

7.b.3

FIVB

Net faults and Interference in Volleyball

an FIVB presentation for IRCCs

FIVB

INTERFERENCE:

A complete package:

- Beneath the net
- The net itself
- Around the net

- We had to define
"interference".

11.4.4 Interference –

- A player interferes with play by (amongst others):
 - - touching the net between the antennae or the antenna itself during his/her action of playing the ball,
 - - using the net between the antennae as a support or stabilizing aid
 - - creating an unfair advantage over the opponent by touching the net
 - - making actions which hinder an opponent's legitimate attempt to play the ball,
 - - catching/ holding on to the net

11.4.4. continued

- Players close to the ball as it is played, or who are trying to play it, are considered in the action of playing the ball, even if no contact is made with the ball.
- However, touching the net outside the antenna is not to be considered a fault (except for Rule 9.1.3)

Some comments

- The yellow words show that there is a lot involved in the net, contacting the net, using the net as a support;
- But interference below the net and around the post is still possible – referees must be vigilant for this type of interference too.

Interference and the net

- 11.3.1
- Contact with the net by a player between the antennae, during the action of playing the ball, is a fault.
- The action of playing the ball includes (among others) take-off, hit (or attempt) and landing
- 11.3.2
- Players may touch the post, ropes, or any other object outside the antennae, including the net itself, provided that it does not interfere with the play.

If the setter brushes the mesh of the net while playing the ball, is it a fault?

- **YES!**
- But landing safely, turning and brushing the net in a separate action would NOT be a fault ..unless the new movement was part of a new action of playing the ball!

Interference and the centre line

- 11.2.2.1 to touch the opponent's court with a foot (feet) is permitted, provided that some part of the penetrating foot (feet) remains either in contact with or directly above the centre line;
- 11.2.2.2 to touch the opponent's court with **any part of the body above the feet** is permitted provided that it **does not interfere** with the opponent's play

Interference around the net

Ball past the antenna...

- 10.1.2.2
- the ball, when played back, crosses the net plane again totally or partly through the external space on the same side of the court.
- **The opponent team may not prevent such action**
-because that's INTERFERENCE.

Looking at the net

- 1st Referee looks at entire net on attack side;
- 2nd Referee looks at entire net on block side – hence the movement pattern recommended.
- Purpose of the rule: to make it clearer for spectators viewing on TV and for the Challenge system but also to maintain a low number of artificial stoppages in play. So get into good position, and watch your body language and signals.

What do you mean by “taking support”?

- a hand is used on the mesh of the net as leverage to reach and hit the ball **FAULT**
- sits in the mesh of the net simultaneously with playing the ball **FAULT**
- makes room for him/ herself by pushing into and distorting the net **FAULT**

Interference

- Reasons:
- The player contacts the net in each case during the action of playing the ball;
- This is interfering with the play.

If a spiker lands on the centre line, but THEN falls into the net, or falls and puts a hand completely in the opponent court, will this be whistled?

- If the landing and the step forward was one fluid movement (i.e. The step was part of the landing) then a FAULT;
- If the net is used as a support - FAULT.

And if a player falls so that her body is on the floor in the opponent's court and her feet are in her own court?

- Still not a fault unless.....
- Provided the latter does not "interfere" by preventing or hinder the opponent from playing the ball

If the player CATCHES and
pulls the net?

This should be regarded as a
FAULT!

See 11.4.4 again

What are “actions which hinder
an opponent’s legitimate attempt
to play the ball”?

- 1. A player runs after the ball, which because of a poor reception passes outside the antenna. The opponent player sticks out a foot to prevent him reaching the ball. This is a fault.
- 2. A ball from a reception hits the net. An opponent prevents its natural rebound by pushing his hands at the ball through the net. This is a fault. **Both these cases are examples of “Interfering”.**

In conclusion



- REMEMBER OR FIND OUT THE PURPOSE OF ANY RULE – THEN YOU CAN BE CONFIDENT THAT YOU ARE APPLYING IT CORRECTLY AND FAIRLY: get into position to actually SEE what occurred.