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## How many innings in slow pitch softball

Bring your student ID, it's required to play. The rules are the same as regular softball rules except: Each team can field 10 players maximum. Any number of players under 8 is considered a standard unless the opposing team agrees to play the game. If they agree to play, the score and the result will count. 8 players = 1 out. At least 3 of each gender in the field at any given time, otherwise the game is defaulted. No exceptions. If a player gets injured and leaves your team with only 2 players of one gender, that's a standard. Bets will consist of 7 innings, or a 50-minute time limit (no matter what comes first). After five full innings, a mercy rule of 10 runs will take effect. No new innings should begin after 45 minutes. The plate is extended. A pitched ball hitting any part of the extension or plate is a strike. The path must be between 6-12 feet otherwise the pitch will be called illegal while it is in the air. Three options: Batter lets the ball drop - called a ball Batter swings and misses- called a strike Batter turns and connects- the ball is in play Each batter steps to the plate with a 1 and 1 count (1 ball and 1 strike) On the third strike, the batter is allowed 1 foul ball, the second foul is a strike and the person is out. In the co-ed if a man is passed while a female is on the deck then the male gets a double; no exceptions. Any batter or runner who touches the home field is out. Batter's foot is not allowed to touch the plate during the swing or he/she will be called out. Batter must remain in the batter box when you hit the ball (umpires discretion) or will be called out. Three courtesy runners are assigned to each team during the match at any time. You need to replace a female runner for a woman, and a male runner for a man. The team is responsible for ensuring that the pinch runner is not nearby in the batting order. If the pinch runner is on the base, and it will be their turn at bat - OUT (at bat). Once the batter has reached base and there is a stop in the game, the substitute runner can come into the game. No slippage in the base is allowed. Can only leave the base when the batter has contact with the ball. No diving back to base. There will be a commitment line, halfway down the third base line. Once a runner is past this line, he/she will be obliged to run home. The runner is then out if the catcher received the ball and touches the plate before the runner crosses the extended first base line. No player is allowed to tag the runner after crossing the commitment line. Outside bound rules: Any batter who approaches the pitcher's 1 base from the time of the crash. (Steered from the outfield = 2 bases from the base they come to). If a player catches a ball off the pitch, it is considered a foul ball. If a player catches the ball in boundaries and continues to run out of boundaries, the baserunners make a base. Infield flight rule in effect- Any fly ball hit in the infield with less than 2 out, and with runners at least at 1st and others will result in the batter being called out. Note runners are not forced to advance. All players will bat, even if they do not play in the field. The team must follow the batting order and sign sheets for order. No steel blocks are allowed. It is recommended that catchers wear a catcher mask that will be equipped with gaming equipment. Only the captain or assistant captain can address the referee. When he turns to the referee, the captain is expected to be polite. Any rude behavior or foul language will not be tolerated. Verbal abuse by a referee will result in ejection from the game and carries a minimum 1-4 match suspension. Home Run cap- 5 per game per team- sixth home run is an out! 150-foot rule: Outfielders cannot cross the outfield until the batter has made contact with the ball No hard throws can be used by players, base coaches, or referees. NOTE: In case of rain, look for game cancellation at campus recreation office around 3 p.m.m (PEC 214A, Ext. 3742). The decision to postpone a match due to the weather will be made by 3pm of the current day. The default score is 7-0. Indoor baseball is redirecting here. For information about indoor baseball arenas, see Baseball Park. For other uses, see Soft ball (disambiguation).
March 2012 at Hawker International Softball CentreHighest governing bodyWorld Baseball Softball ConfederationFirst playedUnited States, 1887CharacterTeam members2 teams on 9-107TypeBat-and-ball Outlets Softball bat Softball glove Bases PresenceOlympic1996-2008202 1–World Games1981, 1985Invention: 2009–2013 Play media A softball game Part of a series about baseball history Origins Early years Knickerbocker Rules The Massachusetts Game Town ball Alexander Cartwright Doc Adams Doubleday myth First league All-American Girls Professional Baseball League Team nickname After country USA Outside usa Australia Canada Cuba Dominican Republic Germany Greece India Ireland Israel Japan Japan South Korea Netherlands Nicaragua Palau Philippines Puerto Rico Spain United Kingdom Venezuela International Competitions World Baseball Classic Summer Olympics (1992–2008, 2020-) Asian Championship Asian Games Other topics Negro league baseball Cuban League Women in baseball Minor League Baseball Major League Baseball Major League Baseball Baseball Nippon Professional Baseball Baseball color line Comparison with cricket Baseball (TV documentary series) Baseball Hall of Fame Society for American Baseball Research Baseball by year Major League Baseball seasons Related games British Baseball Extreme Baseball Vintage Base Ball Scrub Baseball Witlle Ball Wireball Over-the-line Softball 16-inch Softball Tee-Ball Rounders Corkball Fuzzball Indian Elle Stickball Villaia Town ball Stoolball Old cat Cricket Test cricket Twenty20 100-ball cricket Club cricket Backyard cricket French cricket Crocker Vigoro Plaquita Bete-ombro Kikiri Danish longball Schlagball Brännboll Onā Pespápoli Laptá Palant Baseball portaitve Softball is a game similar to baseball played with a bigger ball (11 to 16 in. circumference) on a field that has base lengths of 60 feet, a pitcher pile that ranges from 35–43 meters from home plate, and a home run fence that is 70–300 meters away from home plate, depending on the type of softball played. [2] It was invented in 1887 in Chicago, Illinois, USA as an indoor game. [3] The game moves faster than traditional baseball due to the fact that the field is smaller and the bases and fences are closer to home plate. There is less time for the baserunner to get to first while the opponent fielded the ball. Nevertheless, the fielder has less time to field the ball while the opponent runs down to first base. A tournament held in 1933 at the Chicago World's Fair attracted interest in the game. The Amateur Softball Association (ASA) of America (founded 1933) is one of the largest governing bodies for the game in the United States and sponsors annual sectional and World Series championships. Other national and regional governing bodies also exist, including the USSSA. The World Baseball Softball Confederation (WBSC) regulates the rules of the game in more than 110 countries, including the United States and Canada; before the WBSC was formed in 2013, the International Softball Federation filled this role. Women's fast pitch softball became a Summer Olympics sport in 1996, but that and baseball were dropped from the 2012 program; They were due to be reinstated in 2020, but the 2020 Olympics were delayed due to the COVID-19 international pandemic. There are two rules codes for softball in general. In the most common type, slow-pitch softball, the ball, which can measure either 11 inches, for a female league, or 12 inches, for a men's league, in circumference, must arc on its way to the batter, and there are 10 players on the field at once. [4] Bundling and stealing bases are not allowed. In fast pitch softball, the pitch is fast, there are nine players on the field at once, and while bunting and stealing bases are allowed, the lead of is not. [5] Fast pitch is the most common form of softball in some states, such as Virginia. Softball rules vary slightly from those of baseball. Two big differences are that the ball must be thrown underhand – from 15.2 meters in slow orbit, or 14/13.1 m (46/43 ft) for men/women on the fixed field compared to 18.4 meters in baseball – and that seven innings, or 1–2 hours, depending on the league, constitute a regulation game compared to nine innings in baseball. [7] The name softball was given to the game in 1930. In 1936, the Joint Rules Committee on Softball had standardized the rules and naming throughout the United States. [19] Sixteen-inch softball, also sometimes referred to as mush ball or super-slow pitch (although the ball is not soft at all), is a direct descendant of Hancock's original game. Defensive players are not allowed to wear fielding gloves. Sixteen-inch softball is played a lot in Chicago.[20] where devotes like the late Mike Royko consider it the real game.[21] and New Orleans. In New Orleans, the sixteen-inch softball is called the Cabbage Ball and is a popular team sport in the area of elementary and high schools. In the 1940s, the fast track began to dominate the game. Although the slow pitch was present at the 1933 World Fair, the main reason for action was to extend the pitching distance. Slow pitch gained formal recognition in 1953 when it was added to the program of the Amateur Softball Association, and within a decade had surpassed the rapid pitch in popularity. [14] The first British Softball League was established in 1953. [14] The National Softball Hall of Fame and Museum was opened in Oklahoma City, USA in 1957. In 1991 he was selected to make his debut at the 1996 Summer Olympics. The IOC funded a groundbreaking biomechanical study on pitching during the Games. In 2002, sixteen-inch slow pitch was written out by the ISF's official rules, although it still played widely in the United States under The Amateur Softball Association of America, or ASA rules. The 117th meeting of the International Olympic Committee, held in Singapore in July 2005, voted to drop softball and baseball as an Olympic sport for the 2012 Summer Olympics, but will be back at the 2021 Summer Olympics in Tokyo. [22] Other softball sanctions bodies are AAU, NSA, PONY, Babe Ruth League, ASA, ISC, USSSA and Triple Crown. Overview Fast pitch softball is played between two teams on a large field, with 9 players (in 10u and above.8u and below is usually played with 10 players on a field at the same time.) on one team on the field at a time. Slow-pitch softball is played with ten but can be played with nine if necessary. The field usually consists of a dirt or brick-dust (colloquially called sand) infield containing shape and running areas of a diamond and a grass outdoor field. However, the field can consist of other solid and dry surfaces such as artificial turf or asphalt. There are four bases on the infield: first base, second base, third base, and home plate. The bases are arranged in a square and are usually 18 m apart. Near the center of this square is the pile of the pitcher, and within the circle is rubber, a small flat rectangular piece of rubber about one and a half feet in length. The rubber can be 40 or 43 feet away in fast orbit, or 43, 46 or 50 feet in slow pitch, from home plate, depending on age level and the league you play in. The purpose of the game is to score more runs (points) than the other team by hitting (hitting) a ball in play and running around the bases, touching each one in a row. The ball is a sphere of light weight material, covered with leather or synthetic material. It is 28-30 cm (or rarely 16 inches or 41 cm) in circumference. The game is officiated by one or more neutral referees. Players and referees are generally free to request a short stop when the ball is not in play (called a time out), or immediately after a game when the outcome is clear. The game is played in usually seven innings. Each inning is divided into a top half, where the away team tries to score runs, while the home team occupies the field and tries to register three outs; then a lower half, when the roles of the layers are reversed. Some leagues play with reduced innings or with a deadline, instead of the traditional seven innings. To start playing, the offense sends a batter to the home plate. The batting order must be resolved at the beginning of the game, and players cannot bat out of turn. The defense pitcher stands on top of the rubber and throws the ball toward the home plate using an underhand movement. In a quick pitch, the pitcher is allowed to throw the ball without dropping the ball during the pitch. The batter tries to hit the sloping ball with a bat, a long, round, smooth stick made of wood or a composite. If the pitcher throws three pitches at a batter, the batter is out and the next batter in the order comes up to the bat. A strike is recorded when a batter misses a pitch or when a batter hits a ball foul (out of play). A strike is also recorded every time the batter does not swing on a track that crosses the home plate within an area known as the strike zone. In a quick pitch, to be within the strike zone, the path must cross over the home plate, and when it crosses it must be above the knees and slightly below the shoulders (above the armpit or shirt logo). The strike zone therefore varies from to touch. In a slow pitch, the ball must land on a blanket or marked area behind the plate, thereby standardizing the strike zone. A pitch outside the attack zone is a ball. If the batter reaches four balls, the batter is assigned the first base in what is called a walk. The referee behind the home plate is the only arbiter of balls and strikes. An ugly ball may or may not result in a strikeout depending on which association and local league rules. But bunding an ugly ball results in a strikeout. In some associations and leagues, bundling is not allowed and results in an out. Also, if a player has two strokes, swinging and partially hitting the ball can result in an out if the catcher manages to catch the tipped ball. The batter tries to swing the bat and hit the ball just into the field of the game). After a successful hit, the batter becomes a baserunner (or runner) and must run to first base. The defense attempts to field the ball and can throw the ball freely between the players, allowing one player to field the ball while another moves to a position to put out the runner. The defense can tag the runner, by touching the runner with the ball while the runner is not on a base. The defense can also touch first base while in possession of the ball; in this case it is sufficient to turn the batter to the first base and an actual tag of the batter is unnecessary. A runner is said to be ejected when the game involves two or more defensive players. Runners usually can't be deployed when they touch a base, but only one runner can occupy a base at any time, and runners can't pass each other. When a ball is turned into the game, runners generally have to try to advance if there are no open bases behind them; For example, a runner at first base must run to second base if the batter puts the ball in play. In such a situation, the defense can throw to the base that the main runner tries to take (a force out), and the defense can then also throw to the previous base. This can result in a multi-out game: a double play is two outs, while a triple play, a very rare occurrence, is three outs. Runners with an open base behind them are not forced to advance and do so at their own risk; the defense must tag such runners directly to put them out instead of tagging the base. A ball hits in the air and caught before hitting the ground, in fair or ugly territory, putting the batter out. A fly ball is a ball hit high and deep, a pop fly is a ball hit high but short, and a line drive is a ball hit near horizontal. After the catch, the runners must return to their original bases; if the defense throws the ball to that base before the runner returns, the runner is also out, resulting in a double play. A foul ball is a ball that is not in play. A foul ball is called a mush ball and is favored for casual pick-up games and when playing in limited space, such as a city square (because the ball does not go that far). A 16-inch ball is also used for wheelchair softball, used by the batter can be made of wood, aluminum, or composite materials such as carbon fiber. Sizes may vary, but they can't be more than 86 cm long, 6 cm (2.4 inches) in diameter, or 38 grams (1.1 kg) in mass. [29] The standard bat barrel diameter for both slow pitch and fast pitch softball is 2 1/4 inches. [30] Many players prefer a smaller barrel, which reduces mass and provides higher swing speed. Although there are a number used, there are several that are banned due to performance enhancement. These are determined to be illegal by the Amateur Softball Association of America. For example, with a thinner wall, the ball recoils faster off the bat, allowing it to travel further. Major League Softball, played on Recreational Parks, includes a number of teams; Men, women, Co-Ed. Each league has its own specific rules, but most must be approved by the Amateur Softball Association. Many can be doctored or juiced in a way that they are end loaded, shaved and or painted. Final load of a cap refers to the addition of weight manually placed at the end of the barrel to distribute more weight on the tip. Shaving bats require machine use to remove inner walls to improve elasticity. [31] In end, painting is made because competitors buy illegal ones that are dangerous and dangerous for Team. These three alloyed and juiced techniques are banned from leagues, but are still done today. Gloves Finally playing in softball All defensive players wear fielding gloves, made of leather or similar material. Gloves have webbing between the thumb and index finger, known as pocket. [32] No part of the glove is allowed to be the same color as the ball, including the seams. Pitchers are also not allowed to wear any whites on the gloves, including the seams. It is up to the judge's discretion whether he or she believes that any hazard on the glove interferes or prevents the batter from seeing the ball clearly. Gloves used in softball are larger than those used in baseball. No glove larger than 14 inches (36 cm) can be used in ASA (American Softball Association) sanctioned games. Although extremely rare in recreational games, sometimes there are different gloves for different positions on the pitch. Catchers and first baseman have what's called a mitten, whose pockets are bigger than other gloves. These are more padded. An outfielder glove is smaller than catchers, usually 12 inches to 13 inches for fast pitch softball or 12 to 15 inches for slow pitch. [33] An infielder glove is the smallest, usually from 11.5 inches to 13 inches. [33] A pitcher's glove is typically 11.5 to 12.5 inches for fast pitch or 11.5 to 13 inches for slow pitch. [33] However, in recreational and church leagues, these rules do not apply, and everyone wears their own glove in a size that fits their hand. Uniform Fastpitch softball batter in a helmet with mask Each team wears a distinctive uniform. The uniform can include a hat, a shirt showing team colors and players' number, sliding undershorts/compression shorts (optional), socks and pants/athletic shorts. The team is required to have all its members wearing the same uniform. [24] Caps, visors and headbands are optional for female players and must be the same color. Caps are mandatory for male players. A fielder who chooses to wear a helmet or face mask is not required to wear a knee. [24] Many players wear sliding shorts, otherwise known as compression shorts in other sports. These can be equipped with a bag to protect the groin from sliding into the ground. Sliding can also be used for similar protection. These are some padded shinguards that usually extend from the ankle to the knee of the user and wrap all the way around the leg(s). They protect the calf, calf, etc. from being injured or injured while sliding into the home plate and make it much more comfortable to slide into the plate. Some male players wear long baseball-style pants. But some female players now have a shorter version of baseball pants. On the back of the uniform, an Arabic number from number 0 to 99 must be Numbers such as 02 and 2 are considered identical. Also on the back of the uniforms players' names are optional. [24] All players must wear shoes. They can have bricks or spikes. The spikes must extend less than 0.75 inches (19 mm) from the sole. Rounded metal spikes are illegal, as are those made of hard plastic or other synthetic materials. High school athletes are sometimes allowed to wear metal bricks, for example, in Ohio. [34] Many recreational leagues prohibit the use of metal blocks or spikes to reduce the possible severity of injuries when a runner slides foot-first into a fielder. At all youth levels (below 15) levels, in the co-ed (the official terminology for mixed levels) slow pitch, and in modified pitch, metal spikes are usually not allowed. Protective equipment Catcher wearing helmet and chest protector A helmet must have two earflaps, one on each side. Helmets and cages that are damaged or altered are prohibited. Helmets must be worn by batters and runners. In the NCAA fast-pitch softball, players have the ability to wear helmets with or without face masks. Most female travel ball teams for fixed-pitch softball require the batter to wear a helmet with a face mask. In male fastpitch masks are usually used only for medical reasons. In pitch, the catcher must wear a protective helmet with a face mask and neck protector, shin guards and body protector. Shin guards also protect the kneecap. [24] In a slow pitch, the catcher must wear a helmet, chest protector and youth mask. At the adult level, there is no formal requirement for the prisoner to wear a mask, although the official rules recommend it. A catcher can possibly wear a body protector in the adult slow pitch. [24] Although it is mandatory for the pitcher in some slow court leagues, it is an opportunity to wear a face mask on the pitch. It is recommended in lower age groups. It must be in the right condition and not damaged, altered or similar. [24] This is intended to prevent facial injuries. [35] Baseball and softball are the main causes of serious sports-related eye damage in Indiana and in most people across the state. (Ronald Davis, M.D., professor of ophthalmology at Indiana University) [36] Referees The record referee often uses an indicator (sometimes called a click or counter) to keep track of the game Decisions about games made by referees, similar to a referee in American football. The number of referees on a given game can range from a minimum of one to a maximum of seven. There is never more than one plate umpire, it can be up to three base umpires, and up to another three umpires placed in the outfield. Most fixed-pitch games use a crew of two umpires (a plate umpire, and base umpire). Official referees are often called refs because of their uniforms – in many jurisdictions, most significantly ISF, NCAA and ASA games, umpires wear navy slacks, a light powder shirt and a navy baseball cap. Some umpires wear a variant of the uniform: some umpires in the ASA wear heather grey slacks and can also wear a navy blue shirt; umpires from the USSSA wear red shirts with grey slacks; National Softball Association (NSA) umpires wear an official NSA white-colored umpire shirt with black pants or black shorts; NSA firm pitch umpires wear the white NSA umpires shirt and heather gray slacks. Decisions are usually indicated by both the use of hand signals and by vocalizing the conversation. Safe calls are made by signaling with flat hands facing down moving away from each other, and a verbal conversation of the safe. Out calls are made by raising the right hand in a tied fist, with a verbal conversation of out. Strikes are called by the record judge, who uses the same movement as the call with a verbal call of strike. Balls are called only verbally, without hand movement. The referee also has the option of not saying anything on a ball. It is understood that when he gets up, the pitch was not a strike. Foul balls are called by extending both arms in the air with a verbal conversation of foul ball, while fair balls are indicated only by pointing towards fair territory without verbal conversation. No signal is given for balls that are obviously foul and for closer calls that are not borderline; only confirmation signal is given. All decisions made by the judge(s) are deemed to be final. Only decisions where a rule may have been misinterpreted are deemed to be inappropriate. In some tournaments there may be a rule interpreter or tournament manager Umpire (TCU) (also known as Umpire In Chief, or UIC) available to condemn such protests, but it is usually up to the league or association involved to decide whether the protest would be upheld. Protests are never allowed on what are considered judgment calls – balls, strikes and mistakes. Gameplay A softball match can last anywhere from 3 to 7 innings, or 1–2 hours, depending on the league, rules and type of softball. [37] The teams take turns to beat. Officially, which team is first decided by a coin toss.[24] although a league can decide otherwise at its discretion. The most common rule is that the home team beats others. Bating second is also called the last at-bat. Many softball players prefer to bat others because they feel they have more control in the last inning, since they have the last at-bat. In the event of a draw, extra innings are usually played until a draw is broken, except in certain tournaments and championships. If the home team leads and the away team has just completed their half of the seventh inning, the match ends because there is no need for the home team to strike again. In all forms of softball, the defensive team is fielding team; the offensive team is on bat or batting and trying to score runs. Usually playing often, but not always, begins with umpire says Play Ball. After the batter is ready and all fielders (except catcher) are in fair territory at their respective positions, the pitcher stands on the pitcher's plate and tries to throw the ball past the batter to the catcher behind the home plate. The cast, or the pitch, must be done with an underhand movement. The pitcher throws the ball into or around the strike zone. But in advanced game pitcher and catcher play a psychological game trying to get the batter to guess where the next pitch is going and whether there will be a strike. In other cases, such as an extremely powerful hitter comes up to and they are followed by a weaker hitter, a pitcher can deliberately go the first batter based on the calculation that the next batter will be an easy out. The strike zone is slightly different in different forms of softball. A pitch passing through that zone is a strike. A pitch that the batter swings on is also a strike, which is some hit ball that lands in bad territory that is not caught out. A pitch that is not a strike and which the batter does not swing on is known as a ball. The number of balls and strikes is called count. The number of balls is always given first, like 2 and 1, 2 and 2, and so on. A count of 3 and 2 is a full count, since the next ball or strike will end the batter's turn at the plate, unless the ball goes foul. Slow pitch and 16 inches target are usually used in slow pitch softball. In some forms of slow pitch, the pitch must hit the black carpet behind the base to count as a strikeln the 16-inch softball, as well as a variety of variations of slow pitch, the pitch is lobbed so that the ball rises over the batter's head and lands on a small rectangular area on the ground behind the plate. These restrictions make it much easier to put the ball into play and extremely difficult to use pitching as a defensive strategy, as the physics of projectile movement limits how fast a ball can be thrown in such conditions and is still called a strike at a speed much slower than a traditionally thrown ball. Umpires will ring based on where the ball lands behind the plate. A pitch in the well (pictured) is considered a perfect pitch. In other varieties of slow pitch (sometimes known as modified), the only limitation is that the windmill can not be used; Thus, the pitching arm cannot be raised over the shoulder and both liquidation and release must be underhand, still allowing moderate speed and control in pitching. Fast pitch Fastpitch pitcher Megan Gibson throws the ball in windmill movementFor fast pitch softball, the traditional pitching style is a windmill movement, extending the arm over the body and dropping the ball at about hip level at maximum speeds. Strength acquired in underhand windmill movement is based from open to close hip movement. Without the right shape and hip locations may be inaccurate and may lose strength and speed. In girls' fast pitch, the 12U up to 18U level can throw between 30 mph and 65 mph, or more. Speed is not always the most important factor in fast pitch softball. Pitchers can throw balls like baskets inward (screwball) and outwards (curveball) on right-handed batters. Baskets can be thrown on the outside or outside of the plate or the inside of the plate that moves into the centerzone. There are also riseballs that break upwards often starting in the strike zone and ending over it. Riseballs can be thrown low in the zone and move higher in the zone or even under the zone and move into it. Drop balls and drop baskets (to make the batter miss or hit groundballs; this is important at higher levels where the pitcher stands on the pitcher's plate and tries to throw the ball past the batter to the catcher behind the home plate. The cast, or the pitch, must be done with an underhand movement. The pitcher throws the ball into or around the strike zone. But in advanced game pitcher and catcher play a psychological game trying to get the batter to guess where the next pitch is going and whether there will be a strike. 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