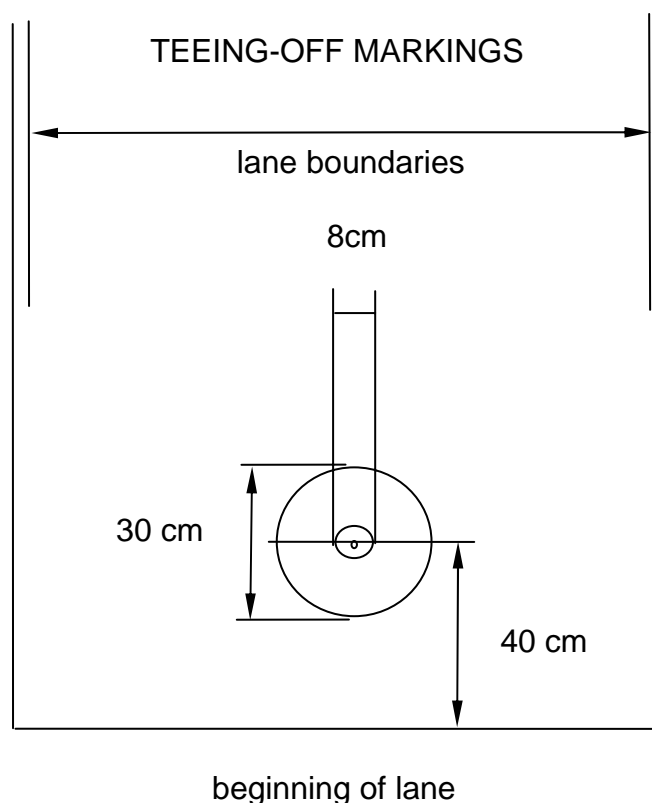


## 2.4 System-specific rules concrete



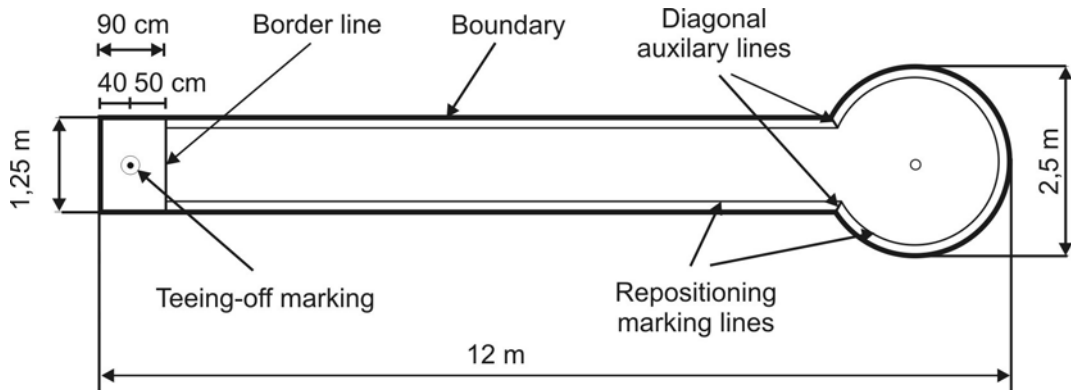
1. In general, lanes have the following dimensions:  
Length: 12,00 m    Width: 1,25 m    Target circle diameter: 2,50 m
2. The drawing type signed by Bongni serves as the authoritative standard.
3. The lanes should always be arranged in the same order from 1 to 18
4. Mirror-image versions of lanes 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 are permitted.
5. Only courses with standard dimensions of lanes and obstacles can be approved as concrete courses.
6. The teeing-off marking is a circle 30 cm in diameter, equidistant from the boundaries on either side of the lane. The centre of the teeing-off marking is 40 cm from the beginning of the playing area and is a circle 8 cm in diameter.



7. In every target circle there must be a repositioning marking line at a constant distance of 20 cm from the boundary. It continues from the opening of the circle on both sides of the playing area until the 30 cm-line behind the last obstacle. At lanes 1 and 2 it continues until the border line. At the corners of the opening to the circle there should be diagonal auxiliary lines at an angle of 45 degrees.

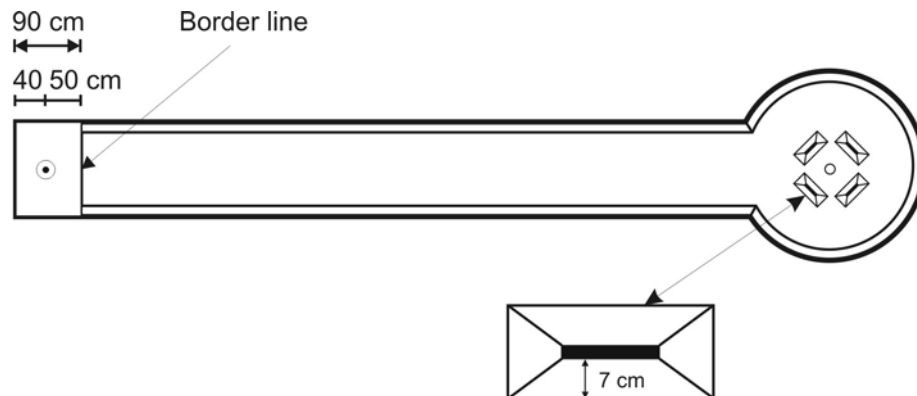
8. At all lanes except for 1, 2, 7 and 18 the repositioning marking close 30 cm after the obstacle and parallel to it. If the obstacle construction has parts which protrude forward, the line has to be set at a distance of 30 cm from these parts.
9. The playing area can be entered, but only for preparing a stroke.

## Lane 1



The border line has to be marked 50 cm from the center of teeing-off area.

## Lane 2



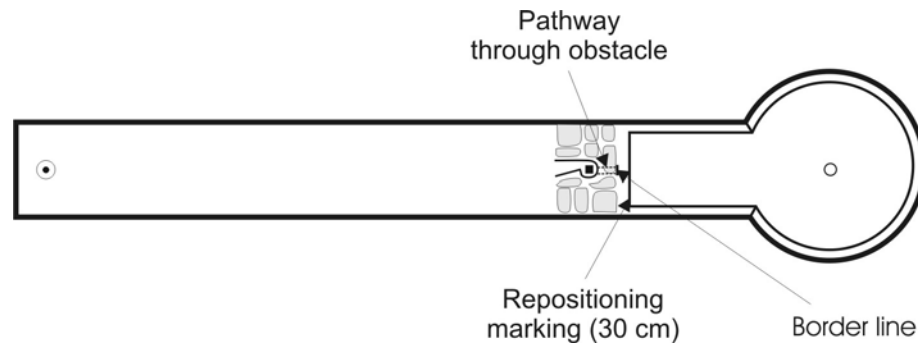
The border line has to be marked 50 cm from the center of teeing-off area.

If there is less than 7 cm between a stone and the point of contact of the ball with the lane, the ball can be repositioned as follows: Lines have to be drawn parallel to the stone at a distance of 7 cm. Diagonal lines connect the corners of this rectangle with the corners of the stone. In this area the ball can be placed at 90 degrees from the stone. If the ball is touching one of the diagonal lines it can be repositioned on the corresponding corner of the rectangle.

Playing over the stones is not permitted.

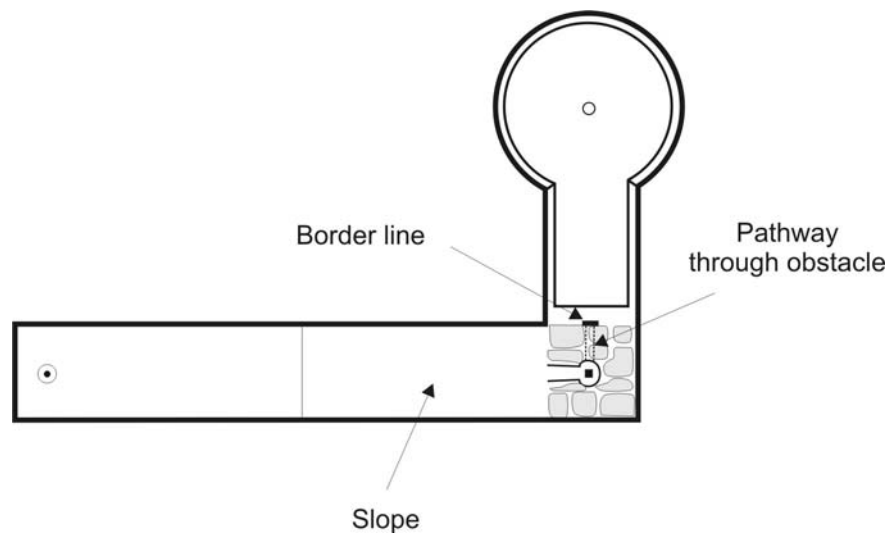
If the refereeing committee has appointed a lane referee, the player is not allowed at all to touch the ball after passing the border line. Repositioning or cleaning the ball can only be done by the lane referee with advice of the player.

### Lane 3



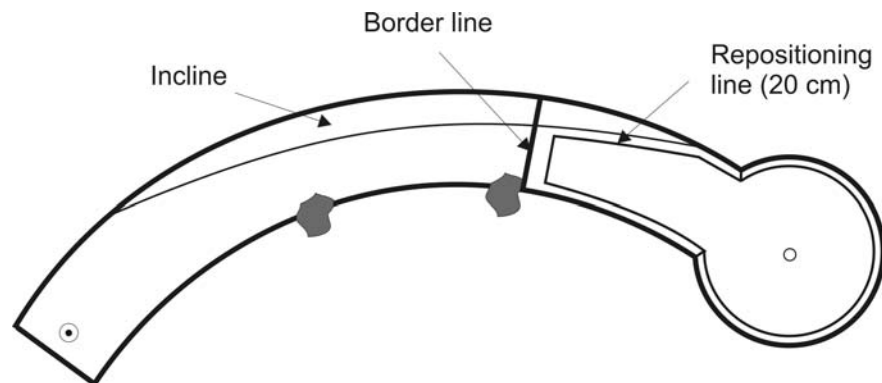
A straight line has to be marked immediately behind the exit of the obstacle. This is the border line.

### Lane 4



A straight line has to be marked immediately behind the exit of the obstacle. This is the border line.

## Lane 5

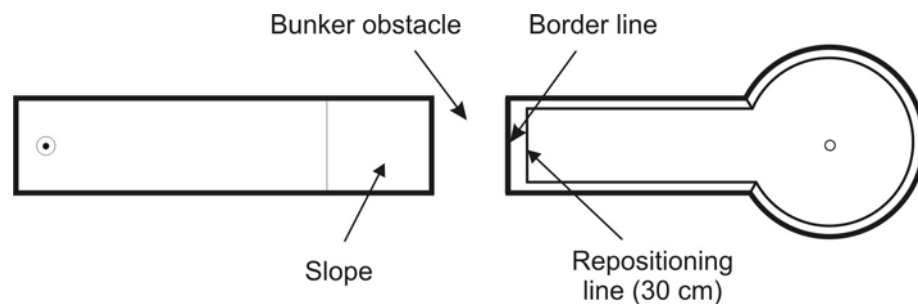


A straight line has to be marked immediately behind the last obstacle (rock) and at 90 degrees to the boundary. This is the border line.

If the ball comes to rest less than 20 cm from the slope it can be placed at 90 degrees to the slope up to 20 cm from it. There has to be a repositioning line marked parallel to the slope at a distance of 20 cm from it.

If the obstacles are loose rocks (i.e., if the obstacles are not fixed down to the lane) their position must be marked in paint.

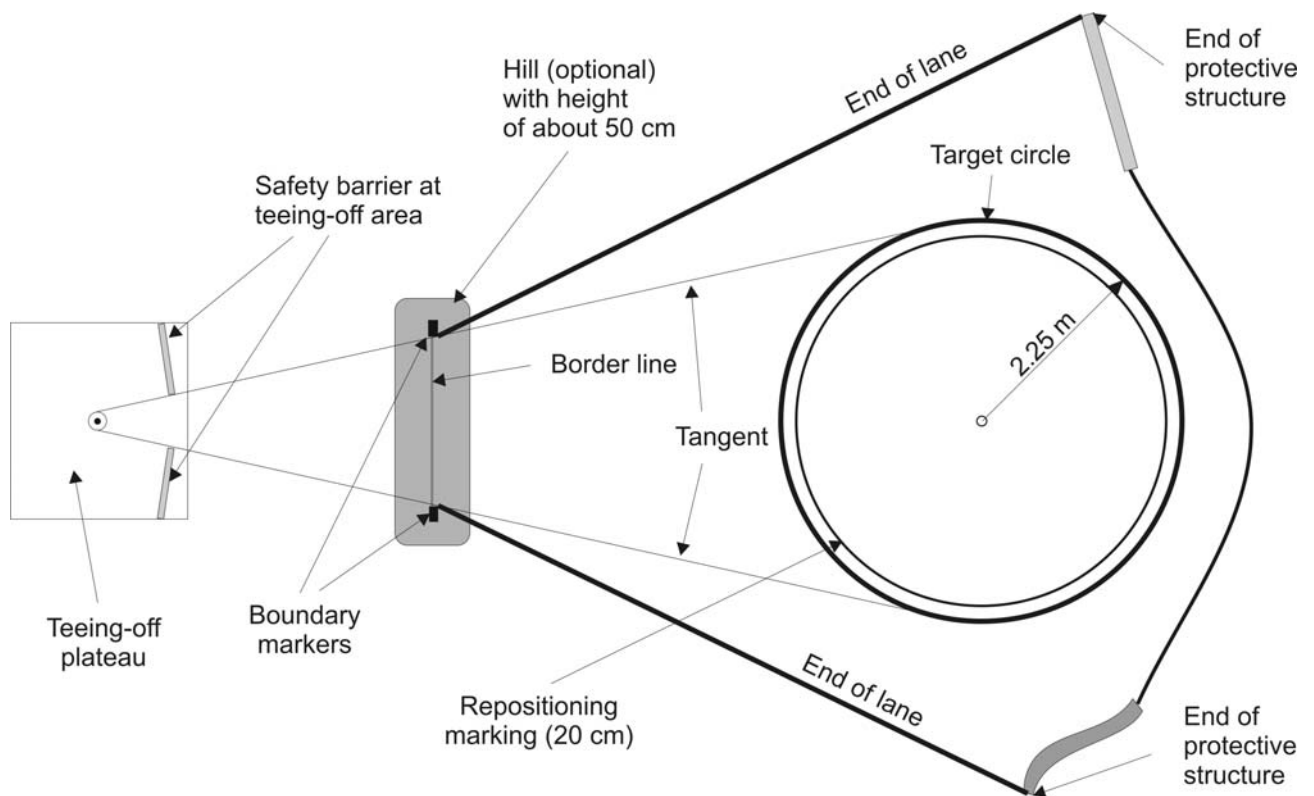
## Lane 6



The border line has to be marked right at the beginning of the concrete lane behind the bunker obstacle.

The obstacle has not been passed successfully when the ball has flown over the end of the bunker outside the boundary lines or has touched the bunker (or a mat in the bunker). In this case the stroke counts and has to be retaken.

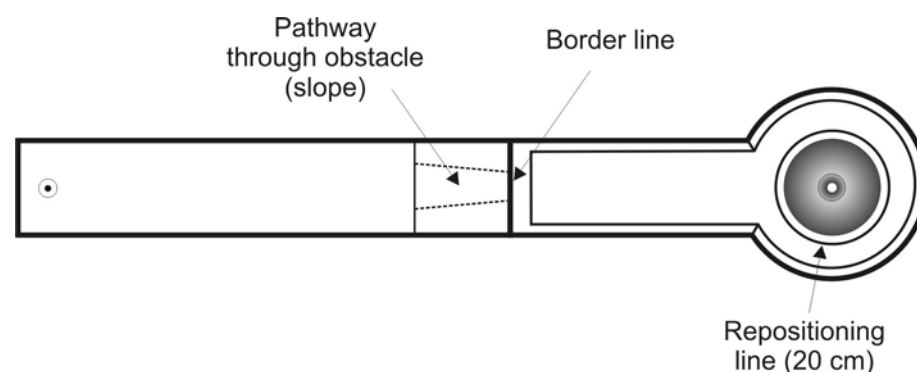
## Lane 7



1. The lane is defined by the following:
  - 1.1 The line from the teeing-off circle to the boundary markers, which are set on the hill (hill is not mandatory) on the line of tangents from the teeing-off circle to the target circle
  - 1.2 The line from the boundary markers to the furthest protective structure of the target circle
  - 1.3 Nets, fences, walls etc. serve as protective structures
2. The border line has to be marked at the top of the hill (height about 50 cm / hill is not mandatory) between the boundary markers.
3. The width of the passage between the protective nets in front of the teeing-off point is determined by these two tangents. The passage between the protective nets should not be restricted above or below.
4. The boundary markers should be about 10 to 12 cm wide and 2 metres high. The markings are positioned in such a way that the two tangents running from the teeing-off circle (30 cm diameter) to the target circle cut through them.

5. For this specific lane also golf irons with slope and special putters for this lane can be used.
6. The ball may be hit from a raised position at the teeing-off point and at any other point of the lane except for the target circle.
7. Following the general rules a stroke is played when a player, in readiness to play, brings the putter into contact with the ball thereby setting it in motion (further explanations see there). Specifically for this lane it also counts as a stroke, if the player hits the tee instead of the ball thereby setting the ball in motion.
8. After passing the border line and remaining in play (i.e. inside the lines described in 2.2), the ball is always played from where it comes to rest.
9. If the ball leaves the field of play (even temporarily) after correctly passing the border line, it has to be repositioned at the point at which it left the field of play and played from there. At the protective structures the ball can be repositioned up to 30 cm.
10. Respecting the characteristics of the specific lane the refereeing committee can advise the pairings to apply another playing order as usual to save time. The playing order has to be described and published at the official tournament board. At the lane itself the playing order should be controlled by a lane referee.
11. The refereeing committee also can decide on regulations, that only the lane referee picks up the ball in the target circle and marks its position. The ball can stay under sole control of the lane referee until the player has to continue. Also this procedure has to be published at the official tournament board.

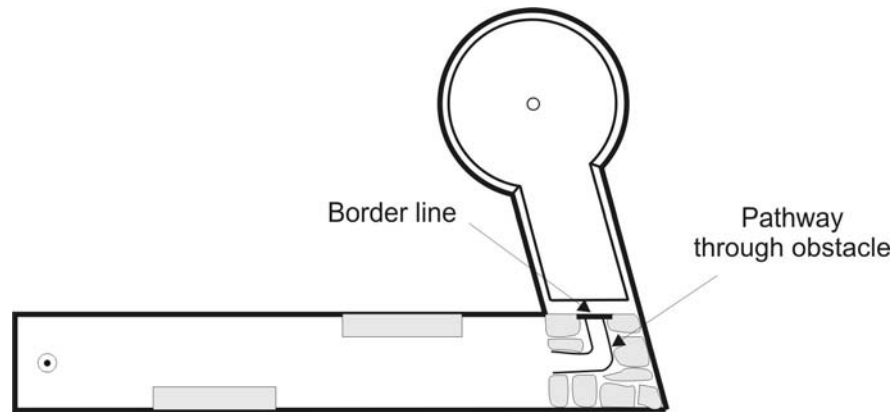
## Lane 8



A straight line has to be marked right at the exit of the obstacle. This is the border line.

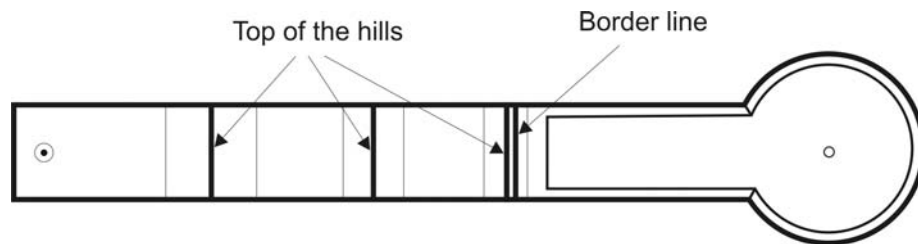
If the ball comes to rest closer than 20 cm to the beginning (i.e. foot) of the cone, it can be repositioned up to 20 cm away from the cone. There has to be a marking around the cone at a distance of 20 cm.

## Lane 9



A straight line has to be marked immediately behind the exit of the obstacle. This is the border line.

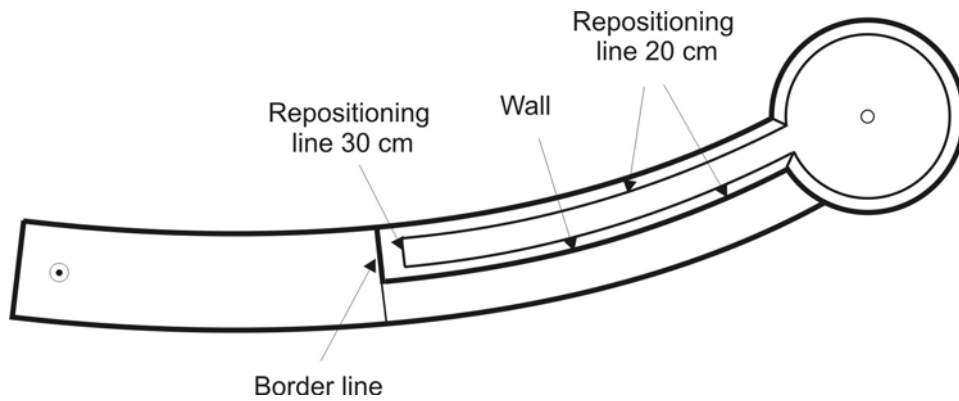
## Lane 10



The border line has to be marked right after the top of the third hill.

The ball must touch the ground between the hills.

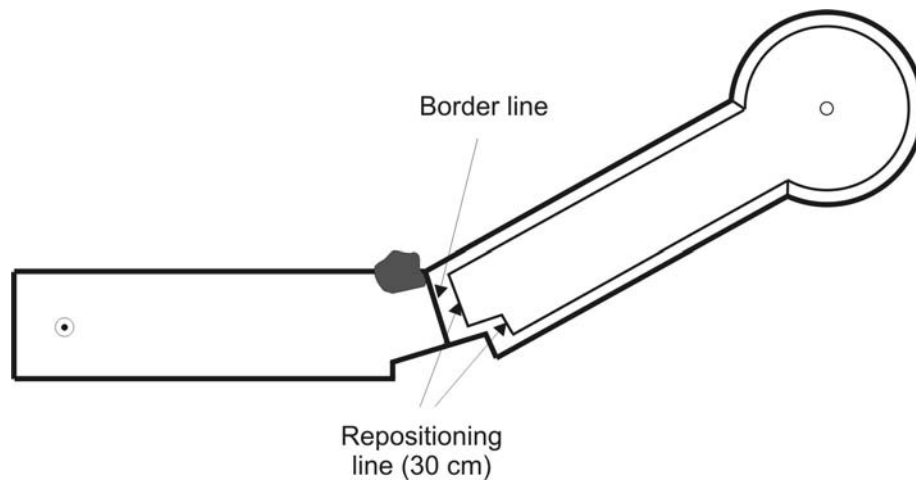
## Lane 11



The border line has to be marked at the beginning of the wall at 90 degrees to the boundary.

The half of the lane on the other side of the wall has to be closed off at the beginning and end of the wall.

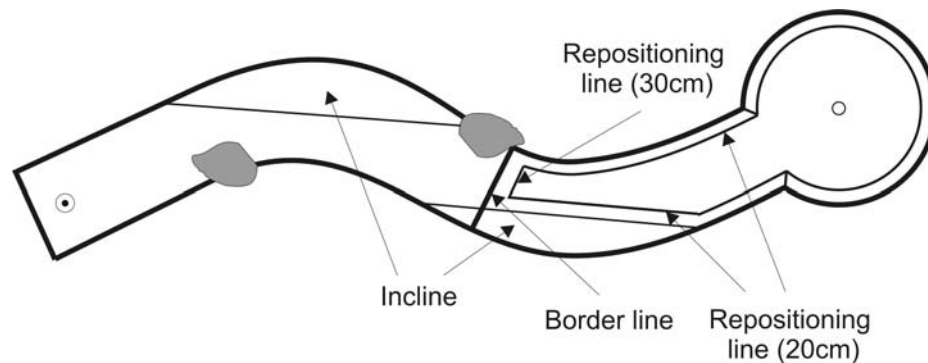
## Lane 12



The border line has to be marked immediately after the rock at 90 degrees to the wall.

If the obstacles are loose rocks (i.e., if the obstacles are not fixed down to the lane) their position must be marked in paint.

## Lane 13

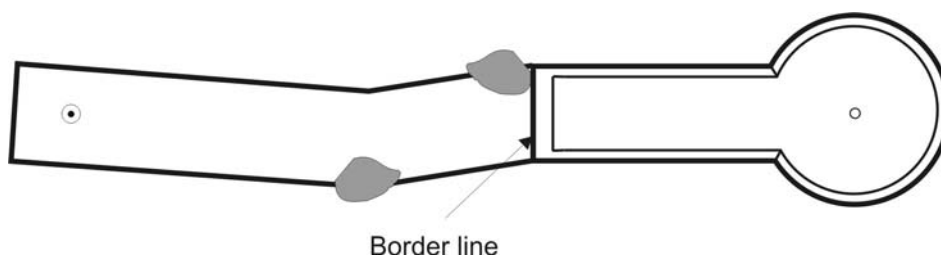


The border line has to be marked immediately after the last obstacle (rock) at 90 degrees to the boundary.

If the ball comes to rest less than 20 cm from the slope, it can be repositioned up to 20 cm from, and at 90 degrees to, the slope. A line has to be marked parallel to the slope at a distance of 20 cm from it.

If the obstacles are loose rocks (i.e., if the obstacles are not fixed down to the lane) their position must be marked in paint.

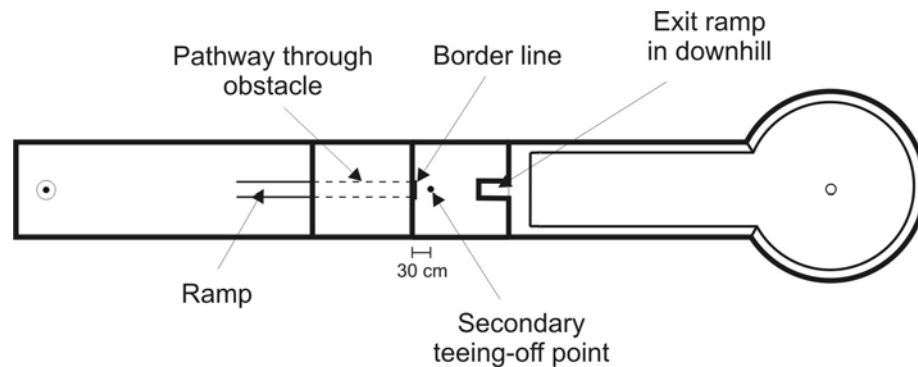
## Lane 14



The border line has to be marked immediately after the last obstacle at 90 degrees to the boundary.

If the obstacles are loose rocks (i.e., if the obstacles are not fixed down to the lane) their position must be marked in paint.

## Lane 15

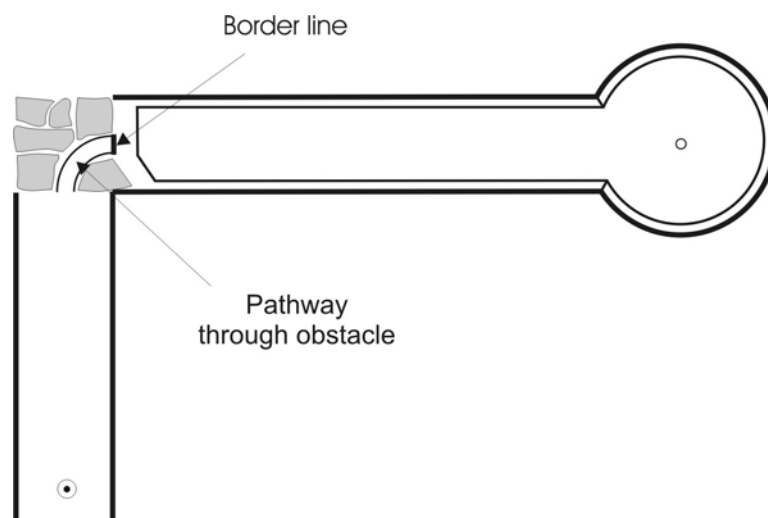


The border line has to be marked immediately behind the end of the tunnel at the plateau construction.

If the ball comes to rest on the plateau construction having passed the border line correctly, it can be played either from that position or from the secondary teeing-off point. The secondary teeing-off point is situated in the middle of the construction, 30 cm from the end of the tunnel. It has a diameter of 8 cm. If the construction has protruding parts the secondary teeing-off point has to be 30 cm from these.

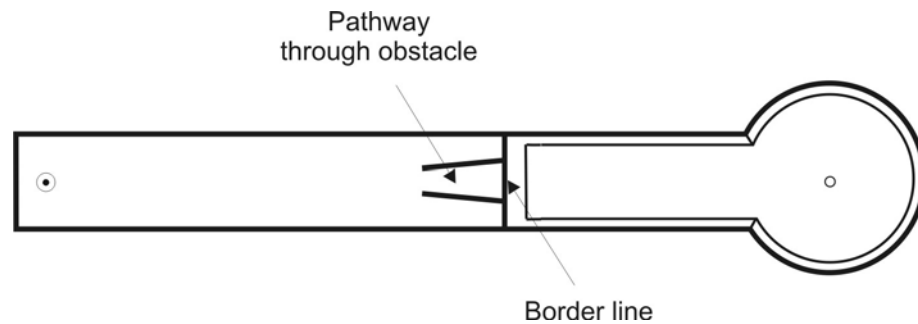
The ball must pass through the middle of the obstacle construction and leave the plateau construction through the exit gate in the center. Should the ball pass through the obstacle construction in another way, the next stroke must then be played from the secondary teeing-off point.

## Lane 16



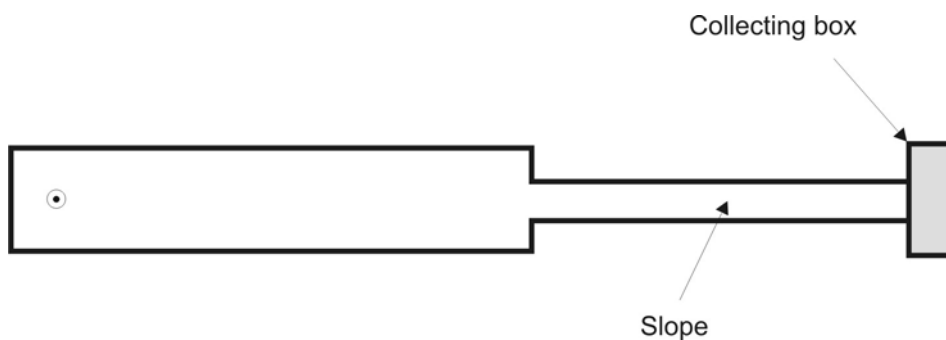
A straight line has to be marked immediately behind the exit of the obstacle. This is the border line.

## Lane 17



A straight line has to be marked immediately behind the exit of the obstacle. This is the border line.

## Lane 18



The lane has been completed successfully, if the ball having climbed the slope and remains in the collecting box (or drops from it sideways or backwards, depending on the design).

If the ball after climbing the slope, rolls back down to the lane or springs away from the slope the shot counts and must be retaken.

This lane has no borderline and is only playable from the teeing-off area.