



# Competition Rules For Speed Skydiving



2018 Edition  
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- 1 FAI Statutes, .....Chapter 1, .....para 1.6
  - 2 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, .....Chapter 4, .....para 4.1.2
  - 3 FAI Statutes, .....Chapter 1, .....para 1.8.1
  - 4 FAI Statutes, .....Chapter 2, .....para 2.1.1; 2.4.2; 2.5.2 and 2.7.2
  - 5 FAI By-Laws, .....Chapter 1, .....para 1.2.1
  - 6 FAI Statutes, .....Chapter 2, .....para 2.4.2.2.5
  - 7 FAI By-Laws, .....Chapter 1, .....paras 1.2.2 to 1.2.5
  - 8 FAI Statutes, .....Chapter 5, .....paras 5.1.1, 5.2, 5.2.3 and 5.2.3.3
  - 9 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, .....Chapter 4, .....para 4.1.5
  - 10 FAI Sporting Code, Gen. Section, .....Chapter 2, .....para 2.2
  - 11 FAI Statutes, .....Chapter 5, .....para 5.2.3.3.7
  - 12 FAI Statutes, .....Chapter 6, .....para 6.1.2.1.3

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## 1 FAI AUTHORITY

The competition will be conducted under the authority granted by the FAI, according to the regulations of the Sporting Code of the FAI, General Section, and Section 5 as approved by the IPC and validated by the FAI, and these rules. All participants accept these rules and the FAI regulations as binding by registering in the competition.

## 2 DEFINITIONS OF WORDS AND PHRASES USED IN THESE RULES

### 2.1 COURSE

A vertical kilometre where speed measurements are taken, starting at 2700 metres (8858 ft) above the ground and ending at 1700 metres (5577 ft) above the ground.

### 2.2 SPEED MEASURING DEVICE (SMD)

A device used to determine the vertical speed of the parachutist, which is mounted on the parachutist's body or equipment.

### 2.3 TECHNICAL SCORING DIRECTOR (TSD)

Appointed by the IPC Speed Skydiving Committee and approved by the organiser for that position. The Technical Scoring Director is responsible for the planning, setup and maintenance of the downloading and analysing software before and during a World Championship/FCE.

## 3 THE EVENT

### 3.1 EVENT DESCRIPTION

3.1.1 The discipline will be comprised of the following event:

Speed Skydiving Open

3.1.2 Within the Speed Skydiving Open event, separate classifications will be made for:

Speed Skydiving Male

Speed Skydiving Female

Speed Skydiving Junior Male

Speed Skydiving Junior Female

3.1.3 All competitors enter the Open event, but are then also automatically entered in the classifications for which they are qualified.

3.1.4 The competition in the classifications takes place during the rounds, and no separate jumps are made. The scores achieved in the rounds are used to determine the placings in the classifications.

3.1.5 The final scores in the junior female classification are also carried across to the female classification.

3.1.6 The final scores in the junior male classification are also carried across to the male classification.

### 3.2 PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

- 3.2.1 The event consists of 8 rounds.
- 3.2.2 The minimum number of rounds for a valid event is two.
- 3.2.3 Competitors make 8 rounds in the Open event, and do not make separate jumps for the classifications. The final results for the classifications are those obtained in the Open event.

### 3.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE EVENT

The objective of the event is for the competitor to fly his body as fast as possible to achieve the highest average vertical speed through the course.

### 3.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

The accumulated total of the best competition jumps, depending on the number of rounds completed, is used to determine the final placings. The standings will also have a column showing the average speed based on number of rounds completed.

## 4 GENERAL RULES

### 4.1 EQUIPMENT

- 4.1.1 Competitors may not wear additional weight on their body, in any of their equipment, or on any of their equipment.
- 4.1.2 Parachutes and equipment will be inspected by the Chief Judge or Meet Director to confirm that they conform to normal weights for that equipment. Chief Judge and Meet Director may delegate this task to a qualified person, such as a Rigger, Senior Rigger or Master Rigger. If, in the opinion of the Chief Judge and Meet Director, the equipment does not conform to normal weights for that equipment, the competitor may be required to demonstrate that the equipment does not contain extra weight. This decision is not grounds for protest.
- 4.1.3 Parachutes and equipment will be inspected by the Chief Judge, Meet Director or FAI Controller to confirm that they are safe for the event. Chief Judge, Meet Director or FAI Controller may delegate this task to a qualified person, such as a Rigger, Senior Rigger or Master Rigger. If, in the opinion of the Chief Judge, Meet Director and FAI Controller, the parachute and/or equipment are not safe for the event, the competitor will not be permitted to use it. Inspections that do not interfere with a competitor's performance may be made at any time during the competition, as determined by the Chief Judge. If any equipment does not meet the requirements as determined by the Chief Judge, Meet Director or FAI Controller, this equipment will be deemed to be unusable for the competition. This decision is not grounds for protest.
- 4.1.4 Each competitor must wear a functioning audio altitude warning device on every jump. Two functioning audio altitude warning devices, with visual indications in the goggles/visor, are recommended.
- 4.1.5 Each competitor will wear two SMDs issued by the Chief Judge. The devices will be attached
  - (i) on the lateral webbing on each side of the competitors harness, or
  - (ii) on each side of the competitors container horizontally in line with the lowest part of the lateral webbing when the competitor is standing upright.

In either case, the SMDs must be mounted predominately on the sides of the rig and not above the widest point of the container when seen from behind, and the vertical distance between the centre of the SMD and the hip bone (tubercle of the ilium crest) of the competitor must be no greater than 7 cm. See 7.1. The devices will be located to the satisfaction of the Chief Judge, and this decision is not grounds for protest. Once the positions of the SMDs have been located to the satisfaction of the Chief Judge, the competitor is not allowed to change the location of the SMDs without the approval of the Chief Judge.

- 4.1.6 If a competitor changes his rig during competition, the new rig must be inspected by the Chief Judge or Meet Director according to 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3 and 4.1.5 before the competitor is allowed to jump with the rig.
- 4.1.7 The SMDs will be attached by the competitor, supervised and sealed in location by a member of the judging staff. The devices will be attached prior to boarding the aircraft.
- 4.1.8 Immediately after the jump, the competitor is to report to the judge's area to have the measuring devices removed by a member of the judging staff. The competitor is not allowed to read the data directly from the SMDs before it is registered by the judges.
- 4.1.9 If one or both seals are found to be broken after the jump, and in the opinion of the Chief Judge and Meet Director this was not caused by normal parachuting conditions outside the control of the competitor, then the competitor will receive a score of zero for that jump - broken seals are not ground for a re-jump. This decision is not grounds for protest.
- 4.1.10 If one or both SMDs malfunctions, and this malfunction, in the opinion of the Chief Judge and Meet Director, was not caused by interference by the competitor, then the competitor has the choice for making a re-jump or accepting the score of zero for the jump. The competitor must make an immediate decision and must inform the Chief Judge of the decision; otherwise a re-jump must be made.
- 4.1.11 A competitor may not wear personal SMDs in the area of the official measuring devices.

## 4.2 TRAINING JUMPS

- 4.2.1 All competitors must have the opportunity on the official practice day to make at least one official training jump, weather permitting.
- 4.2.2 The SMDs in use in the competition, and all competition rules and procedures, will be used for these jumps.
- 4.2.3 The official training jumps shall be judged by the Official Panel of Judges, or Judges in Training under direct supervision of the Chief of Judge Training, and the scores may be published.

## 4.3 ORDER OF JUMPING

- 4.3.1 The order of jumping in the first round will be determined by reverse order of placing during the last World Championship.
- 4.3.2 Individuals not covered by this procedure will jump at the beginning or end of the first round, with order determined at the discretion of the Meet Director and Chief Judge.
- 4.3.3 Time permitting, and at the discretion of the Meet Director, reverse order of ranking may be used for all other rounds.

## 4.4 DETERMINATION OF THE WINNERS

- 4.4.1 At the end of all completed rounds, the accumulated total of the best competition jumps, depending on the number of rounds completed, is used to determine the competitor's score. The competitor with the highest score is the winner.
- 4.4.2 In the event of a tie in the first three places in the Open event, the following rules apply:
- (i) Where possible tie-break jumps shall be made.
  - (ii) If this does not break a tie, then the competitor with the highest average speed in any one round obtains the higher place.
  - (iii) If this does not break a tie, the competitor with the highest average speed, starting with the last completed round and continuing in reverse order, round by round until the tie is broken, obtains the higher place.
  - (iv) If the tie cannot be broken, the competitors concerned shall be declared co-medallists.
  - (v) All other ties shall be ranked equal.
- 4.4.3 In the event of a tie in the first three places in any of the classifications, paragraphs 4.4.2 (ii) to 4.4.2 (v) will be applied.

## 5 RULES SPECIFIC TO THE EVENT

### 5.1 JUMPING PROCEDURE

- 5.1.1 The exit point is determined by the pilot in conjunction with the Meet Director. The aircraft pilot will signal the competitors when they are clear to exit. All the competitors will be briefed on the specific exit signals at the pre-event competitors' meeting.
- 5.1.2 The exit delay between competitors must be such so as to ensure safe separation, and be at least 5 seconds.
- 5.1.3 The first person to exit on a pass goes 90 degrees to the right of the aircraft line of flight, the second goes 90 degrees left, and so on. If a competitor uses a technique that results in horizontal movement across the ground during the jump, then that competitor must turn to the appropriate direction shortly after exit. If a competitor uses a technique that results in a vertical flight path with little or no horizontal movement across the ground during the jump, then that competitor may make the turn to the appropriate direction during deceleration after leaving the course. See 7.2.

### 5.2 EXIT ORDER

- 5.2.1 For safety reasons, the exit order in a jump run is determined by the personal best of the competitors. The exit order in a jump run is personal best descending.
- 5.2.2 There will be a maximum of six (6) competitors per exit pass, but this may be reduced by the Meet Director taking into consideration the aircraft size and the dropzone area.

### 5.3 EXIT ALTITUDE

- 5.3.1 Exit Altitude: 13000 ft (3962 metres).
- 5.3.2 For meteorological reasons or air traffic circumstances only, and with the consent of the FAI Controller and the Chief Judge, the Meet Director may lower the exit altitude to 12000 ft (3658 metres) and continue the competition. However, the course remains 2700-1700 metres. If the exit altitude is lowered it must apply for a complete round for all competitors.

- 5.3.3 Maximum Exit Altitude: The maximum exit altitude for a valid jump is 13500 ft (4115 metres). A competitor is not allowed to exit the aircraft on a higher altitude than the maximum exit altitude. If both SMDs register a higher exit altitude than the maximum exit altitude the jump will be considered as not valid, if only one of the SMDs register a higher exit altitude than the maximum exit altitude the jump will be considered valid.

#### 5.4 SPEED MEASURING DEVICE (SMD)

- 5.4.1 The SMD must be capable of gathering data, or transmitting real-time data to a ground station or stations, which allows the competitor's average vertical freefall speed between 2700 m and 1700 m above ground to be displayed to a resolution of one hundredth of a kilometre per hour, and the competitors exit altitude to be determined to an accuracy of 10 m. The SMD must also be capable of recording the exit altitude.
- 5.4.2 The data from an SMD may or may not be required to be downloaded to computer in order to determine the competitors speed.
- 5.4.3 The device must not require any action by the competitor in order for it to function, and it must activate its recording function automatically upon exit of the competitor.
- 5.4.4 If settings on the device can be altered after the device has been attached to the competitor, it must be evident to the judges that this has occurred, any alteration must be easily reversed and must not affect the device's data gathering or previous data gathered. Alternatively, it must be impossible for the competitor to alter the device settings once the device is attached.
- 5.4.5 If the device measures altitude from pressure readings, then the altitude is not to be compensated for ambient temperature, and temperature according to International Standard Atmosphere is to be used.
- 5.4.6 If the analysis software can compensate for ambient temperature, that facility is not to be used, and temperature according to International Standard Atmosphere is to be used.
- 5.4.7 If the SMD transmits its data to the ground station during the jump, then that data must be recorded and saved when it is received.
- 5.4.8 If the data from the SMD is downloaded for analysis to a computer after landing, then that data must be recorded and saved when it is downloaded.
- 5.4.9 If the speed result is to be read directly from the SMD after landing, then the result needs to be retained on the SMD for the duration of the competition and recorded on the score sheets.

#### 5.5 SCORING SPEED SKYDIVING

- 5.5.1 The score for a Speed Skydiving jump is the average vertical speed in kilometres per hour, to the nearest hundredth of a km/h, which the competitor achieves through the course. This score is obtained by taking the average of the speeds obtained from the two SMDs.
- 5.5.2 SMDs should be rotated between competitors as much as possible.

#### 5.6 SPEED SKYDIVING PENALTIES

- 5.6.1 If the difference of the two average speeds is 60.01 km/h or greater, the jump is considered to be outside the scoring boundaries (OB) and the score is 0.00.

- 5.6.2 If the difference of the two average speeds is 30.01 km/h or greater but less than 60.01 km/h the score for the jump is the average of these two average speeds minus the excess of the difference between the two speeds over 30.00 km/h to the nearest hundredth of a km/h, rounded down.

## 6 WORK OF THE JUDGES IN THE DISCIPLINE

### 6.1 SCORING THE JUMP

- 6.1.1 Each performance shall be assessed by at least 2 Judges. All Judges must be FAI Speed Skydiving Judges. FAI Speed Skydiving Judges in Training, provided they are under the direct supervision of the Chief of Judge Training or his designee, having attended the Judge's Conference, may be used in addition to the Official Panel of Judges.
- 6.1.2 One judge conducts the analysis of the jump and determines the appropriate score. The second judge then checks the analysis and score before collation of the score sheet.
- 6.1.3 The data from the two SMDs is used to obtain the two average vertical speeds through the course.
- 6.1.4 If a computer is used to analyse the data to obtain the speed, then the data must be downloaded as soon as possible after the competitor has handed in the devices, and before the SMDs are used by another competitor.
- 6.1.5 If the speed is read directly from the device, then the readings are to be taken when the competitor hands in the SMDs, the speeds are to be written directly on to the score sheets, and the competitor is to sign for the two speeds. The SMDs may then be used for another competitor.
- 6.1.6 If the speed is obtained from data transmitted during the jump to a ground station or stations, the SMDs may only be used by another competitor once it has been determined that valid data has been obtained.
- 6.1.7 If the difference of the two average speeds is 30 km/h (18.64 mph) or less, then the jump is considered to be within the scoring boundaries, and the score for the jump is the average of the two speeds to the nearest hundredth of a km/h, rounded down.
- 6.1.8 If the difference of the two average speeds is 30.01 km/h or greater but less than 60.01 km/h the score for the jump is calculated as described in paragraph 5.6.2.
- 6.1.9 If the difference of the two average speeds is 60.01 km/h or greater, the jump is considered to be outside the scoring boundaries (OB) as described in paragraph 5.6.1.
- 6.1.10 The scores will not be final until the data have been reviewed. The Chief Judge is responsible for determining a competitor's final score and placing.

### 6.2 COLLATION OF THE SCORE SHEETS

The scores are collated immediately after the judges have assessed the jump. The results of the collation must be checked by the Chief Judge.

### 6.3 DETERMINING PLACING

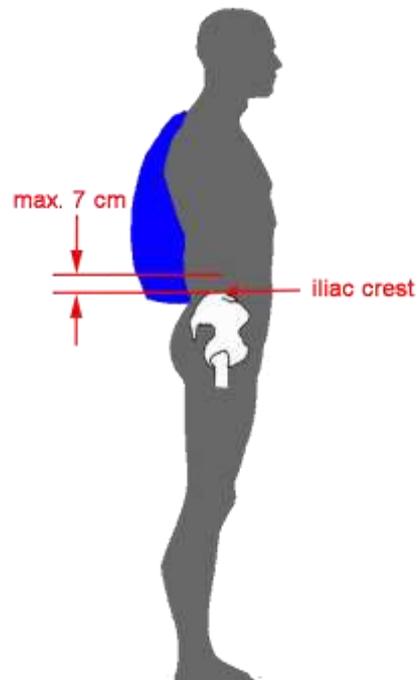
- 6.3.1 Depending on the number of rounds completed, a different number of jumps will be used to determine placing as follows:
- (i) If 2 rounds have been completed, the competitor's best single round is used.
  - (ii) If 3 rounds have been completed, the competitor's best 2 rounds are used, and the score is the total of the two speeds. As additional information the average of the two speeds can be shown on the score sheet.
  - (iii) If 4 or 5 rounds have been completed, the competitor's best 3 rounds are used, and the score is the total of the three speeds. As additional information the average of the three speeds can be shown on the score sheet.
  - (iv) If 6 or 7 rounds have been completed, the competitor's best 4 rounds are used, and the score is the total of the four speeds. As additional information the average of the four speeds can be shown on the score sheet.
  - (v) If 8 rounds have been completed, the competitor's best 5 rounds are used, and the score is the total of the five speeds. As additional information the average of the five speeds can be shown on the score sheet.
- 6.3.2 While a round is in progress, unofficial results may be published using the criteria in para 6.3.1 applied to individual competitors. However, if the round does not get completed, the scores from the incomplete round must be discarded and the results must be amended to reflect the scores from the number of completed rounds.

### 6.4 OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

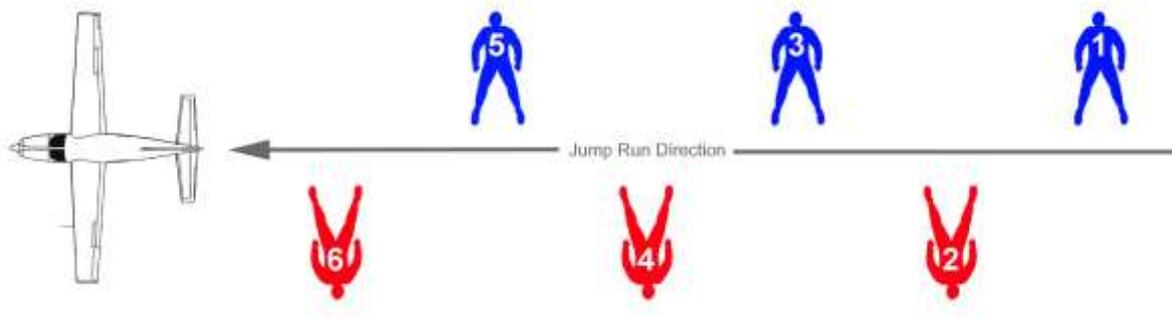
The Chief Judge may decide to interrupt the event if he considers that the meteorological conditions are not safe for the conduct of the event. This decision is not grounds for a protest.

## 7 DEFINITIONS

### 7.1 PLACEMENT OF SMDS



### 7.2 EXIT PROCEDURE



## 8 TITLE OF THE COMPETITION

"The --- FAI World Speed Skydiving Championship, (insert location), (insert year)", or

"The --- FAI (insert continent) Speed Skydiving Championship, (insert location), (insert year)",  
or

"The --- FAI World Cup of Speed Skydiving, (insert location), (insert year)"

### 8.1 AIMS OF THE COMPETITION

- 8.1.1 To determine the Champions of Speed Skydiving.
- 8.1.2 To promote and develop Speed Skydiving training and competition.
- 8.1.3 To establish new World and Continental Speed Skydiving competition records.
- 8.1.4 To exchange ideas and strengthen friendly relations between sport parachutists, judges and support personnel of all nations.
- 8.1.5 To allow participants to share and exchange experience, knowledge, and information.
- 8.1.6 To improve judging methods and practices.

### 8.2 COMPOSITION OF DELEGATIONS

Each delegation may be comprised of:

One Head of Delegation.

One Team Manager/Coach.

A maximum of 6 competitors for a World Parachuting Championship.

A maximum of 8 competitors for a World Cup or a Continental Regional Championship.

Judges and trainee judges as decided by the IPC.

Accompanying persons at the discretion of the event organiser.

### 8.3 PROTEST FEES

A fee of 50 EUR shall accompany each protest.

### 8.4 WORLD CHAMPIONS

The title of World Champion is awarded to the first placed competitor in the Open event, and in each classification.

### 8.5 PRIZES AND AWARDS

- 8.5.1 Medals are awarded to the three competitors who have the highest placing in the Open event, and in each classification.
- 8.5.2 Diplomas are awarded to all competitors that are ranked in first to tenth place in the Open event.



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