

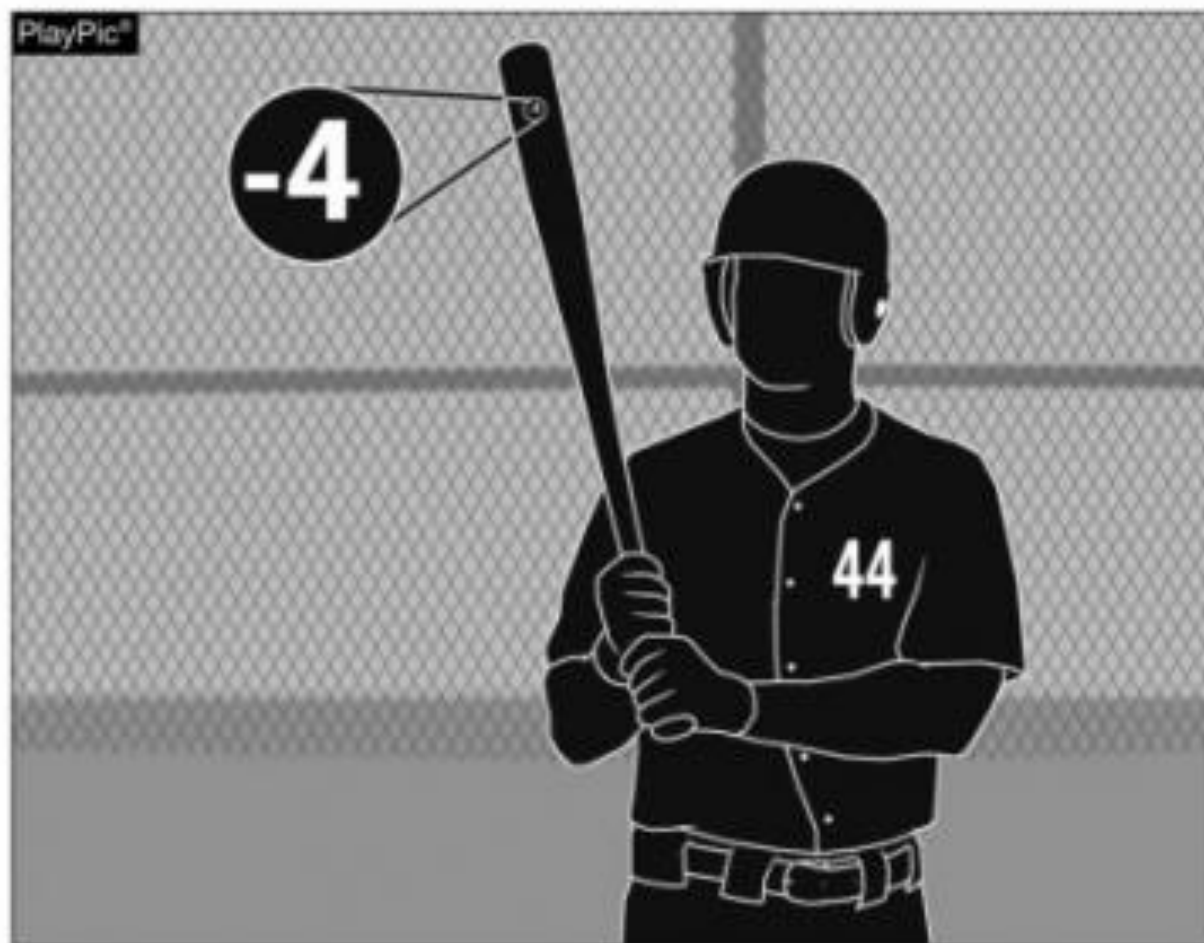


CUA Rules Review

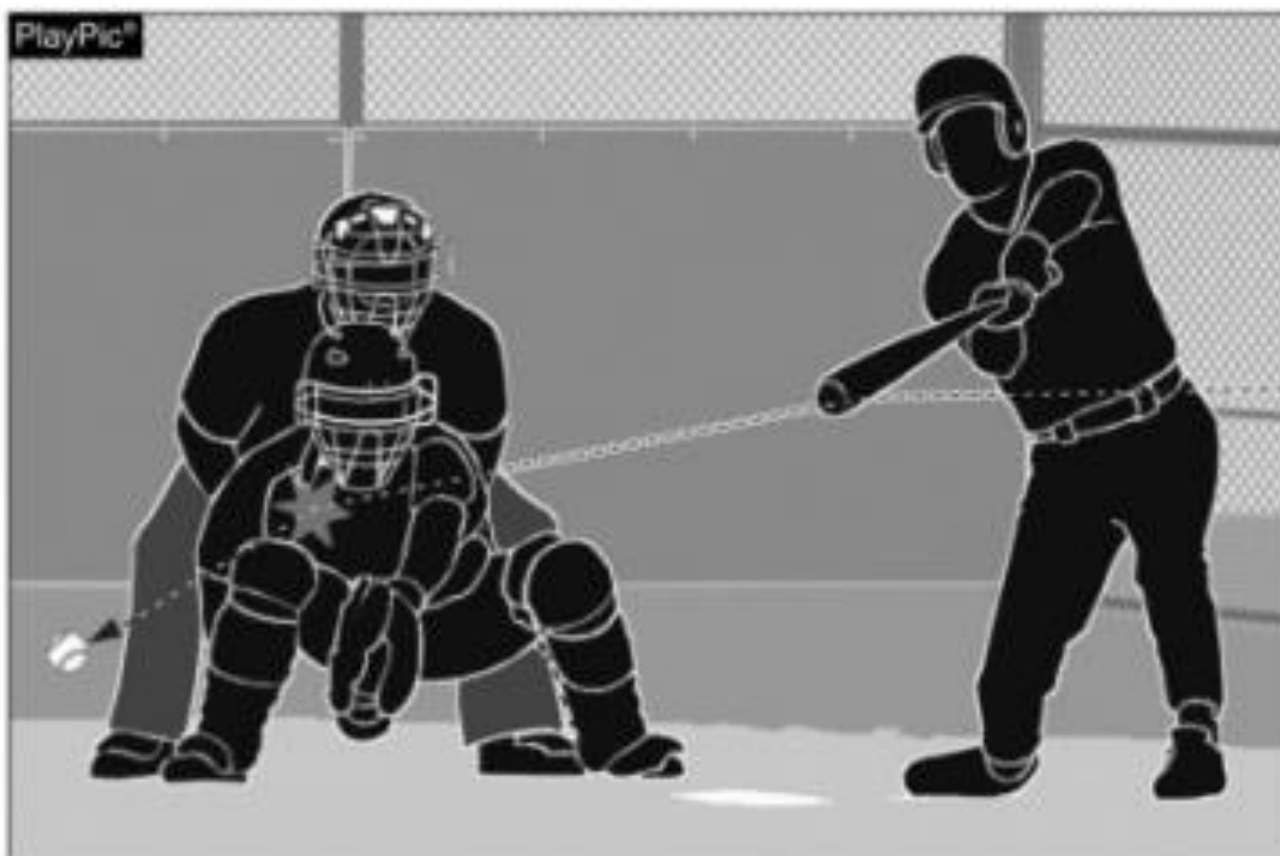
Rule 5-Dead Ball-Suspension of Play



5-1-1a The ball becomes dead immediately when the batter (or his clothing) is hit by a pitch.



5-1-1c The ball becomes dead immediately when the batter enters the batter's box with an illegal bat. This bat is illegal because the weight/length ratio is higher than the minus-3 allowed by rule.



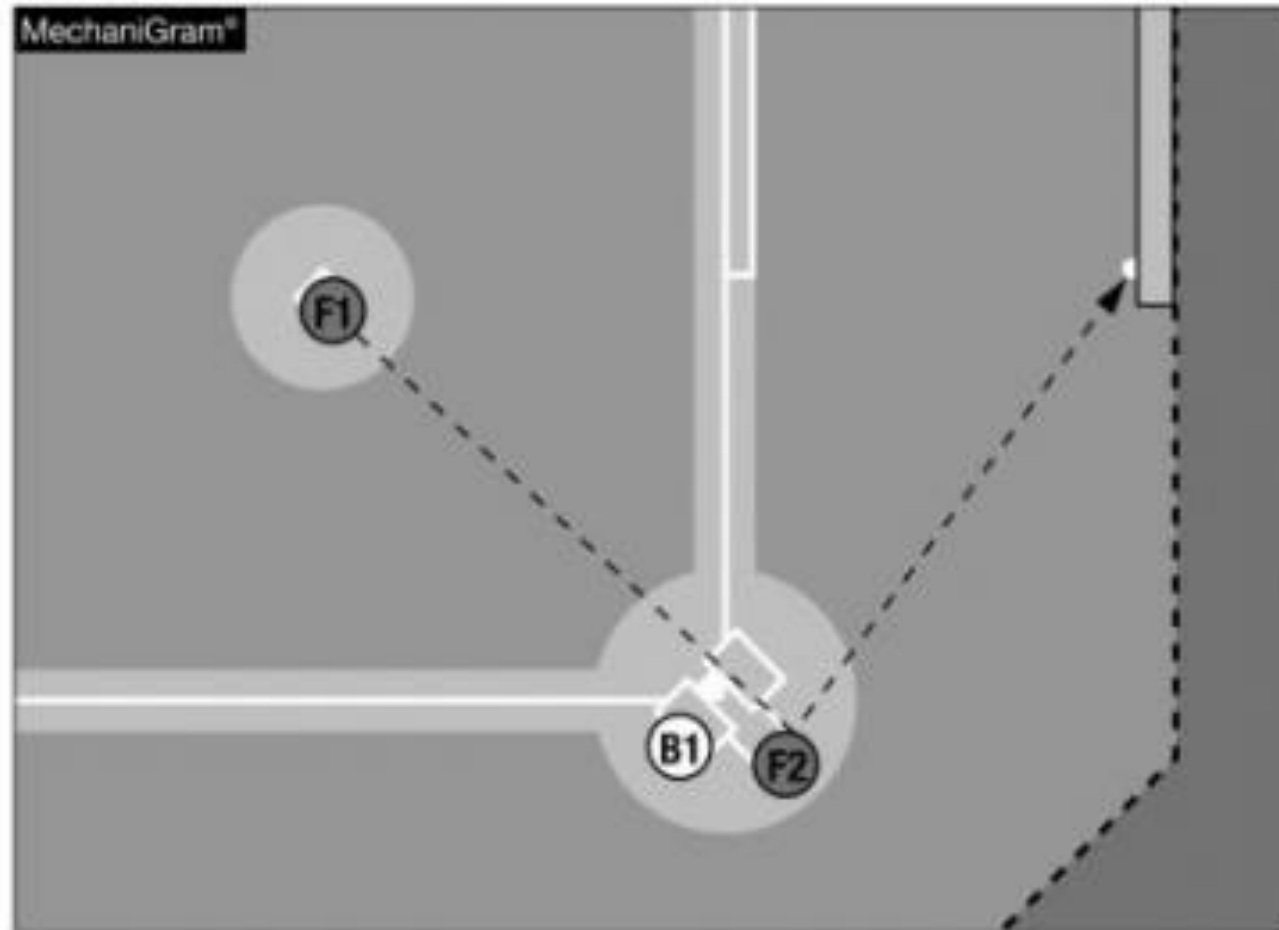
5-1-1d When the ball goes directly from the bat to the catcher's protector, mask or person without first touching the catcher's glove or hand, the ball is ruled foul and becomes dead immediately.



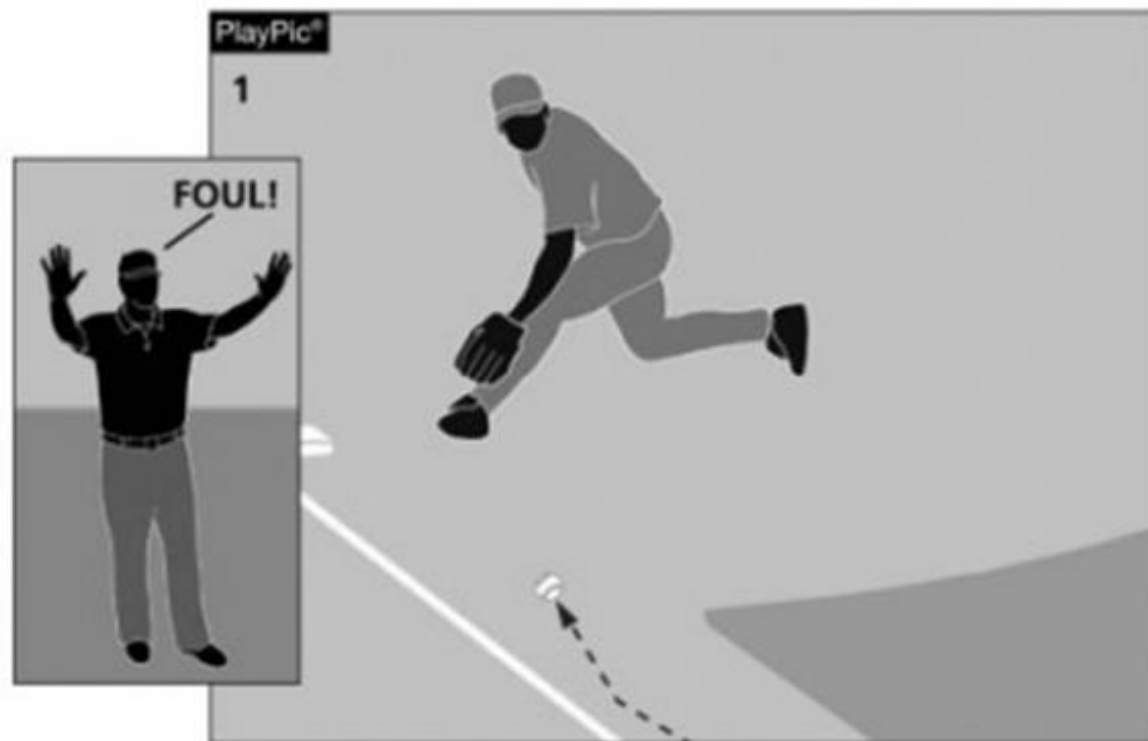
5-1-1e The runner's interference causes the ball to become dead immediately.



5-1-1f When a batted ball touches an umpire before touching any fielder and before passing any fielder other than the pitcher, the ball becomes dead immediately.



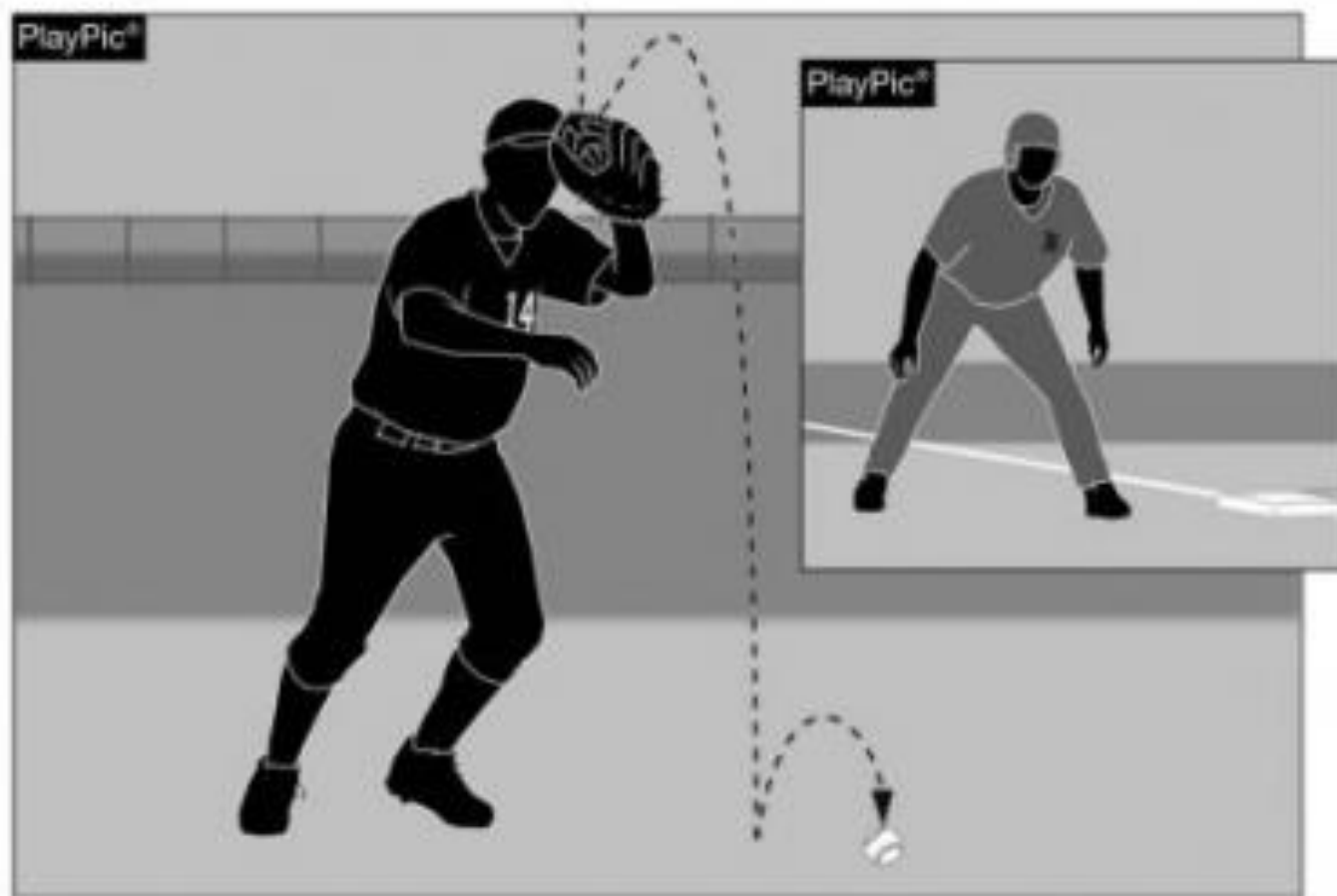
5-1-1g When a pitch or any thrown ball goes into a stand or other dead-ball area or players' bench, the ball becomes dead immediately, even if it rebounds back into live-ball territory.



5-1-1h When the umpire inadvertently announces foul on a grounded ball (PlayPic 1) or handles a live ball (PlayPic 2), the ball becomes dead immediately.



5-1-1i After catching a fair or foul ball (fly or line drive), if the fielder leaves the field of play by stepping with both feet into dead-ball territory, the ball becomes dead.



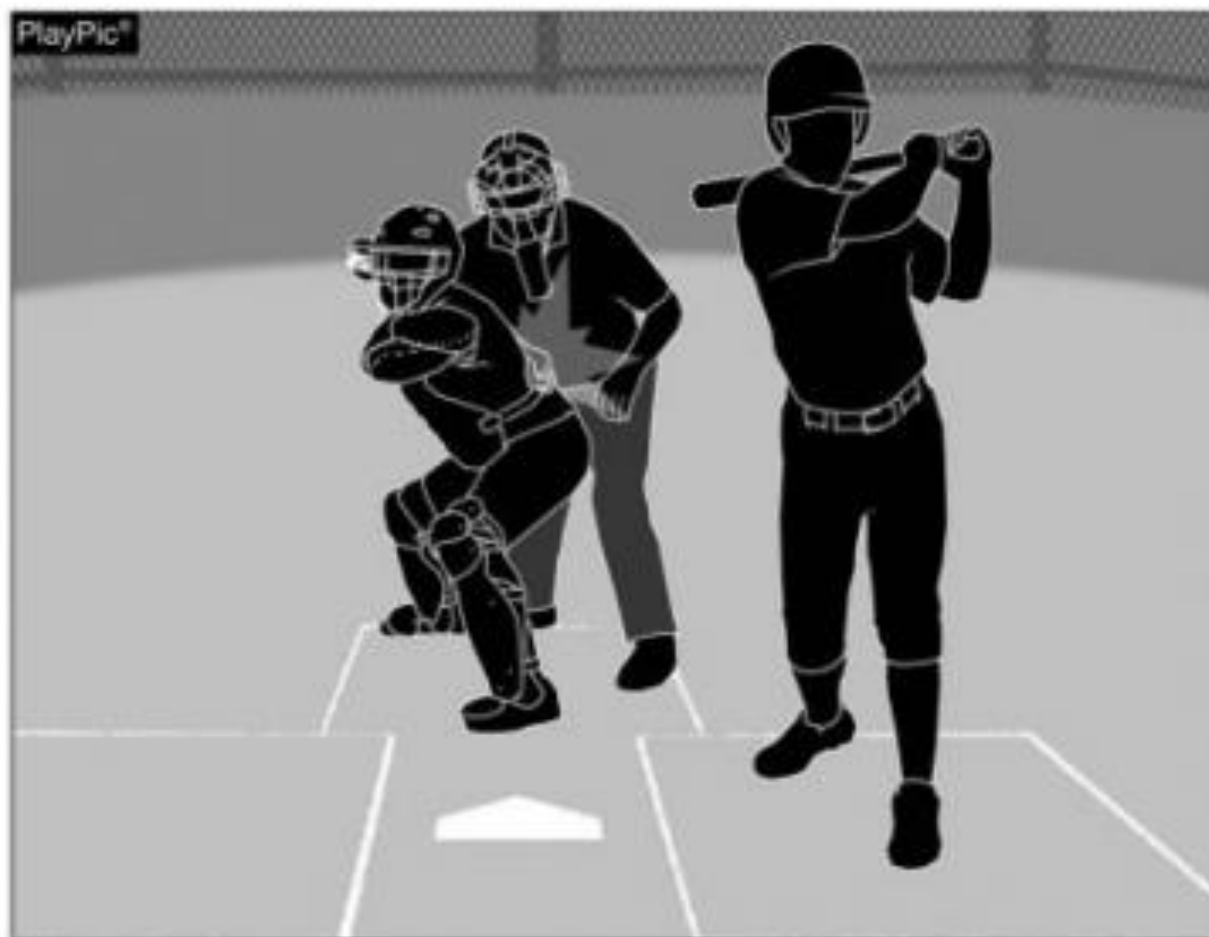
5-1-1j When an infielder intentionally drops a fair fly with at least first base occupied and with less than two outs, the ball is dead immediately. **Exception:** When the infield fly rule is in effect.



5-1-1k The ball becomes dead immediately when a balk or an illegal pitch is committed.



5-1-2b When a fielder or catcher obstructs the ball through use of detached player equipment, it is a delayed-dead ball.



5-1-2c It is a delayed-dead ball when the umpire interferes with the catcher who is attempting to throw.



5-1-2d The act of calling time in an attempt to cause the opposing pitcher to balk is a delayed-dead ball.

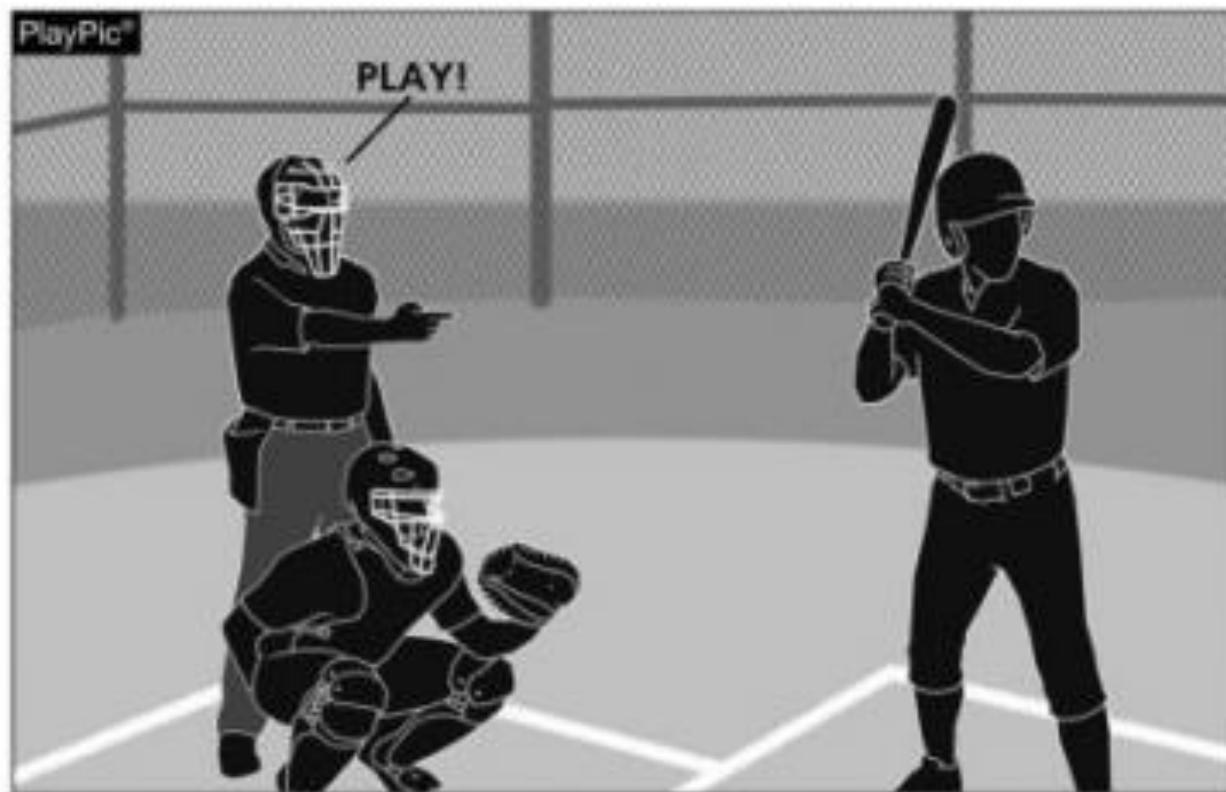
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5-1-2e When anyone who is required to wear a batting helmet deliberately removes it while the ball is live, it is a delayed-dead ball.



5-1-2f The first baseman is wearing a catcher's mitt. It is a delayed-dead ball when a ball touches an illegal glove or mitt.

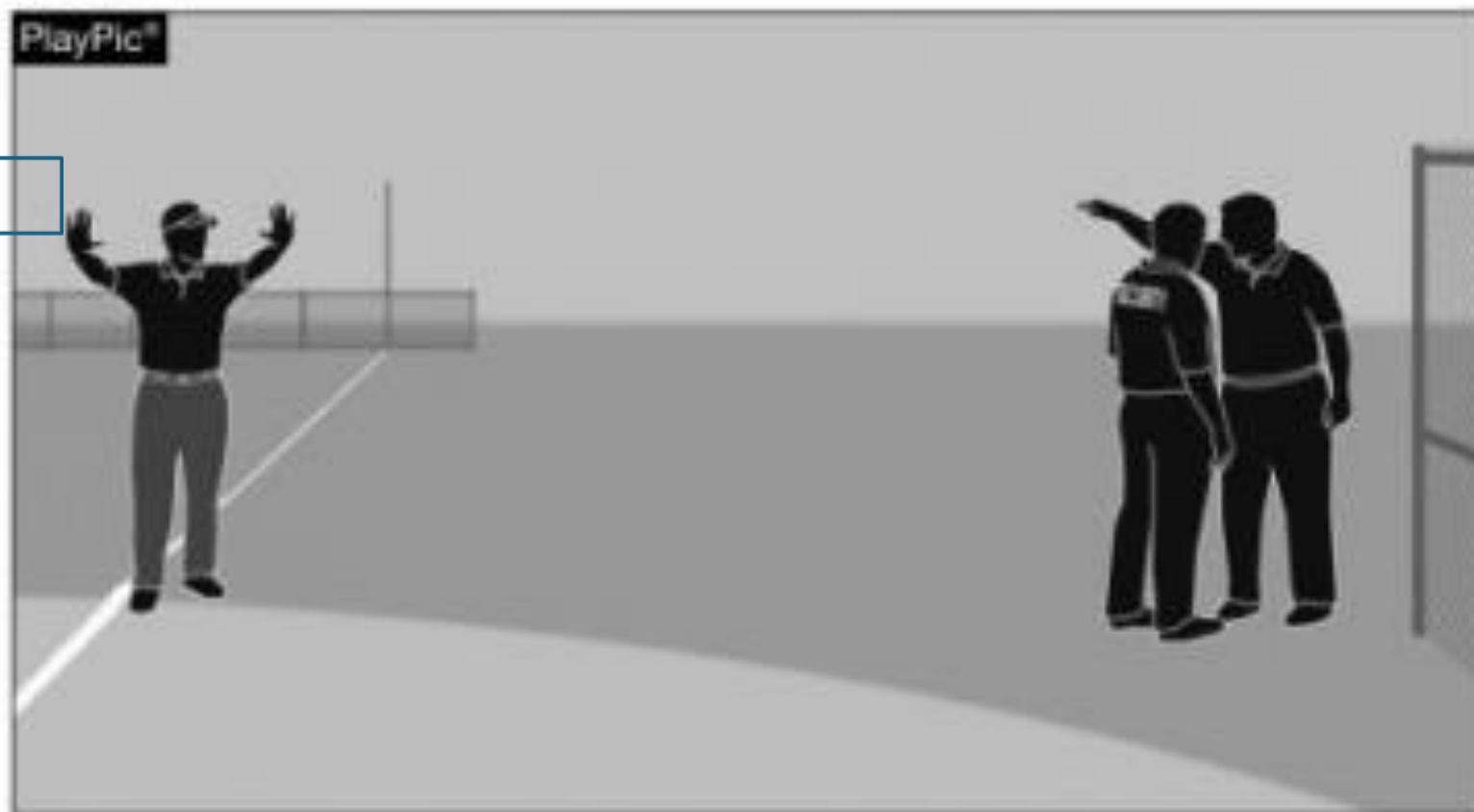


5-1-4 After a dead ball, the ball becomes live when it is held by the pitcher in a legal pitching position, provided the pitcher has engaged the pitcher's plate, the batter and the catcher are in their respective boxes, and the umpire puts the ball in play and gives the appropriate hand signal.



5-2-1b When the umpire considers the weather or ground conditions unfit for play, time shall be called and the game suspended. **Note:** After 30 minutes, the umpire may declare the game ended.

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5-2-1c When a spectator is ordered from the grounds, time shall be called and the game suspended.



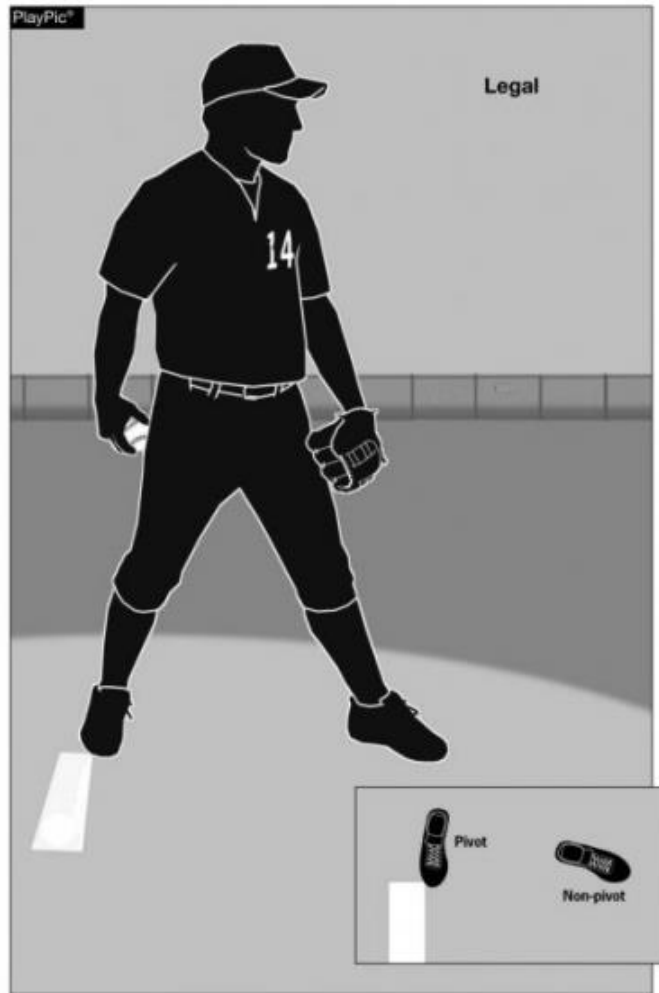
5-2-1d When an injury occurs during a live ball, time shall not be called until no further advance or putout is possible. If there is a medical emergency or if, in the umpire's judgment, further play could jeopardize the injured player's safety, play should be stopped immediately.



5-2-2a The umpire called time (PlayPic 1) prior to the fielder applying this tag (PlayPic 2). When the ball becomes dead, no action by the defense can cause a player to be put out, unless they are making a proper dead-ball appeal.

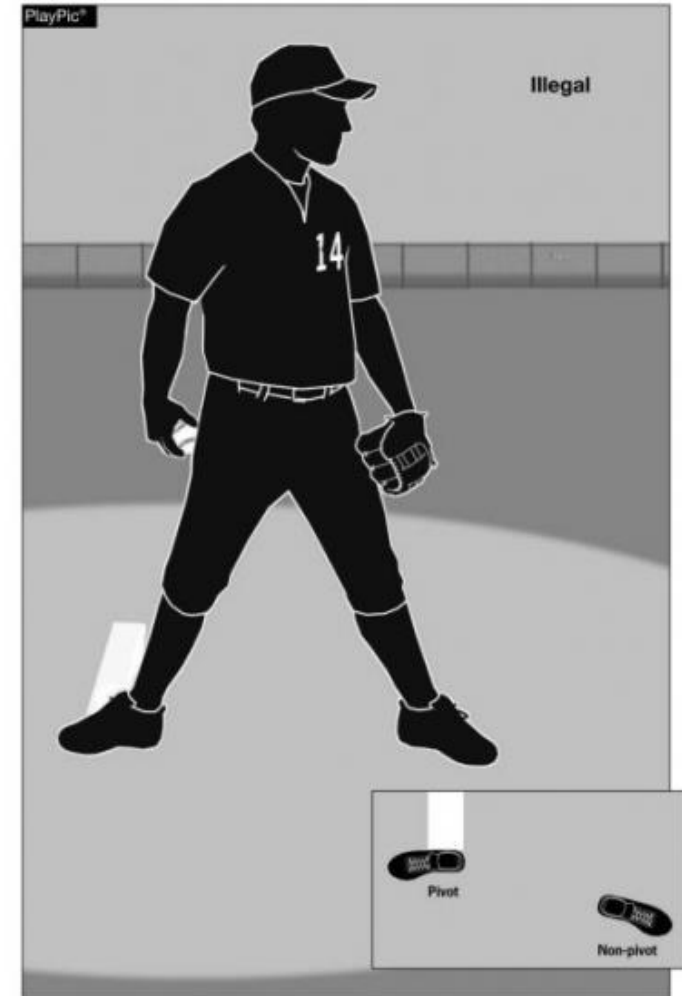


5-2-2b When the ball becomes dead, a runner may return to a base he left too soon on a caught fly ball or that was not touched during a live ball. **Exception:** A runner who is on or beyond a succeeding base when the ball became dead, or advances and touches a succeeding base after the ball became dead, may not return and shall be called out upon proper and successful appeal (8-2-5).



6-1-3 Pitchers are no longer required to have their entire pivot foot in contact with the pitcher's plate. This change recognizes that many mounds are such that it is problematic for the pitcher to have his entire pivot foot in contact with the pitcher's plate.

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6-1-3 The pitcher shall stand with the pivot foot in contact with or directly in front of and parallel to the pitcher's plate.