

# WSF INTERNATIONAL DOUBLES

WORLD  
SQUASH

WSF

## 1. MATCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

In Doubles the name of the country replaces the family names of the players, other than in the introduction, when both are used, e.g.:

Example: Pre-match announcement:

"ABC Championship, quarter final match:

Smith and Brown (Country) to serve, Jones and Jeffrey (Country) to receive, best of 3 games, love all."

## 2. SCORING:

As for Singles, except that games are played to 11 points and at 10-all the Marker says:

- a. In Game 1: "10-all, Game ball."
- b. In Game 2: "10-all, Game ball, Match ball."
- c. In Game 3: "10-all, Match ball."

## 3. (i) END OF GAME; (ii) BEGINNING OF NEXT GAME:

Game 1: (i) 11-8, Game to Smith & Brown, Smith & Brown lead 1 game to love  
(ii) Smith & Brown lead 1 game to love, love all

Game 2: (i) 11-8, Game to Smith & Brown, Smith & Brown lead 2 games to love  
(ii) Smith & Brown lead 2 games to love, love all

Game 3: (i) 11-8, Game to Jones and Jeffery, Smith & Brown lead 2 games to 1  
Smith & Brown lead 2 games to 1, Jones and Jeffery to serve, love all

.....and so on.

## 4. CONDUCT PENALTIES:

The Referee says (for example): "Conduct Smith, stroke to (country), for unnecessary physical contact."

And then the Marker announces: "Stroke to (country) 7-2".

## 5. NOTES TO OFFICIALS:

### Timing

All match officials must be in their seats 10 minutes before the scheduled start time. The Central Referee should meet the players 15 minutes before the start time. This is a professional approach and gives time for the Central Referee to communicate with the other official who is keeping score (about who is serving, etc.).

### Administration

When operating the 3-Referee System, only the Central Referee speaks to the teams, checking the spin for serve, the order of serving/receiving, etc. Both the Central Referee and the Side Referee keeping score use score sheets. Both time the match. These are the official score sheets and both are handed in at the end of the match.

### **Correcting the Score**

If the Side Referee keeping score believes that the Central Referee has made an error with respect to the score, he or she must communicate with the Central Referee quickly.

### **Server Unsure**

It often happens that the teams lose track of who is to serve and there is a visual or verbal query to the Marker. For consistency, use the surname, e.g. "Smith from the left". Do this even if it is Smith who is asking.

### **Wrong Server**

If the wrong server starts to serve, the latest moment at which the Central Referee should call "Stop!" is when the server is about to strike the ball. If the Central Referee realises after the ball has been served that there has been an error, do not stop the rally. Allow the outcome of the rally to stand, and then correct the serving as appropriate. Example: "3-1, but it is Smith to serve". If the other team says: "You mean that was the wrong server?", then reply by saying (for example): "Yes – I apologise – but the score stands, as the players accepted the error and played out the rally".

"Rule 11.3 states "After the delivery of a service no player may appeal for anything which occurred before that service". Thus if a player stops play and requests a let after the serve has been struck, even though it was the wrong server, you do not play a let".

### **Wrong Call**

If during a rally, the Central Referee or Marker makes a wrong call, e.g.: "Not up", but this is not heard by the players who continue, do not stop the rally. Allow the result to stand. If a player then asks "Did you call out during the rally?" you can say: "The call was wrong but the players accepted any interference and played on".

### **Overrules**

At times the Central Referee will be overruled. The Central Referee must announce the decision with no indication that it was an overrule. If a player asks for a reason, e.g. "Why no let?", the Central Referee must give a reason in line with the decision. Keep the reason short and general.

Examples:

CR said S but overruled to YL – "There was room to play."

CR said YL but overruled to S - opponent questions – "There was no room to play."

CR said NL but overruled to YL, opponent questions – "There was interference" or "He would have reached it."

CR said YL but overruled to NL – "We need to see more effort to play the ball."

Under no circumstances say "Majority decision" or "I was overruled."

### **General Observation on Interference**

Strokes may be awarded but they are likely to be relatively few in number. Almost all strokes awarded will probably be in front of the short-line, because players at the front of the court have limited time to clear. Although strokes may be awarded behind the short-line, they will probably be very few in number. This is because players will have had a little bit longer to react and make an effort to clear. A stroke in the rear court may be given, but is likely to be only when a player makes no effort to clear whatsoever.

### **Bleeding**

When making the first announcement to the audience the Central Referee should say "Ladies and gentlemen, Mr Smith is bleeding – he will be allowed time to stop the bleeding. I will keep you informed". Do not say: "He has 30 minutes" or "Up to 30 minutes". If the Central Referee is asked: "How much time?", then the Central Referee should say: "A reasonable amount of time under the circumstances."

### **Partner-inflicted Injury**

If a player strikes his or her partner with a racket, without any other interference, no matter how serious the injury is (no blood), it comes into the category of a self-inflicted injury and must be treated as such (i.e. the player gets three minutes to recover). Second, if either player requests a let, it is No Let.

*Note: These notes assume the 3-Referee System is used, so where Referee and Marker or 3-Referee and Marker are employed some adaption may be necessary.*