

## **PART II                    HIGH JUMP AND LONG JUMP WORLD RECORDS**

### **Article 283 THE OBSTACLES**

#### **1. High Jump**

**The obstacle for the High Jump should consist of:** (See drawing at the end of part II).

- 1.1. Two uprights, 2.60 m high, inclined at an angle of 35° (1).
- 1.2. Light wooden poles about 7 m long and 10 cm in diameter, covered with a binding of straw or of nylon 2 cm thick (2) making a total of 14 cm.
- 1.3. Wattle hurdles ending in brushwood or a brush fence or other fence capable of giving an appearance of solidity and filling in the clearance between the bottom pole and the ground (3).
- 1.4. Two wings, 6 metres long, of a height always exceeding that of the upper pole. They are made of open-work wooden battens (4).
- 1.5. Placed in position, ready to be jumped, the obstacles should have a front width of at least 6 metres.
- 1.6. The poles are held in position by pegs 28 cms long (5).
- 1.7. Those holding the top pole end in a leather disc 6 mm thick and equal in diameter to the bar they support (6). This disc is held between two washers of sheet metal, which are half its diameter in size, and these are riveted together (7). This disc of natural leather may not be covered with a coat of paint nor artificially hardened in any way.
- 1.8. In no case should any of the poles be fixed or held in position with rubber or other jaw grips or by hand.

#### **2. Long Jump**

**The obstacle for the Long Jump should consist of:** (See drawing at the end of part II).

- 2.1. A shallow water jump filled with water and ending in a gradual slope covered with matting.
- 2.2. A hurdle 45 centimetres in height (a), inclined at an angle of 45°, marking the base of the obstacle. This hurdle, always the same one, is moved back progressively as the spread is increased (a).
- 2.3. The free space between the water and the hurdle is covered by other hurdles set at a more acute angle, to fill in the gap. All the hurdles must overlap and the poles one must be level with the water's edge (b).
- 2.4. The water jump must have a front of at least 6 metres (c).
- 2.5. A lath of rubber or other suitable material of at least 6 cm wide and not more than 8 cm covered with a white or brightly coloured plasticine material about 1 cm thick placed at the foot of the take-off hurdle, and another fixed parallel to it at the edge of the water on the landing side of the jump, serve as guiding marks to measure the width cleared (d).

2.6. The wings are low and wide and should frame the obstacle plainly (e). On the take-off side, they must extend for 4 to 5 metres in front of the jump, so as to form a passage way. A loose pole is placed along the top of the wings at a height of about 80 centimetres and ending on a lever with the outer marking lath, in order to prevent the horse running out to the side.

### **3. Method of measuring the jumps**

3.1. The height or spread is measured by means of a steel tape measure nailed to a board. For the high jump, the use of a foldable square or of a measuring apparatus as in athletic sport is strongly recommended.

#### **3.2. In measuring the height cleared, the following points should be observed:**

3.2.1. Before the start of the competition, it must be confirmed that the take-off point and the bottom of the obstacle are on the same level horizontally;

3.2.2 After the jump, the obstacle will be measured from a small board horizontally placed behind the obstacle and in the middle of the obstacle;

3.3. The spread cleared is measured by the distance between the two laths on either side of the water jump, including the width of the laths;

3.4. These measurements are taken by three judges, one of them being the official delegate of the FEI, if present or, in his absence, the official delegate of the country where the record or the competition is being held.

## **Article 284 TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS**

### **1. Table of penalties**

Obstacle knocked down, or marking lath of the water jump touched or feet in the water	2 penalties
Refusal, run-out or resistance	3 penalties
Third of these faults during the same attempt ended	Competition
Fall of horse or competitor after clearing the obstacle	No penalty

Faults are scored only from the moment, the mounted horse has entered into a penalty zone extending 15 m in front of the obstacle and limited on each side by red and white boundary flags. Three attempts are allowed at each height or spread.

### **2. Placing**

2.1. The winner is the one who clears the greatest height or spread without penalties, disregarding the faults incurred at the previous attempts.

2.2. If several horses jump the same height or spread the prizes may be divided only if a jump-off has been tried at the next height or spread.

2.3. If this jump-off gives no result and if no horse has cleared the new height or spread without penalties, they are then placed according to the number of penalties, in this jump-off. In the case of equality, the classification is reached on the result of the preceding height or spread cleared.

2.4. If there is still equality, the classification is made by taking into account the penalties made at previous heights or spreads.

## 2.5. Practical application:

Penalties at the various attempts	Competitors				
	A	B	C	D	E
<b>At 1.80 m</b>	0	2	2	0	3
		0	3		2
			0		0
<b>At 1.90 m</b>	0	2	3	3	2
		3	2	0	3
		0	0		2
<b>At 2 m</b>	2	2	2	0	
	2	2	2		
	0	0	0		
<b>At 2.10 m</b>	2	3	2	3	
	3	2	2	0	
	2	0	3	0	
<b>At 2.20 m</b>		2		3	
		2		3	
		2		3	
<b>Placed :</b>	3rd	1st	4th	2nd	5th

B and D have cleared 2.10 m; B is placed first as at the height of 2.20 m he has 6 penalties, whereas D had 9 penalties.

A and C have each 7 penalties at 2.10 m. At 2 m, they have each 4 penalties. They can be only placed on the result of the preceding height of 1.90 m. A is placed third, as he cleared this height without penalty whereas C had 5 penalties.

E is placed fifth as he did not clear the height of 1.90 m.

The progression of heights or spreads is fixed by the Organising Committee.

An optional start should always be provided for, with the Committee fixing the height or spread at which the competition proper will begin.

### 3. **Weight**

There is no restriction concerning the weight.

### 4. **Dress**

The conditions laid down in Article 256 must be strictly observed.

### 5. **Saddlery**

The conditions laid down in Article 257 must be strictly observed.

## **Article 285 WORLD RECORDS**

### **1. Procedure**

The competition is run as follows:

- 1.1. Competitors may try to beat the record, either by jumping the necessary height or spread straight away or by progressive jumps;
- 1.2. In the latter case, they themselves fix the height or spread from which they desire to start in order to break the record;
- 1.3. A competitor may not attempt the next height or spread unless he has cleared the preceding one;
- 1.4. However, if the competitor has chosen to make progressive jumps to break the established record and if he has failed to clear a progressive jump, the next attempt must be performed at the height or the spread of the record to be beaten (Article 331.1.7);
- 1.5. A competitor is allowed only three attempts at the height or spread which will establish a record;
- 1.6. A refusal counts as an attempt;
- 1.7. In order to beat a record, the horse must clear a height of at least 2 centimetres or a spread of 10 centimetres above or beyond the record;
- 1.8. For a horse to be eligible to take part in a competition expressly organised to break a record, the NF must certify to the FEI that, during the three months preceding the attempt on the record, the horse has jumped in an official competition or in training a height not longer than 20 cm less than the existing height record and, for the long jump, a spread not shorter than 30 cm less than the record.

### **2. Ratification of Records**

No record can be ratified unless it has been achieved in public and at an Event officially recognised by the National Federation of the organising country and in the presence of a delegate designated by the FEI and of an official delegate of the NF.

### **3. Record of evidence**

- 3.1. Immediately after the Event, a report is drawn up, giving the details of the competition, the state of the ground and vouching for the place, the date and the time of the competition and that it was properly conducted.
- 3.2. This report is signed by four people, the delegate of the FEI the official delegate of the National Federation of the country in which the competition took place, the President of the Event and the President of the Jury.
- 3.3. There are four copies. Two copies are forwarded to the Secretariat of the FEI for investigation. The third copy is sent to the NF of the country where the Event was held. The fourth copy is kept on the files of the Event where the record was made.
- 3.4. Each NF affiliated to the FEI must prepare and keep an up-to-date list of the records set up in their country by any horses or competitors, whoever they may be.

#### **4. Committee of Records**

4.1. A Committee of Records (Bureau of the FEI) studies the performance for which ratification is demanded, as quickly as possible. The Committee has full discretionary power and needs not ratify the record if it considers that the conditions have not been properly observed.

4.2. The Committee of Records alone is empowered to ratify a World Record.

### **Article 286 BEST OFFICIALLY RECOGNISED PERFORMANCES**

#### **1. High Jump**

The best performances recorded and officially recognised for the High Jump at this date are the following:

1.1. The horse *Conspirateur*, belonging to M. de Mumm, ridden by Captain Crousse, cleared 2.35 m at the Grand Palais, Paris, in 1906;

1.2. The horse *Biskra*, belonging to Messrs. de Mumm and Loewenstein, ridden by M. F. de Juge Montespieu, and the horse *Montjoie III*, belonging to Messrs. de Rovira and R. Ricard, ridden by René Ricard, both cleared 2.36 m at Vittel, on the 17th August 1912;

1.3. On the 10th April 1933, at the Grand Palais, Paris, the horse *Vol-au-Vent*, belonging to Vicomte de Salignac-Fenelon, ridden by Lieut. Christian de Castries, 11th Cuirassiers (France) cleared 2.38 m, thus beating the world record held by *Biskra* and *Montjoie III*. This record was ratified on the 8th May 1933;

1.4. On the 27th October 1938, at the National Championship, Rome, the Irish horse *Osoppo*, belonging to the Italian Government and ridden by Captain Antonio Gutierrez (Italy) cleared a height of 2.44 m. The Committee of Records ratified this record on the 10th November 1938;

1.5. On the 5th February 1949, at the Official International Event at Vina del Mar, Chile, Captain Alberto Larraguibel Morales, riding *Huaso ex-Faithfull*, cleared 2.47 m. The Committee of Records ratified this record on the 28th May 1949 and stated that a height of at least 2.49 m must be cleared to beat it.

#### **2. Long Jump**

The best performances recorded and officially recognised for the Long Jump at this date are the following:

2.1. 7,50 m was jumped at Le Touquet, in 1912, by the horse *Pick me up*, owned by M. J. Delesalle, and in 1913, by the horse *Saint-Jacques*, owned by M. Santa Victoria, both horses being ridden by M. Henry de Royer;

2.2. On the 18th July 1935, at the CSIO Spa, Lieut. Christian de Castries, 11th Cuirassiers (France), cleared a water jump of 7,60 m on his horse *Tenace*. The Committee of Records ratified this jump and declared Lieut. de Castries to be the holder of the World Record for the Long Jump;

2.3. On the 1st December 1946, during the CSIO, held at the Association of Commerce and Industry, in Buenos-Aires, *Guarana*, ridden by Mr. Jorge Fraga Patrao, and jumping in public, cleared a water jump, 7,70 m in width. This was confirmed as a record by the Committee of Records on the 20th May 1948;

2.4. On the 12th September 1948, at Bilbao (Spain), the last day of the CSIO held there, four competitors attempted to beat the record for the Long Jump;

Balcamo, ridden by Commandant Nogueras Marquez, cleared a water jump of 7,80 m at its first attempt thus beating the World Record.

A few minutes later, Faun ridden by Captain Maestre Salinas, cleared 7,80 m at its second attempt.

Encouraged by this double success, these two competitors asked to be allowed to try to beat their new World Record by attempting 8 metres.

Faun failed at each of its three attempts.

Balcamo, however, cleared 8 metres perfectly at its first attempt, thus beating its own record.

This jump was ratified by the Committee of Records on the 12th November 1948.

2.5. On the 14th August 1949, at the National Event at La Haye (Holland), Coeur Joli, an 11-year-old horse of German breeding, cleared a width of 8.10 m, without penalty at its first attempt;

Coeur Joli belonged to M. D.-H. Pasman and was ridden by M. B. Van der Woort, Jnr.

The Committee of Records confirmed this jump on the 28th November 1949.

2.6. On the 2nd September 1950, in the CSIO at Bilbao, the horse Balcamo, ridden by Lt-Col. Nogueras Marquez, cleared a width of 8.20 m;

The Committee of Records confirmed this jump as the new record on the 21st November 1950.

2.7. At the CSIO, Barcelona 1951, Colonel Lopez del Hierro, cleared a water jump of 8.30 m on the horse Amado Mio, without penalty;

The Committee of Records confirmed this jump as the new record on the 12th November 1951.

2.8. On the 26th April 1975, at the National Event "Rend Show" in Johannesburg (South Africa) the horse Something belonging to Mrs. I.G. van der Merwe and ridden by Mr. André Ferreira cleared a width of 8.40 m;

The Committee of Records confirmed this jump as the new record at the meeting of the Bureau in Rabat (Morocco) in September 1975.

### Type of Obstacle for the High Jump Record





