is fixed to frame, it's upper part must be free of elements that are not part of the metallic structure (i.e.: cables, electrical boxes, light devices, etc.).

The walls may be made of any transparent or opaque material (glass, brick, etc.) but always with the correct consistency and which ensures a uniform bounce of the ball. Whatever the material it must have a uniform surface which is hard and completely smooth, and which allow bodily contact or sliding balls. The color of opaque walls should be of one, uniform color and preferably of green, blue or terracotta tone, and clearly different than the floor surface colour. It will be allowed the logo imprinting or painting but not more than one for single wall and with dimension and colours that do not interfere with player's vision

Glass courts must comply with the standards for tempered/plate glass:

- European Union: EN 12150-1.
- Other countries: Should consult their own standards

The metallic fence should be made up of rhomboids or squares simply twisted or soldered but always with holes diagonal measurement) no smaller than 5 cm and no larger than 7.08 cm. Recommended thickness of the wire is between 1.6 mm and 3 mm. With a maximum of 4 mm and a tension which allows the ball to bounce on it.

If a soldered fence is used all points of solder must be protected on both sides as to ensure against cuts or scratches. If the soldered

mesh is not interlaced, it must be in squares not rhomboids. The parallel metal threads must be on the inside and the vertical threads on the outside.

If the fence is simply twisted the torsion mechanism must be on the outside of the court and conveniently protected. The joins or seams must not have any sharp or pointed edges.

Both types of metallic fence must form a flat and vertical surface and must ensure that the above characteristics are always maintained.

CASE 2

If it is deemed necessary to increase the height of the metallic fence over and above the stipulated limits (variant 1 and 2) to avoid the ball leaving the court. A white metal strip should be placed at either 3 m or 4 m correspondingly to clearly differentiate a valid from non-valid point during the match. If the ball hits the white metal strip it is considered out.

• GROUND SURFACE

1. The surface of the court should be and may be made of porous concrete or cement, synthetic material or artificial grass, provided that it allows a regular bounce of the ball and avoids the accumulation of water.
2. Permitted and preferred colours are green, blue or terracotta, or their various like tones and be only one and uniform for the whole floor surface, and clearly different than the wall surface colour.
3. The black floor surface colour could be accepted only for in-door facilities..
4. The surface level should be such that the differences in the inside levels are less than 3 mm measured with a rule of 3 m (1/1000).
5. For surfaces without drainage the maximum transverse evacuation slope must be 1% from the center towards the outer edges of the court..

CASE 3

In non-draining surfaces a 0% slope will be accepted.

6. For synthetic and artificial grass surfaces the following requisites must be complied with:

- European Union: Conforming to the UNE 41958 IN. Sports Surface
- Other countries: Should consult their own standards.

REQUIREMENTS

Impact Absorption (Force reduction)	$RF \geq 20\%$	Artificial grass
Friction	$0,4 \leq \mu \leq 0,8$	Artificial grass
Vertical bounce of the ball	$\geq 80\%$	Artificial grass Synthetic surfaces

Sand refill	$\text{SiO}_2 \geq 96\%$ $\text{CaO} \leq 3\%$ Rounded edges Granulometry: 80% weight $\Phi 16\text{mm} - 1,25\text{ mm}$ Visible fiber length 2mm - 3mm	Artificial grass
-------------	--	------------------

• ACCESS

Access to the court are placed in both of the lateral sides or just in one of them and must be symmetric with the center. There may be one or two on each side, with or without a door (see rule 16 of the game, out-of-court play).

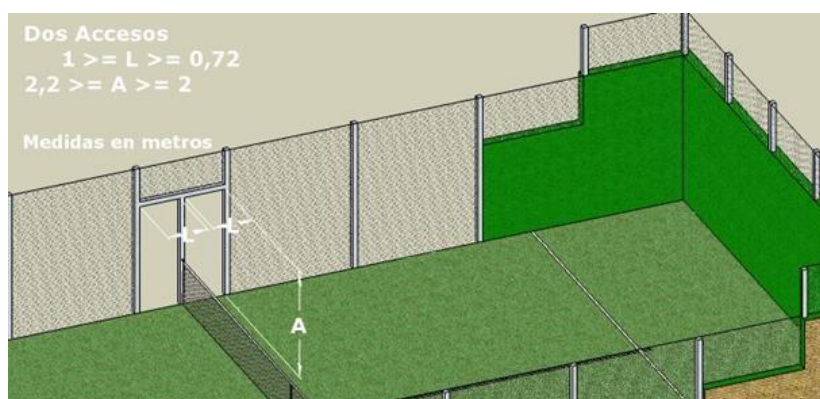
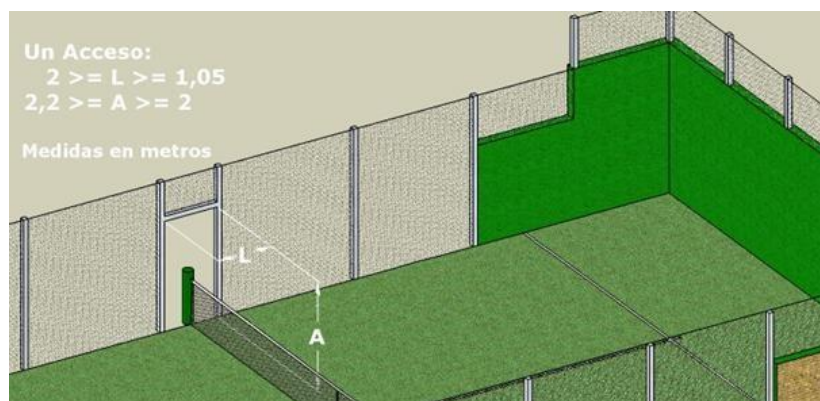
In a court without door, it is installed onto the floor, in the area corresponding to the court access, some kind of metallic or other material beam or duct in order to reinforce the whole structure, it will be considered as part of the fence frame for any reference of application of the current regulations. In the case there are not any element installed onto the floor, the vertical projection of the fence frame will indicate the internal court edge, independently if there are a signed or painted line or not.

Access dimensions must be as follows:

- With one lateral access per side the opening must be a minimum of 1.05 x 2.00 meters and a maximum of 2.00 x 2.20 m (See diagram).
- With two lateral accesses per side the openings must be a minimum of 0.72 x 2.00 m and a maximum of 1.00 x 2.20 m (See diagram).

NB: Public installations must comply with the access standards, suppression bars and architectural bars for disabled people.

In case of existing doors, the handles must be placed on the outside and not protrude on the inside.



- SAFETY AREA & OUT-OF-COURT PLAY

For out-of-court play each side of the court must have 2 access points. There may not be any obstacles outside the court within an area of no less than 2 meters wide and 4 meters long on either side and a minimum of 3 meters high (see diagram).

The access must be protected in its three sides: lateral and upper sides, as well as the net post, with a product to cushion against player contact (i.e.: spongy rubber, rubber, neoprene, etc.) with a thickness not less than 2 cm. These protections must be firmly fixed to the metal structure and to the posts, with enough fastening or Velcro to guarantee the efficiency of the anti-shock cushion and also to reduce as much as possible the interference to the game due to its projection to the court inner space.



- ILLUMINATION

Artificial light must be uniform and placed in a way that does not cause difficulties of vision for the players, the team of umpires or the audience. They must comply with the following standards

- European Union: EN 12193 "Sports facility Illumination" and have the following minimum levels of illumination (*Other countries should consult their own standards*):

MINIMUM ILLUMINATION LEVELS (Out-door)	Horizontal illumination E med (lux)	Uniformity E min/E med
National & International competitions	500	0,7
Local competitions, training, school and recreational use	200	0,5

MINIMUM ILLUMINATION LEVELS (in-door)	Horizontal illumination E med (lux)	Uniformity E min/E med
National & International competitions	750	0,7
Local competitions, training, school and recreational use	300	0,5

Light poles must be located outside the court. If these fall within the safety area, the out of court game will not be allowed.

Lights must have a minimum altitude from the ground to the inferior part of the projectors of 6 meters.

As for the new facilities it is suggested they have a minimum height from the ground to the inferior part of the light projectors of 8 meters if they are installed inside the court considering the vertical projection of the court side walls.

Different heights for lighting can be installed for lights installed outside the court walls

For Television broadcasts and film recording a level of vertical illumination of at least 1000 lux is needed. However, this could increase with the distance of object from the camera. For more information of the aforementioned consult the quoted standard.



- ORIENTATION

Recommendation for the longitudinal axis of the court in outdoor facilities is N-S admitting a variation between N-NE and N-NW

THE BALL

The balls used for official competitions are those approved by the I.P.F. for the game of Padel.

1. The ball should be a rubber sphere with a uniform exterior surface in either white or yellow. Its diameter should measure between 6.35 and 6.77 cm and its weight between 56.0 y 59.4 grms..
2. The bounce is understood to be between 135 y 145 cm when let fall onto a hard surface from a height of 2.54 m
3. The ball must have an internal pressure of between 4.6 Kg and 5.2 Kg per 2.54 square cm.
4. When play is at an altitude of more than 500 m above sea level another type of ball may be used. These should be identical to the aforementioned except for in the bounce which should be more than 121.92 cm and less than 135 cm..



THE PADEL RACKET

1. The game is played with a racket manufactured in according with the following regulations.
2. The racket is made up of two parts: Head and handle.
3. Handle: maximum length: 20 cm, wide maximum (of throat, not considering the free space in between): 50 mm, maximum thickness: 50 mm.
4. Head: variable length. The length of the head plus the length of the handle may not exceed 45.5 cm, maximum width: 26 cm, maximum thickness: 38 mm.
5. The total length of the padel racket, head plus handle, may not exceed 45.5 centimeters.
6. When conducting a control of racket measurements, a tolerance of 2.5% in the thickness will be allowed.
7. The hitting surface of the racket is perforated by an unlimited number of cylindrical holes each measuring between 9 and 13 mm in the center area. Around the edge in an area of no more than 4 cm (measured from the edge of the racket) the holes may have a larger diameter or a different shape with a variable length and width while this does not affect the essence of the game.
8. Both sides of the racket must be flat but may be smooth or rough.
9. The racket must be free of any objects or devices adhered to it that are not specifically used to limit or prevent deterioration, vibration and to distribute the weight. As such they must be reasonable in size and positioning. The racket could be not represent a sort of confusion or disturb all the other players, then could not have any reflecting surface or sound elements that could in any way modify the normal development of the game.
10. The racket must have a non-elastic cord of a maximum length of 35 cm fixed into the handle which must be put around the wrist as protection against accidents. Its use is obligatory.
11. The racket may not have any visible or audible device which could communicate, warn or give instructions to the player, during the course of a game.

CASE 1

During the game, a player accidentally breaks their racket. Can play continue under these circumstances?

Decision: YES, unless the safety wrist cord has broken or the Padel racket has become dangerous.

CASE 2

Is the player allowed to use more than one rackets during a game?

Decision: YES, but not during a point.

CASE 3

Can a battery that affects the playing characteristics be incorporated into the racket?

Decision: NO. A battery is prohibited. Like a solar cell or other similar accessories, they are considered a power source.

