## APPENDIX B

These signals are the only official signals recognized by the International KIN-BALL sport Federation.

## 1. Start of game or period

With his arm, the referee makes 3 forward rotations at the shoulder level and then points to the bench of the starting team; the whistle is blown throughout this procedure.

## 2. End of period

While facing the timekeeper's table, the head referee raises his arms over his head, and with one of his hands, takes hold of his wrist; the whistle is blown throughout this procedure.


## 3. End of game

While facing the timekeeper's table, the head referee raises his arms over his head and claps his hands 3 times; the whistle is blown throughout this procedure.


## 4. Timeout

While facing the timekeeper's table, the head referee places the fingers of one hand in the middle of his other hand, at chest level, and points to the team asking for the time-out; the whistle is blown throughout this procedure.


For the first four signals, the whistle blow is continuous (one to three seconds).

## 5. Hit-in

The referee points to the ball with his hand and whistles two short blows.


## 6. Replay

With his arms crossed at waist level, the referee uncrosses his arms in a single movement (twice) and points to the armband of the team that will start the replay with the ball. He whistles one blow followed by the replay.

## 7. Out of bounds

The referee whistles only once. He bends his elbows while bringing his palms back behind his shoulders and then points to the armband of the team at fault.


## 8. Too many players on the playing area

The referee whistles one blow, advance an arm in front of him with his five fingers outstretched and then points to the armband of the team at fault.


## 9. Illegal Defense

The referee whistles only one blow, advances an arm in front of him by presenting three fingers and then points to the armband of the team at fault.


## 10. One player not touching the ball (missing one contact)

The referee whistles one blow. He points an index finger upward and, in one single movement, he stretches out his arm forward and bends it up again. Then he points to the armband of the team at fault.


## 11. Confusion in the name (designation fault)

The referee whistles one blow. He stretches out his arm forward, then opens and closes his hand quickly. At the same time, he puts his other hand to his ear and then points to the armband of the team at fault.

## 12. Same player hit twice

The referee whistles one blow, he extends his forearms forward and he flexes them twice while his hands are fully opened; with one hand, he points to the armband of the team at fault.


## 13. Throw too Short

The referee whistles one quick blow as he extends his arms along the sides of his body; bringing his arms over his head with palms facing each other but not touching, he uses one hand to point to the armband of the team at fault.


## 14. Downward angle hit

The referee whistles one short blow; as he takes one step forward, he points his arms energetically towards the ground and points to the armband of the team at fault.


## 15. Ball dropped

The referee whistles one short blow and rubs one hand on top of the other (palms together) and then points to the armband of the team at fault.

## 16. Time fault

The referee whistles one short blow and brings his arm at shoulder level to point to the watch on his wrist with one hand, and then he points to the armband of the offending team.


## 17. Walking

The referee whistles one short blow and with his forearms bent, he rotates one on top of the other; then with one hand, he points to the armband of the team at fault.

18.

## a) Involuntary obstruction between two players

Use the replay signal in \#6.
b) Involuntary obstruction between a player and the ball


Use the replay signal in \#6.

## c) Voluntary obstruction between two players

The referee whistles only one blow. One arm is parallel to the ground, elbow bent and hand closed in a fist in front of the chest. The other arm is perpendicular to the ground, open hand. The palm of the hand comes to join the fist. It points to the arm-band of the team at fault with one hand. This fault involves a minor warning for the player at fault.

d) Voluntary obstruction between a player and the ball

The referee whistles one short blow. He places both his hands on his hips, and points to the armband of the team at fault. This fault leads into a minor warning to the player who committed the fault.

e) Unsportsmanlike conduct

The referee whistles only one blow. An arm bent, perpendicular to the ground in front of the chest and hand closed in an upwards fist. The other hand comes to take the front of the elbow. It then points to the arm-band of the team at fault with one hand. This fault involves a minor warning for the player at fault.

f) Derogatory word(s) or an action with the intent to injure someone.

The referee whistles one short blow. He hits the front of his shoulder with his fist and points to the armband of the team at fault. This fault leads into a major warning to the player who committed the fault.


## 19. Illegal hit

The referee whistles one short blow. He crosses his forearms over his chest, fists clenched and pointing upward, and then he points to the armband of the team at fault.

## 20. Ball held by the fabric or by the opening

The referee whistles one short blow. With his hand, he makes a gesture of picking up an object while opening and closing his hand; he then points to the armband of the team at fault.


## 21. Trapping the ball

The referee whistles one short blow. He circles his arms in front of him and interlaces his fingers; then he points the armband of the team at fault.


## 22. Illegal displacement of the ball

The referee whistles only one blow. Two arms extended parallel to the ground in front of the chest. The palms are closed, one arm remains fixed and the other arm moves away parallel to the ground, it then points to the arm-band of the team at fault with one hand.


## 23. Players' substitution

No whistle blow. With both hands over his head, palms facing each other, he makes a lateral front-back flexion of the hands.


