

# WFTDA OFFICIAL HAND SIGNALS

Updated January 2015

Unless specified below, all hand signals are performed at the time of the infraction. Hand signals are also used at other times as communication between the officiating crew. When the descriptions specify a position for the signal in relation to the officials' body, i.e. "in front of the torso," that positioning may be modified for purposes of effective communication.

## SECTION 1

### 1.7.2 TEAM TIMEOUT



This hand signal is used by team Captains and Designated Alternates to request a team timeout (see *Section 1.7.2*).

### 1.7.4 OFFICIAL TIMEOUT

1.



2.



The fingertips of both hands touch the top of their respective shoulder.

### 1.11.1.1 OFFICIAL REVIEW



The hands are brought together to form an "O" or circular shape, with each hand forming a C-shaped half of the circle. A properly formed signal will be round, not oval or triangular. The signal should be held up so that it is clearly visible to the officiating crew. This signal should only be employed by those team members allowed to request an official review per the current rule set.

# SECTION 2

## 2.4.1.1 LEAD JAMMER



The right arm is extended with the index finger pointing toward the Lead Jammer, while the left arm is held straight up in the air with the hand making an "L" shape with the index finger and the thumb. This is held until the Jammer reaches the Engagement Zone on the first scoring pass. The left arm is then dropped. Throughout the duration that the Jammer retains Lead Jammer status, the right arm remains extended with the index finger pointing toward the Lead Jammer.

## 2.4.2.3 NOT LEAD JAMMER



Arms are held nearly perpendicular to the floor in front of the body and waved back and forth so that they cross in the center of the body. This is repeated until the Jammer reaches the Engagement Zone on the first scoring pass.

# SECTION 3

## 3.1.1 PACK IS HERE



Both arms are extended with palms open and facing inward. The forward palm should indicate the front of the pack, while the back palm indicates the back of the pack.

## 3.1.2 NO PACK



Both arms are raised, elbows bent, so that the forearms are vertical with palms open and facing one another.

# SECTION 5

## 5.1 BLOCKING TO THE BACK



1.



2.

Arms are initially forward and bent at a 90-degree angle. They are then extended forward until straight out in front of the body.

## 5.2 BLOCKING TO THE HEAD/HIGH BLOCKING



1.



2.

The forearm is placed in front of the body, palm toward the inside, with the hand closed in a fist in front of the chin. The forearm is then moved down, bringing the fist close to the chest.

### 5.3 LOW BLOCKING



The arm is forward across the body and bent at the elbow. The hand contacts the body just below the opposite shoulder.

### 5.4 USE OF ELBOWS



The arm is bent at the elbow, with the elbow pointing forward. The opposite hand contacts the bent elbow.

### 5.5 USE OF FOREARMS AND HANDS



The arm is bent at the elbow, with the elbow pointing forward. The hand contacts the forearm.

### 5.6 BLOCKING WITH THE HEAD



The hand is held against the back of the helmet, palm open toward the helmet, with the bent elbow held out to the side.

### 5.7 MULTIPLAYER BLOCKS



Fingers of both hands are clasped with forearms held out perpendicular to the body.

### 5.8 OUT OF BOUNDS ENGAGEMENT



Hands are held parallel over the shoulder and moved across the body to the opposite hip.

## 5.9 DIRECTION OF GAME PLAY



The arm is held out, forearm extended, palm up. The elbow remains stationary while the forearm rotates a full 180 degrees back and forth.

## 5.10 OUT OF PLAY



The arm is held out with the elbow bent at a 90-degree angle. This is a visual warning given when a skater or skaters are Out of Play. When a penalty is committed, the arm is dropped in a chopping motion. This chop is done once per penalty.

## 5.11 CUTTING THE TRACK



Arms are held out with the forearms crossed in front of the body.



## 5.12 SKATING OUT OF BOUNDS



1.



2.

Hands are held parallel to one another, near the head, and toward the side of the track where the infraction occurred, with fingers facing upward. Wrists are then bent toward the side of the track where the infraction occurred.

## 5.13 ILLEGAL PROCEDURES



1.



2.



3.



4.

Fists are held out in front of the chest with forearms perpendicular to the body and moved together in a circular motion.

## 5.14 INSUBORDINATION



1.



2.

One arm is held out straight, aimed at the floor at an angle. The opposite hand is made flat palm down, with all fingers extended and placed on the shoulder of the extended arm. The hand is brushed down the extended arm beginning at the shoulder and ending at the hand.

## 5.15 DELAY OF GAME



One hand is extended in front of the body, parallel to the floor and perpendicular to the torso. The palm is facing up, fingers together. The other hand is extended in front of the body, perpendicular to the first hand, and parallel to the body. The second hand is moved downward in a chopping motion to contact the first hand.

## 5.16 MISCONDUCT/GROSS MISCONDUCT



### MISCONDUCT

A hand is placed to the opposite shoulder of the arm used, just below the clavicle, palm to chest. The hand is swept across the chest to the shoulder of the arm used.



### GROSS MISCONDUCT

A hand is placed to the opposite shoulder of the arm used, just below the clavicle, palm to chest. The hand is swept across the chest to the shoulder of the arm used.

After completing the signal for the Misconduct the arm is extended. The elbow is bent and the hand is moved up with the thumb pointing toward the shoulder. This penalty is only issued by the Head Referee.

# SECTION 6

## 6.2 PENALTY



The arm is held outward with the elbow bent and index finger extended. The elbow is then straightened and the arm is extended upward in a swooping motion. This signal should be preceded by a whistle, the appropriate specific penalty signal and verbal cue. This signal occurs at the end of that series of actions.

## 6.4.1 FOUL OUT AND 6.4.2 EXPULSION



The arm is extended. The elbow is bent and the hand is moved up with the thumb pointing toward the shoulder. This penalty is only issued by the Head Referee.

# SECTION 7

## 7.2.7 JAMMER LAP POINT



A tapping on the helmet with the palm, done by the Jammer Referee whose Jammer is being lapped, as the other Jammer Referee passes them on the infield. The sound of the wrist guard on the helmet may also alert the other Jammer Referee to the potential point scoring opportunity.

This is not a signal that the Jammer has scored, but is communication from one referee to another that the Jammer is eligible to score.



# ADDITIONAL HAND SIGNALS

## MULTIPLE PENALTIES



This signal indicates to a Penalty Box Official that a skater must serve more than one thirty-second penalty. The arm is held out in a fist, palm down, in front of the torso. Two or more fingers are extended from the opposite hand and tapped twice on the extended arm at the wrist. The number of thirty-second penalties that the skater must serve is then shown with the number of fingers extended on the hand. The fingers are once again tapped twice on the extended wrist.

## NO PASS/NO PENALTY



This signal indicates that a skater has moved in front of another skater or skaters in an action that is not illegal, but without completing a scoring pass.

One hand is held in a fist in front of the chest, and the other fist is placed between the first fist and the chest. The index finger on both hands is pointing up. The hand closest to the body then moves in front of the other hand by executing a half-circle that's on a plane parallel to the ground.

## RETURN TO THE TRACK/RETURN TO YOUR BENCH



These signals are interchangeable depending on the position of the official (inside the track boundary or outside the track boundary) and may be made with either hand depending on the official's location. They are used to instruct skaters to remain on the track or to return to the team bench area.

### RETURN TO THE TRACK

The arm is extended in front of the chest with the elbow bent slightly; fingers extended and palm facing the body. Bending at the elbow, the hand is waved toward the body.

### RETURN TO YOUR BENCH

The arm is held perpendicular to the body with the palm open and facing outward. The elbow is then straightened and the arm is extended away from the body.

## SKATE AROUND



The hand is held at the center of the body, perpendicular to the floor. The index finger is pointed upward with the other fingers making a fist. Maintaining this orientation and position, the hand is moved in a circular motion in the counter-clockwise direction. The signal is repeated as needed, and may be used by either a non-skating or a skating official.