

BLACKBALL

Rules, Interpretations, & Referees Handbook

BLACK RULES REVISION 8.1
HANDBOOK REVISION 1.2

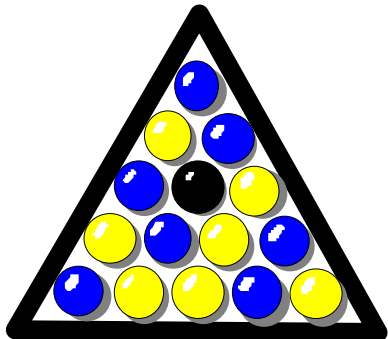
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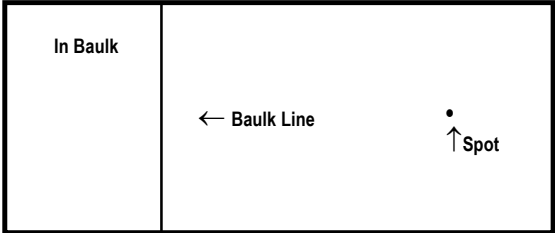
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Definitions

1. **Shot:** A 'shot' begins when all balls stop moving from the previous shot.
A Player 'plays a shot' by striking the Cue ball with the tip of the cue.
A 'shot' ends when all balls have stopped moving from the current shot.
2. **Play:** To 'play' an object ball is to play a shot that results in the cue ball's contact with an object ball.
To 'play' the cue ball is to strike it with the tip of the cue.
3. **Ball On:** At any time during a frame, a ball 'on' is any object ball that the player may play without incurring a penalty.
4. **Pot:** A ball is 'potted' when it leaves the bed of the table, enters a pocket and remains in that pocket.
5. **Free shot** A free shot means that 'with the first shot only after a foul was committed may you play any ball on the table without nomination.
6. **Turn:** A player's 'turn' at the table comprises of one visit or, after most fouls committed by the opponent, a free shot.
7. **Frame:** A frame is one game of **Blackball Pool** between two players or two pairs of players. A frame is played from the opening break and usually through until the **Blackball** is potted.
(Note: there are other ways that a frame may end - see 'Loss of Frame').
8. **Match:** A match is a predetermined number of frames of Blackball Pool between two players, two pairs of players or two teams of players.
9. **Player in Control** A player (and the player's partner in doubles) is deemed to be 'In control' of the frame from the time that the balls stop moving from the final shot of an opponent's turn until the balls stop moving from the final shot of the player's turn. There can be no instance, once a frame has commenced, that someone is not in control.
10. **Legal Shot** On all shots played, except after a foul, the cue ball must make contact with the player's own object balls. After contact with the player's object ball, he/she must either pot that ball or cause the cue ball or any other ball or the cue ball to touch a cushion. In the case after a foul, a player can without nomination, play his/her opponent's ball and/or pot the opponent's ball with the first shot (free shot) only.
11. **Combination shot** When a player plays a legal shot and in the same shot pots a opponents ball or the blackball.
12. **Three Consecutive fouls** Any player that plays three consecutive fouls in one frame automatically loses the frame. The moment the same player plays a fair shot the three consecutive foul rule begins at zero.
13. **Blackball break** A player may pot the black ball on the break and win the frame, irrespective of how many object balls or groups of balls are potted in the same shot. If a player pot the cue ball and the black ball he/she loses the frame.
14. **Lag for break** Each player should use balls of equal size and weight (preferably cue balls but, when not available, non-striped object balls). With ball in hand behind the bulk, one player to the left and one to the right of the head spot, the balls are shot simultaneously to the foot cushion and back to the head of the table. The player whose ball is the closest to the innermost edge of the head cushion wins the lag, and has the option to break.

Ref	RULES	INTERPRETATION	REFEREES INSTRUCTION/CALL
1.	<p>The Game The Game shall be known as "Blackball" and referred to in these rules as the "game". It is intended that players and teams should play Blackball in the true spirit of the game and in a sportsmanlike manner. It should be clearly understood that the referee is the sole judge of what is fair and unfair play. The referee shall take whatever action is necessary to ensure that these rules are observed.</p>		The referee shall take whatever action is necessary to ensure that these rules are observed.
2.	<p>Requirements of the Game The game is played on a rectangular six-pocket table with 15 balls, plus a cue ball. Balls comprise of two groups, 1 - 7, which are plain or red/blue coloured balls, and 9 - 15, which are striped or yellow, plus the Blackball which can also be numbered eight. Alternatively, two different colours may represent the numerical groups 1 - 7 and 9 - 15. Balls in the two groups are known as "object balls".</p>	<p>REQUIREMENTS OF THE GAME The game of Blackball Pool is played on a six pocket rectangular Pool table with six cushions and a set of balls consisting of: (1) A white ball that is called the "Cue Ball". (2) Two groups of balls consisting of: seven red (or blue) balls and seven yellow balls (or solid balls numbered from 1 to 7 and striped balls numbered from 9 to 15), which are called the "Object balls". (3) A Blackball (numbered 8). (4) Spider rest-Goose neck rest and Cross rest. (5) Prescribed cue's. No other Equipment will be permitted.</p>	
3.	<p>Object of the game The player or team pocketing their group of object balls in any order and then legally pocketing the Blackball wins the game.</p>		
4	<p>Commencement of the Game (Or re- start)</p>		
4a	<p>The Rack The balls are racked as illustrated with the Blackball on the black spot, which is at the intersection of the centre and corner pockets.</p>	<p>THE RACK The balls are racked as illustrated with the Blackball on the black spot, which is at the intersection of the centre and corner pockets. No mirror image is allowed.</p> 	

4b	<p>Order of Play Order of play is determined by the winner of the lag. The winner of the lag has the option of breaking or requesting his/her opponent to break.</p>	<p>If a series of frames is to be played (a match) the break of each subsequent frame will alternate.</p>	
4c	<p>Playing from Baulk The opening player plays at the triangle of object balls by striking the cue ball from any position within baulk". He/she must pocket a ball or cause at least four object balls to hit a cushion. Failure to do so is a foul break and will result in the opposing player receiving one free shot, from where the cue ball and object balls lie or to play from baulk. (No re-rack)</p>	<p>THE BREAK The first shot of a frame is called the 'break'. To 'break', the cue ball is played at the triangle of object balls from Baulk. The frame is deemed to have commenced the instant that the cue ball is played.</p> <p>(a) The break will be deemed a 'fair break' if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one ball is potted, AND/OR at least four different object balls touch a cushion or • the Blackball is potted on the break, the player wins the game/frame. <p>(b) If the break is not a fair break:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The opponent is awarded one free shot. • The player plays from where cue ball lies, or he/she has the option to play the cue ball from baulk. • When the Black ball and the cue ball are potted from the break, the player loses the frame. <p><u>PLAYING FROM BAULK:</u> Baulk is the rectangular area of the table that is bordered by the Baulk line and the three cushions at that end of the table.</p>  <p>(a) The center point of the cue ball must be in Baulk when a shot is played. (If the center point of the cue ball is directly on the Baulk line it is not deemed to be in Baulk).</p> <p>(b) The cue ball can be moved into position by hand or with the shaft of the cue, but when touched by the tip of the cue, a shot is deemed to be played. The player may continue to adjust the position of the cue ball until he/she takes a shot.</p> <p>(c) The cue ball may be played in any direction.</p> <p>(d) After a foul, if the player decides to play from baulk the player must endeavor to position the cue ball in baulk without causing a touching ball situation with any ball(s). Only the referee may pickup the cue ball.</p>	<p>FOUL BREAK Failure to perform a fair break: The Referee calls foul Break as soon as it occurs and the fouled player immediately loses control of the table.</p> <p><u>Referee will announce:</u> Foul Break, free shot, open table.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ The player may reposition the cue ball anywhere in baulk not in contact with an object ball. ◆ If the player places the cue ball, and the cue ball while in hand touches any other ball on the table whether by body, clothing, or cue ball the player will be deemed to have fouled. <p>If the player places the cue ball and the cue ball, while not in hand, rolls over because of loose cloth and causes a touching ball situation, the player will not be deemed to have fouled. In this situation, the Referee must recover the cue ball and hand the cue ball back to the player for re-placing.</p>	
4d	<p>Deciding Colours on the break</p> <p>On the break, if no ball is pocketed from a legal break, the player faces an open table. When one or more balls of different groups are pocketed the player must continue until a ball/s from a single group has been pocketed, then that group of balls determine his/her group.</p>	<p>GENERAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) When colours have not been decided the table is deemed to be 'open'. When the table is open a player may play at either group of colours. (b) Colours can never be decided on a foul shot, or on a break. (c) Colours are decided when a player pots the first ball or balls from a single group of object balls after the break. (d) Once colours are decided, the player remains 'on' that colored group for the duration of the frame. The opponent remains 'on' the opposite colored group. (e) If colours have been decided: after a foul the table is deemed open for the free shot only. (f) The Blackball cannot be used as a 'ball on' to pot any object ball, when colours have not been decided yet unless after a foul is committed. (g) When 'on' a group of colours, potting more than one ball of that colour in the same shot is legal. <p>ON THE BREAK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Colours are not decided on the break. (b) If no balls are potted on the break the table is 'open' and the oncoming player may play a ball from either group of object balls. (c) If a ball or balls from the same group are potted from the break the table is open and the player then continues his turn. The next ball potted will decide colours. (d) If one or more balls of different groups are potted on the break the player must then continue until a ball or balls from one group are potted or until the player fails to pot a ball. If the player fails to pot a ball or balls from a single group of balls, the table is open. (e) The table will stay open until one of the players pockets a ball or ball/s, from a single group of balls, then that group of balls will determine his/her group. The player is on that group of colours no matter what happens next. 	

4e	<p>Deciding Colours after the break</p> <p>After the break, on the first occasion a player legally pockets an object ball/s from a single group of balls, including following a foul, then that denotes his/her group unless he/she pockets a solid (red) and a striped (yellow) ball, then the table is still open.</p>	<p>(a) If a player pots one or more balls of the same group of balls then the player is on that group of balls. If a player pots a ball or balls from both groups of balls then the table remains open. The table will stay open until one of the players legally pockets a ball or ball/s from a single group of balls, then that group of balls determines his/her group. The player is on that group of colours no matter what happens next.</p> <p>(b) If a player pots one or more balls of different colours, the player must then continue until a ball or balls from a single group of balls are potted. If the player fails to pot a ball or balls from a single group of balls, the table remains open. The table will stay open until one of the players legally pockets a ball or ball/s from a single group of balls, then that group of balls determines his/her group. The player is on that group of colours no matter what happens next.</p>	
4f	<p>Deciding Colours on a Foul Shot</p> <p>If a foul is committed on an open table and one or more object balls are pocketed, then those balls are ignored in determining the groups to be played and the oncoming player has a free visit playable from baulk should the player so decide and the oncoming player faces an open table.</p>	<p>If a player faces an open table after a foul, the player may drop a ball or balls of a single group on his/her free shot. The player will then be deemed to be on that colour which is potted.</p>	
4g	<p>Blackball Break</p> <p>If the player pockets the Blackball from the break, the player breaking wins the game.</p>	<p>A player may pot the black ball on the break and win the frame, irrespective of how many object balls or groups of balls are potted in the same shot.</p>	
4h	<p>Loss of frame from the break</p> <p>If a player pockets the Blackball and the Cue Ball from the break, it is loss of frame..</p>	<p>If a player pots the cue ball and the black ball he/she loses the frame.</p>	
4i	<p>Continues Play</p> <p>If a ball or balls are legally pocketed, this entitles the player to one additional shot and this continues until the player either:</p> <p>(I) Fails to pocket one of his/her set of allocated balls, or</p> <p>(ii) Commits a foul, at any time.</p>		
4j	<p>Combination Shots</p> <p>Combination shots are allowed provided that the player contacts one of his/her own group of balls first and pots both his and the opponents ball in any order.</p>	<p>A combination shot can be played i.e. pot the Blackball and your last object ball in one shot and win the game, or pot your 'ball on' and your opponent's ball in the same shot.</p>	
4k	<p>A player may play his last object ball or balls and pot the Blackball in the same shot providing the player pots his own last object balls or balls with the same shot for the player to win the game.</p>		
5	<p>Fouls</p> <p>Fouls are to be called by the Referee as soon as they occur and the fouled player immediately loses control of the table. The Referee then awards a free shot to the opponent.</p>		

5a	Potting the cue ball - 'in-off' (also from the break)	Following an in off', the player or referee may recover the cue ball from the basket. If the player takes his/her time in recovering the cue ball, the Referee will recover the cue ball and hand it to the player who is in control of the table.	As soon as the cue ball is handed to the player, or the player recovers the cue ball himself/herself, the Referee will start timing and the player has a maximum of 60 seconds to play his/her shot.
5b	Playing from outside baulk when obliged to play from baulk.		
5c	Potting an opponent's ball without potting a ball from your own group.		
5d	Failing to cause the cue ball's initial contact with the player's own group of balls.		
5e	Failing to strike a cushion with any ball after initial contact with our own ball and failing to pot an object ball in the same shot.	<p>LEGAL SHOT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On all shots, the player must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause the cue ball's initial contact with a ball to be a ball 'on', and then • Pot a ball 'on', OR • Cause the cue ball or any object ball to contact a cushion. Failure to play a legal shot is a foul. 2. Balls touching a cushion <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) If the cue ball's initial contact is with an object ball that is touching a cushion, simply forcing the object ball into the same cushion does not constitute a legal shot. (b) If the cue ball and an object ball are touching the same cushion, simply forcing the cue ball and/or that object ball into the same cushion does not constitute a legal shot. <p>EXCEPTIONS</p> <p>On the break, the conditions of a legal shot do not apply (see, the Break)</p>	
5f	Striking the cue ball with any part of the cue other than the tip.		
5g	Playing a shot before all balls have come to rest from the previous shot		
5h	Playing a shot before all balls that require spotting, have been spotted.		
5i	(I) Touching the table while having a cigarette (lit or unlit) in hand or mouth. (ii) Causing a cigarette (lit or unlit) to touch the table or enter the space directly above the table.	<p>CIGARETTE OR BEVERAGE CONTAINER IN HAND</p> <p>No player is allowed to touch the table while he/she has a cigarette or beverage container in his/her hand. In doubles, when a player's partner comes to the table to discuss a shot, the partner may not touch the table, or enter the space directly above the table, with a cigarette or beverage container in hand. If a partner approaches the table with a cigarette or beverage container in hand, but does not touch the table or enter the space directly above the table, the player will not be fouled.</p>	

5j	(i) Touching the table while having a beverage container in hand. (ii) Causing a beverage container to touch the table or enter the space directly above the table.	See 5i	
5k	Touching the table when not in control of the frame. Exceptions: When a player's turn is finished, that player has a maximum of 10 seconds to move away from the table. Not moving away from the table within 10 seconds of the time that all the balls stopped moving from the final shot of a turn at the table will constitute a foul.	IN CONTROL OF THE TABLE During any game, when a player (and his/her partner in doubles) is in control of the table, they are allowed to discuss a shot. The partner is allowed to talk to, or touch the player in control while he/she is addressing the cue ball. However, the partner may not touch the table while the player is addressing the cue ball. When a referee is in control of the table (e.g. 'time out'), a player has to stay away from the table.	
5l	Coaching: During a frame, a player is required to play without receiving any advice from other persons relating to the playing of the frame. Should a team member or bone-fide supporter of a player offer advice, the Referee will issue a 'First and Final Warning' to that person that a repetition will result in the player being penalized via a foul. Because it may not always be possible for the Referee to hear if a statement made to a player is advice, the Referee may issue a First and Final warning on the grounds that any statement made by a player, other than general barracking, is deemed to be coaching.		In a tournament setting, a First and Final Warning may be given once only, before the commencement of the day's play as a block warning to all players and spectators.
5m	Leaving the playing area without permission. If a player needs to leave the playing area during a frame or match, the Referee must firstly grant 'Time out'.	The player must ask permission from the referee to leave the playing area. In the event that no referee is present the player must ask his opponent for permission to leave the playing area.	Referees discretion must be used when granting permission to a player to leave the playing area
5n	Causing the cue tip to contact the cue ball more than once in the same shot.	DOUBLE HIT When, during the playing of a shot, the tip of the cue strikes the cue ball twice and the Referee is able to actually see each contact.	The only time a Referee can foul a player is when the Referee can actually see the foul with the naked eye
5o	Failing to perform a legal shot.		
5p	Playing a shot while not having at least one foot touching the floor.		
5q	Failing to 'Play Away' from an opponent's touching ball.	TOUCHING BALLS If the cue ball is touching an opponent's / own object ball or the blackball, the player is obliged to 'Play away' from that object ball at an angle of more than 90 degrees .If, when playing away from a touching ball, the touching ball rocks or moves without being contacted further, but simply because the cue ball is no longer there, no penalty will apply.	Referees instructions: To call all touching balls. Referees call: Touching ball

		<p>a) Playing away from a touching object ball of the players' own colour: The instant a player plays away from a touching object ball of the player's own colour, the player is deemed to have played that ball. Therefore, the player needs to then only pot a ball of his/her own group, or cause any ball including the cue ball to strike a cushion to fulfil the requirements of a legal shot.</p> <p>b) Playing away from a touching object ball of the opponent's colour: The player must play away from the touching ball and then meet all the requirements of a legal shot.</p> <p>c) Playing away from a touching Blackball when 'on' the Blackball: The player may play away from the touching Blackball and then need only cause any ball including the cue ball to strike a cushion to fulfil the requirements of a legal shot.</p> <p>d) Playing away from a touching Blackball when not 'on' the Blackball: The player must play away from the touching Blackball and then meet all the requirements of a legal shot.</p> <p>e) Playing away from two or more touching object balls: If any of the touching object balls are the player's colour, the player will be deemed to have played away if the player plays away from any one of the touching balls of the player's colour. That is, the player may play into any of the touching balls. The player needs then to only pot a ball or cause any ball to strike a cushion to fulfil the requirements of a legal shot. If none of the touching object balls are of the players colour group, the player must play away from all the touching balls and then he/she must meet the requirements of a legal shot.</p>	
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5r	A ball remaining off the table.	<p>BALLS OFF THE TABLE It is a foul if a ball leave the playing surface (other than being potted) and remains off the playing surface or does not return by it's own means. If a ball leaves the playing surface and remains off the playing surface, it shall be returned to the table: (1) If it is the cue ball it is to be played from baulk; (2) If it is an object ball (or balls) it is to be spotted.(see)</p> <p>(a) 'Playing Surface' The playing surface of the table is the flat part of the table between the cushions.</p> <p>(b) 'By it's own means' (1) It is not a foul if a ball leaves the playing surface, runs along the top of a cushion drops back onto the playing surface and comes to rest there or falls into a pocket. (2) It is a foul if a ball leaves the playing surface, comes into contact with a person or object that is not part of the table and then returns to the playing surface.</p> <p>(c) 'Off the table' It is a foul if a ball leaves the playing surface and comes to rest on other than the playing surface.</p>	<p>INTERFERENCE:</p> <p>1. If any balls are moved during a frame:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By a person other than the players taking part in the frame, or • As a direct result of one of the players being bumped, or • Due to any other event deemed outside the player's control such as a tip falling off a cue, or end falling of a spider, etc. <p>The Referee will replace the balls as near as possible to the positions they were in before the incident occurred, no penalty shall be imposed on either of the players and the frame shall continue.</p> <p>2. The Referee will prevent any unauthorised marking of the table. A player may not use a block of chalk or other foreign matter as a marker for a shot. However, the Referee will then ensure that the item is removed. It is not a foul to place your chalk on the table while in control, but should be removed before the opponent addresses the table.</p>
5s	Players body, clothing, jewellery or hair touching any ball.		
5t	Causing the cue ball to jump over any ball. (If the cue ball leaves the bed of the table and misses an object ball that would have been struck had the cue ball not left the table on an otherwise identical shot, the cue ball is deemed to have jumped over that object ball.		

5u	Time foul. (Maximum of 60 seconds per shot)	<p>TIME ALLOWED</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A player has a maximum of 60 (sixty) seconds to play each shot, including the break and 'ball in hand'. 2. The Referee will start timing when all balls have come to rest from the previous shot. 3. If a player has not played a shot within 60 seconds, it is a foul. The opposing player will be awarded a free shot. If the first thirty seconds elapses before a player has played his/her shot, the Referee will announce: 'Thirty seconds' as a warning to the player. The call must be made the instant the thirty seconds has expired. 4. The Referee should not postpone the call because it appears that the player is about to play a shot, even if it means speaking on a player's hand. 5. Following an in off, the player or referee may recover the cue ball from the basket. If the player takes his/her time in recovering the cue ball, the Referee will recover the cue ball and hand it to the player who is in control of the table. <p>As soon as the cue ball is handed to the player, or the player recovers the cue ball himself/herself, the Referee will start timing and the player has a maximum of 60 seconds to play his/her shot.</p>	<p>"Time out" may be called for the following reasons, the Referee must use his/her own discretion and this call must be made loud enough so that both players can hear the call:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A player requested a cue-rest. (b) Something is obstructing the player. (c) A "touching ball" decision. <p>"Time out" will not be given during a frame for any of the following reasons, the Referee must use his/her own discretion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To answer any telephone or Cell phone calls. (b) To go to the bathroom, players can go before or after a frame, with the permission of the Referee. (c) To fetch a drink from an area away from the table. (d) To look for a cigarette or lighter away from the table. (e) To search for chalk.
5v	Catching the cue ball when going in off.	<p>CATCHING OR PREVENTING THE CUE BALL FROM IN OFF If the cue ball is in progress of going in off and the player catches the cue ball in the pocket or prevents the cue ball from falling it is a foul.</p> <p>PICKING UP THE CUE BALL AFTER A FOUL: After a foul a player may play from bulk as soon as the referee has called foul, if the player decides to do so. The referee must pick up the cue ball and not the player. The referee may not pick up the cue ball unless requested to do so by the player as this could be construed as coaching. Time out will not be called while the referee picks up the cue ball.</p> <p>RETRIEVING OF THE CUE BALL: Following a foul, the Referee or the Player may recover the cue ball from the basket. If the player takes his/her time in recovering the cue ball from the basket, the Referee will recover the cue ball and hand it to the player in control of the table.</p>	<p>PICKING UP THE CUE BALL AFTER A FOUL The referee must pick up the cue ball and not the player. The referee may not pick up the cue ball unless requested to do so by the player as this could be construed as coaching. Time out will not be called while the referee picks up the cue ball.</p> <p>RETRIEVING OF THE CUE BALL: If the player takes his/her time in recovering the cue ball from the basket, the Referee will recover the cue ball and hand it to the player in control of the table.</p>
6	Penalty After a foul		
6a	Following any foul the offending player loses his/her next visit to the table, and his/her opponent is entitled to a free shot.	<p>FOUL SNOOKER / FOUL JAW SNOOKERS In Blackball you cannot be Foul Snookered or Foul Jaw Snookered. After a foul the table is deemed open table on the free shot only. When a foul occurs and this results in the opposing player being snookered, the opposing player faces an open table for the free shot only; thereafter the player starts his/her normal visit on his/her group of balls.</p>	

6b	On the first shot only, of his/her free shot, the oncoming player may, without nomination, play the cue ball onto any ball without penalty (including his/her opponents object balls and the Blackball). If he/she pots any ball or balls directly or by combination he/she is deemed to have potted a legal ball (or balls) and continues his/her visit. However, he/she may not pot the Blackball , which would mean loss of frame, unless he/she is on the Blackball . Whether a player pots a ball or fails to pot a ball on his/her free shot he/she will then start his/her visit.	THE FREE SHOT: (After a foul)	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The player can play or pot any of the opponent's ball/s.(The table is deemed open for the free shot only.) The player can play a combination shot by playing on the opponent's ball and pot his/her own group of balls or play his/her ball on and pot his/her opponent's ball/s. The player can play on the blackball and pot his/her opponent's ball/s or pot his/her own group of balls. The Blackball may be played, but potting it while there is still one or more of the players own group left on the playing surface will mean loss of frame 	
6c	Following any foul, the cue ball may be played from baulk and proceed as rule 6(a) and 6(b). Moving the cue ball in this manner does not count as a shot or visit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The player has the option of playing the cue ball from baulk. 	
7	Loss of Game		Referees Call: "Loss of frame"
7a	Committing a foul in the same shot that the Blackball is potted. (Except on the break).		
7b	Potting the Blackball when a ball or balls of the player's own colours are still on the table. (Except on the break).		
7c	Potting the Blackball on the break together with the cue ball means loss of frame.		
7d	Committing three consecutive fouls in one frame. (By a player)		
7e	Any deliberate attempt to prevent the opponent from potting the Blackball , when the opponent is on the Blackball , by way of any other unsporting manoeuvre.		
7f	If the player breaches the 'Spirit of the Game' to such an extent that the frame (or match) should be awarded to the opponent.	<p>POINTS THAT WILL BE CLASSIFIED AS 'BREECHING THE SPIRIT OF THE GAME'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foul language; Player throwing his/her cue around or unscrew it; Arguing with an opponent, spectator or Referee; Continuously disagreeing with the Referee's decision and/or ruling Talking on an opponent's shot. Player unscrews his cue (giving up) he/she concedes the frame. <p>No swearing will be permitted while a frame/game is in progress. If a player swears so that the Referee can hear, the Referee must give the player a First and Final warning and if this happens again, the player will lose the frame.</p> <p>If at any tournament where a block warning has been given at the start of the day, a player swears, the player will be penalised with loss of frame foul</p>	

7h	Deliberately interfering , by word or action, so as to disrupt an opponent's play.		
8	General		
8a	Push stroke. A push stroke is allowed but a player may play away from a touching ball of his/her own group and may be deemed to have played that ball. Should the cue ball be touching an opponent's ball or Blackball , a player shall play away without penalty providing that the cue ball strikes one of his/her own group and perform a legal shot.		
8b	Cue ball in hand. When a player has the cue ball in hand he/she plays from any position within baulk and in any direction.		
8c	Player in control. A player is said to be in control of the table from the time that his/her body, cue or clothing touches the table prior to his/her shot, through his/her visit and up until his/her opponent does likewise prior to his/her visit. Any balls which fall into the pockets during this period (including Blackball), he/she is said to have potted and he/she is liable to any penalties or benefits normally awarded to him/her for the potting of that ball or balls as are accorded to him/her in the rules of the game.		
8d	The game is completed when the Blackball is potted in any pocket and all the remaining balls including the cue ball have come to rest, except when rule 4(g) applies.		
8e	Legal Shot is to make contact with your ball on and then either sinking one of your group of balls, or causing the cue ball or any other object ball to touch a cushion.	SNOOKERS: During play, in a snooker situation, the player must perform a legal shot.	
9	Guidance		
9a	The term " shot " means striking the cue ball once.	A 'shot' begins when all balls stop moving from the previous shot. A Player 'plays a shot' by striking the Cue ball with the tip of the cue. A 'shot' ends when all balls have stopped moving from the current shot.	
9b	The term " legal shot " means the player must cause the cue ball initial contact with a ball on and thereafter to cause the object ball, cue ball or any other ball to touch a cushion or to pot an object ball.	On all shots played, except after a foul, the cue ball must make contact with the player's own object balls. After contact with the player's object ball, he/she must either pot that ball or cause the cue ball or any other ball or the cue ball to touch a cushion. In the case after a foul, a player can without nomination, play his/her opponent's ball and/or pot the opponent's ball with the first shot (free shot) only.	
9c	The term " visit " refers to one turn at the table comprising of one or a series of shots.		

9d	The term " break " refers to the first shot of the game.	The first shot of a frame is called the 'break'. To 'break', the cue ball is played at the triangle of object balls from Baulk. The frame is deemed to have commenced the instant that the cue ball is played.	
9e	Coaching is deemed to be unsportsmanlike behaviour (see rule 1)		
9f	Swearing is deemed to be unsportsmanlike behaviour (see rule 1).		
9g	A referee may, if requested, advise on the rules of the game past /present, except on future rules		
10	<p>Ball Falling Without Being Hit:</p> <p>The player in control is responsible for any stationary ball that subsequently falls into a pocket without being hit by another ball.</p> <p>(a) If one of the player's own coloured balls fall, the player is deemed to have potted that ball and the player in control continues with that visit;</p> <p>(b) If one of the opponent's coloured balls drops after the player has potted a ball, it's deemed to be played and the player continues with the visit If one of the opponent's coloured balls drops prior to the opponent potting one or more of his own group of balls, it will be deemed to have been played and the opponent receives a free shot.</p> <p>(c) If the Blackball falls without being hit at any time during the frame it will be replaced as close as possible to its original position and the player in control of the table will carry with his/her visit.</p> <p>(d) If the cue ball drops at any time without being hit, the opposing player will have a free shot.</p>		
11	When a Frame or Game is completed (won)		After a player has won a frame or game, the Referee must wait for the balls to stop moving and announce, Frame/Game to (Player/province) . If the Referee has not made the call yet, a player will be penalized if he/she plays shot, or interferes with any remaining balls, after the frame has been won/announced.