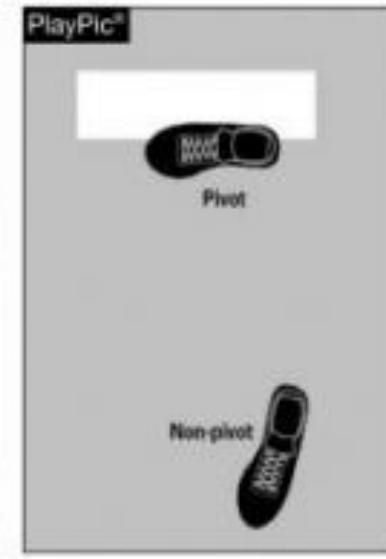
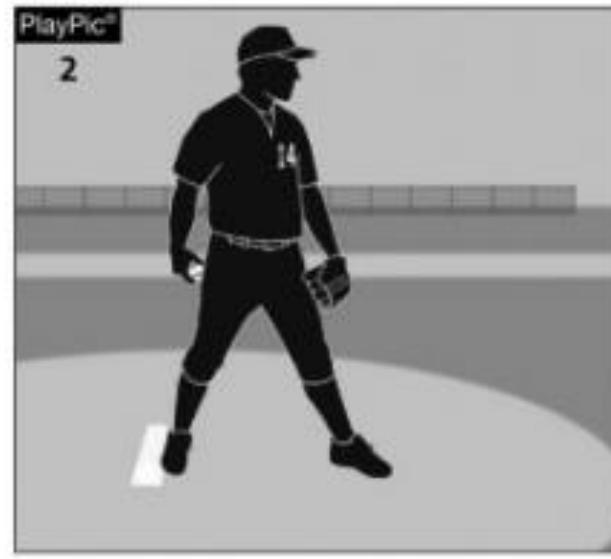
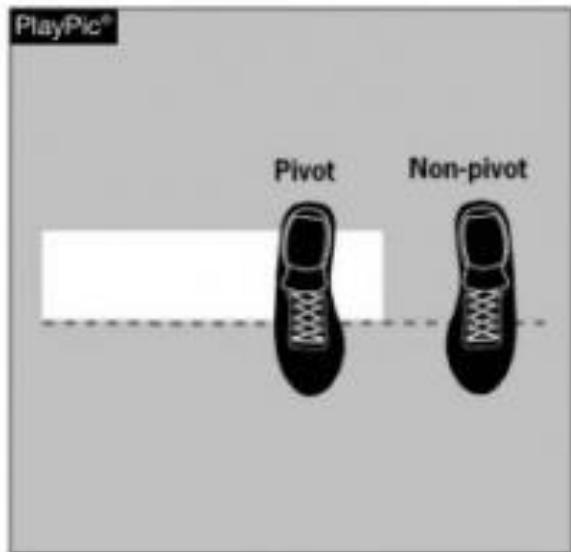


CUA Rules Review

Rule 6-Pitching



6-1-1 The pitcher shall pitch while facing the batter from either a windup position (PlayPic 1) or a set position (PlayPic 2). The position of his feet determine whether he will pitch from the windup or the set position. The pitcher will be considered to be in the set position when their pivot foot is in contact with or directly in front of and parallel to the pitcher's plate.



6-1-1 The pitcher shall take or simulate taking his sign from the catcher with his pivot foot in contact with the pitcher's plate.

This change validates the pitcher taking the sign from the dugout/bench via "call" signs, numbers, colors, or an arm wristband/placard that contains printed cards where the defensive set up/pitching repertoire is located.



6-1-1 Turning the shoulders to check runners while in contact with the pitcher's plate in the set position is legal.



6-1-1 Turning the shoulders after bringing the hands together during or after the stretch is a balk.



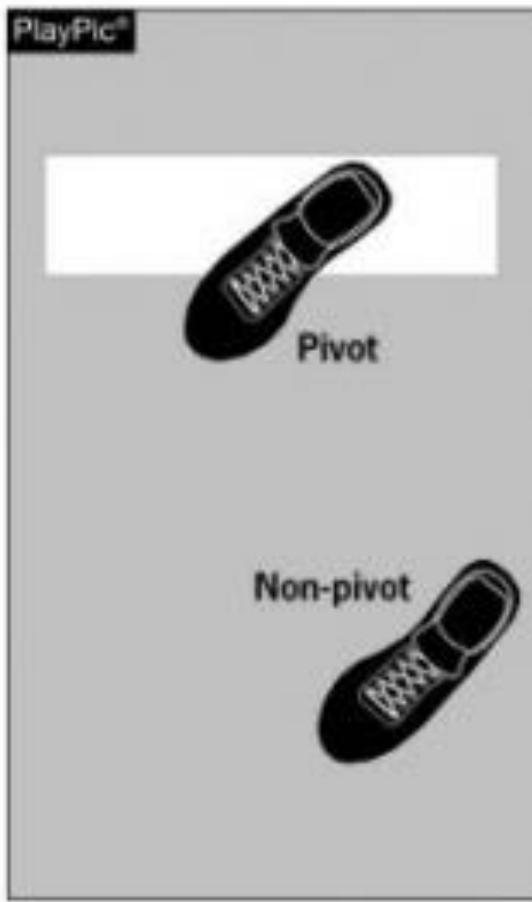


6-1-1 If a pitcher is ambidextrous, the umpire shall require the pitcher to face a batter as either a left-handed pitcher or right-handed pitcher, but not both. This pitcher would not be allowed to switch hands during the middle of a batter's plate appearance.

PlayPic®



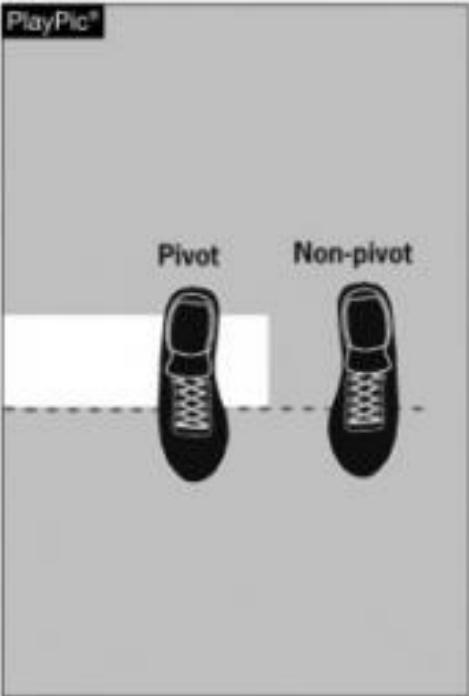
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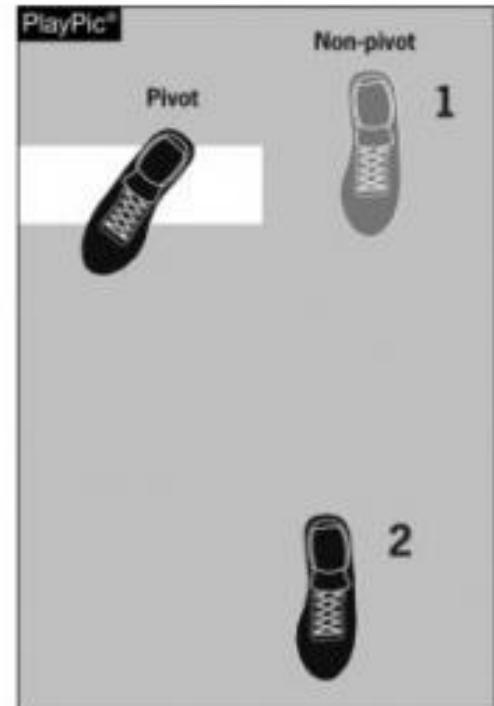
6-1-1, 6-1-2, 6-1-3 The pitcher will be considered to be in the windup position when their pivot foot is in contact with the pitcher's plate and not parallel to it.



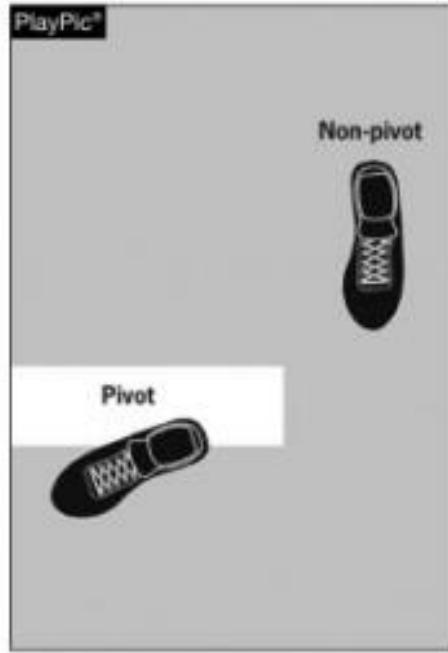
6-1-2 A pitcher assumes the windup position when his hands are: (a) together in front of the body; (b) both hands are at his side; (c) either hand is in front of the body and the other hand is at his side.



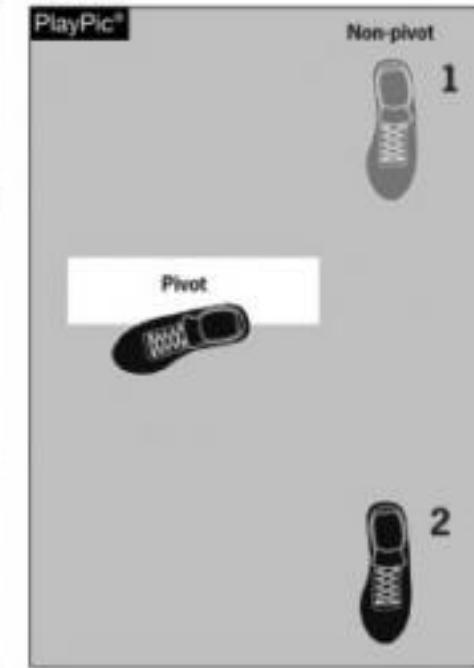
6-1-2 The windup is one of two legal pitching positions. For the windup, the pitcher's pivot foot is in contact with the pitcher's plate and is not parallel to it.



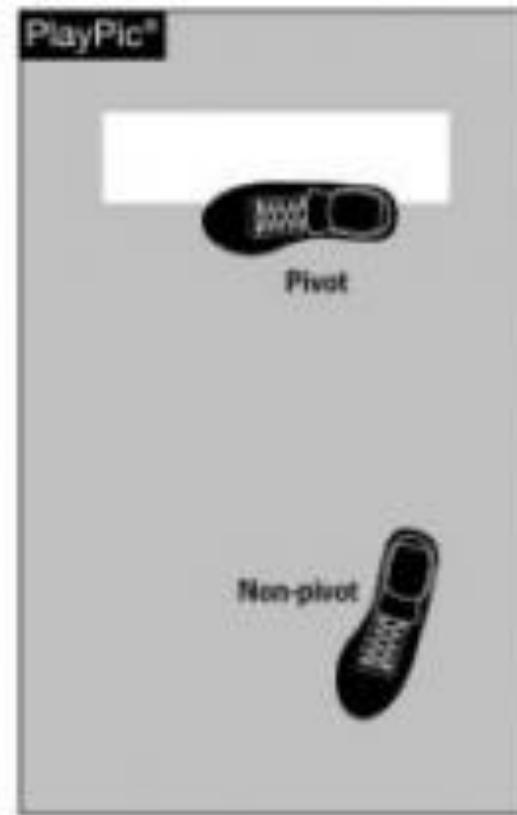
6-1-2 During delivery from the windup position, a pitcher may lift his non-pivot foot in a step forward, with no other steps, and throw a pitch. Once he has moved his non-pivot foot, he is committed to pitch.



6-1-2 During delivery from the windup position, the pitcher may begin the pitching motion with a step backward. Once he has moved his non-pivot foot, he is committed to pitch.



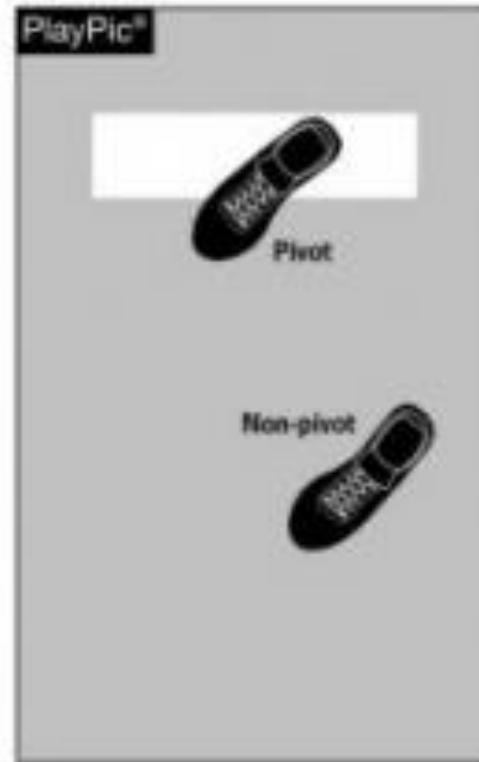
6-1-2 The most common move for a pitcher from the windup position is a step backward and then a step forward. This is a legal move; however, he is committed to pitch when he moves his non-pivot foot.



6-1-3 The set is one of two legal pitching positions. For the set position, a pitcher shall stand with the pivot foot in contact with or directly in front of and parallel to the pitcher's plate.

Illegal

NFHS 6-2



6-1-3 A number of pitchers are starting in this position and coming set.

PlayPic®



6-1-3 As long as his arm is not swinging, the pitcher is allowed to have his arm hanging by his side. Any swinging motion of the arm constitutes the beginning of the pitching motion.

PlayPic®



6-1-5. A ball thrown by a pitcher when his pivot foot is not on the rubber is treated as if it was thrown by an infielder.



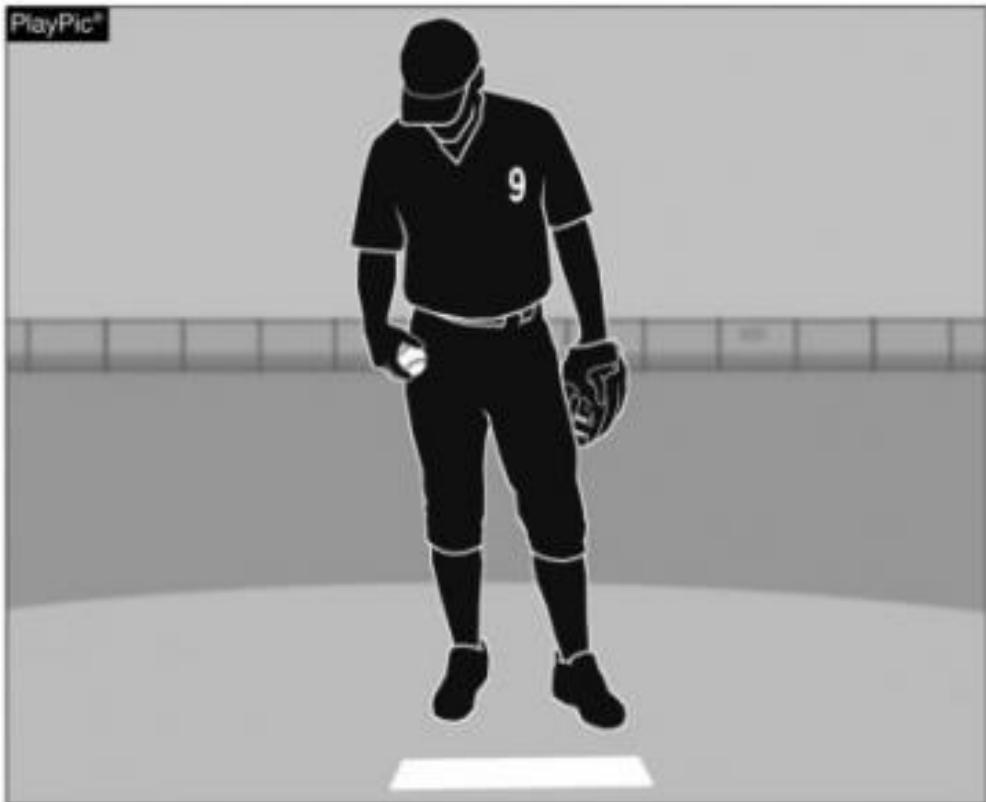
PlayPic®

6-2-1a A pitcher may not apply a foreign substance to the ball.



PlayPic®

6-2-1b Spitting on the ball or glove is illegal.



6-2-1c Rubbing the ball on the glove, clothing or person is illegal if the act defaces the ball.



6-2-1d The pitcher may not discolor the ball with dirt. He may rub the ball with his bare hands to remove any extraneous coating.





6-2-1e The pitcher shall not bring the pitching hand in contact with the mouth without distinctly wiping off the pitching hand before it touches the ball. The pitcher shown here has not done anything illegal, because he wiped his pitching hand off before it touched the ball.



6-2-1f Pitchers may not wear anything on their hands, wrists or arms that may be distracting to the batter.



6-2-1g The pitcher shall not wear tape, bandages or other foreign material (other than rosin) on the fingers or palm of his pitching hand that could come in contact with the ball.

PlayPic®

Illegal



6-2-1h The pitcher may not wear a glove or mitt that includes the colors white or gray.

PlayPic®

Illegal



6-2-1i The pitcher shall not wear an exposed undershirt with long sleeves that are white or gray.

PlayPic®



6-2-1 Penalty A balk (with runners on) or an illegal pitch (with no runners) is called anytime that a pitcher goes to his mouth while on the pitching plate.

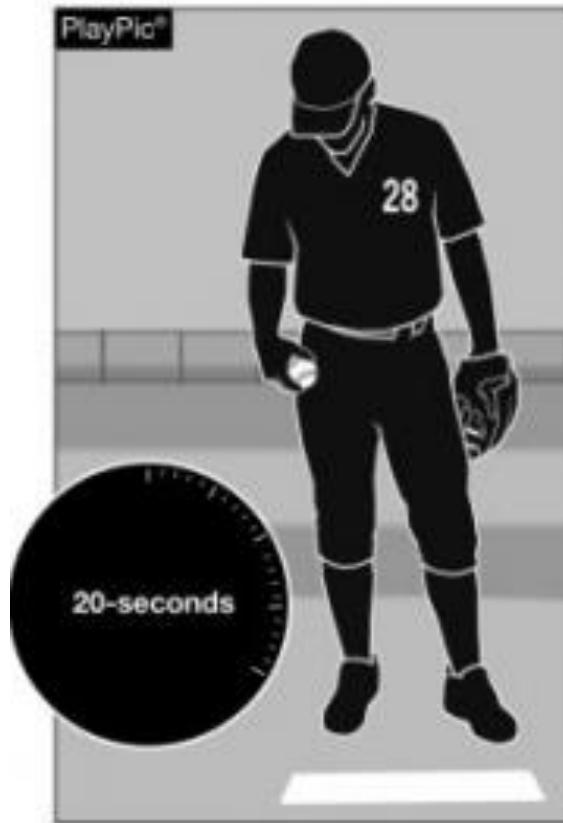
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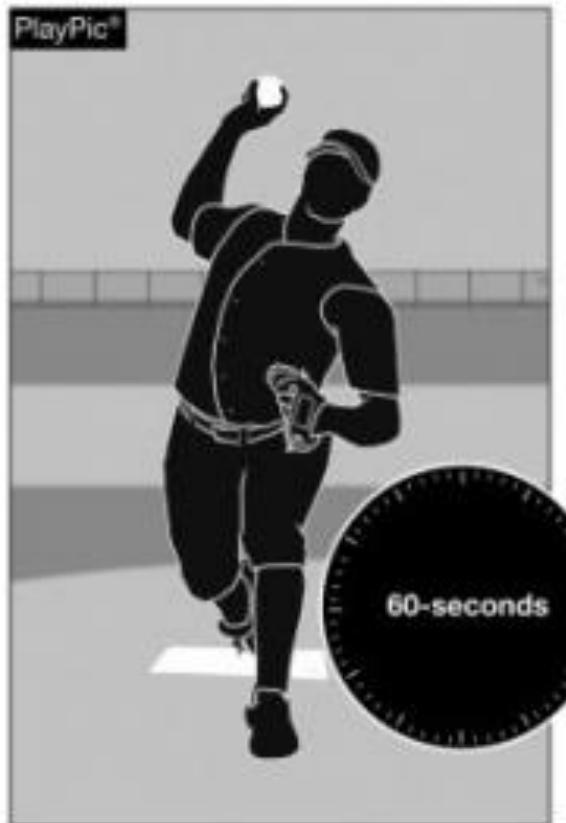
6-2-2a The pitcher shall not throw to any player other than the catcher when the batter is in the batter's box, unless it is an attempt to retire a runner. This throw to an unoccupied base is illegal, since there is no possible play at the base.



6-2-2b Once a defensive team has been charged with three conferences, any further meetings are a delay of the game and the pitcher must be replaced.



6-2-2c A pitcher must pitch or make or attempt a play, including a legal feint, within 20 seconds after he has received the ball.



6-2-2c Except. A pitcher must complete his warm-up pitches within one minute timed from the first throw or from the third out of the previous half-inning.

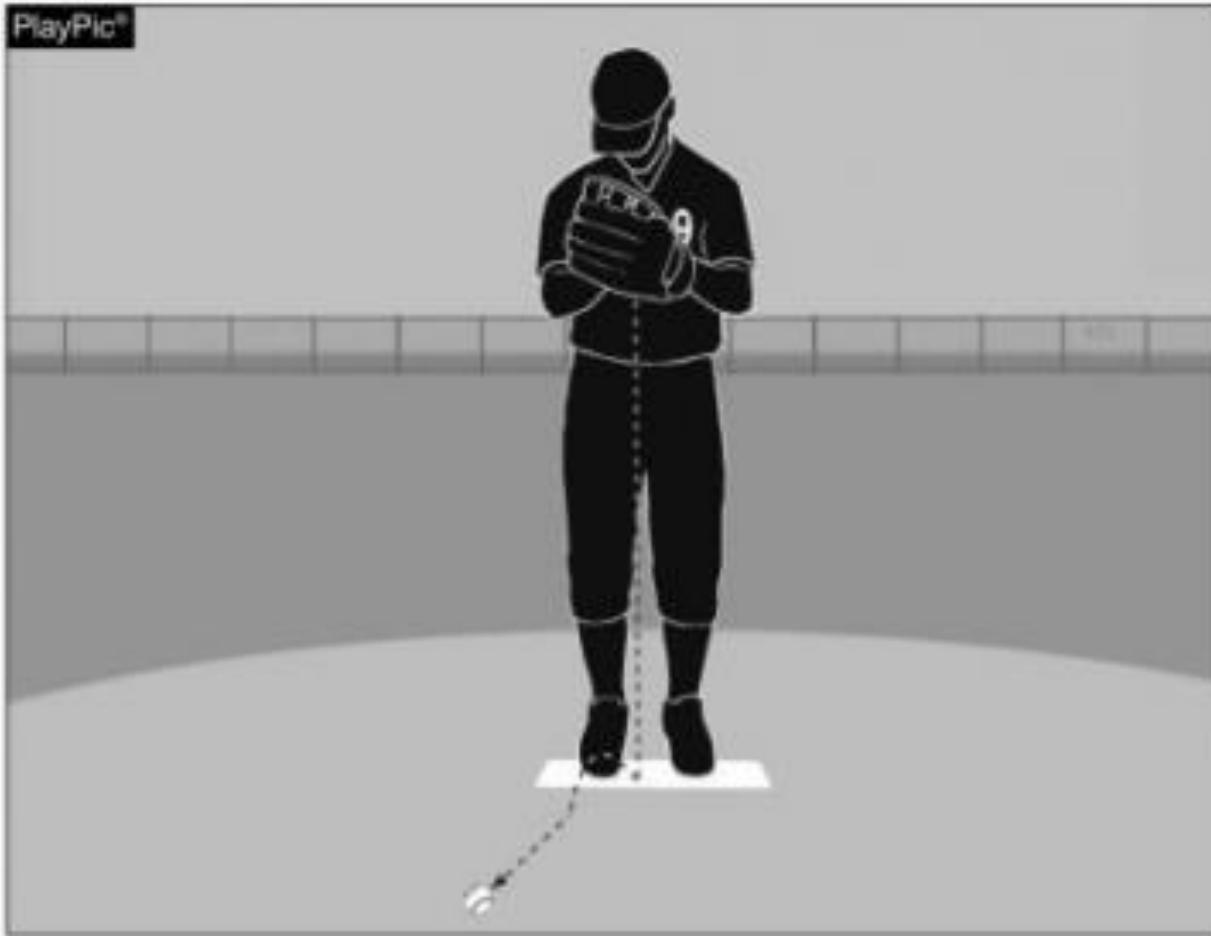


6-2-2c Exception When replacing a pitcher who was ejected, the substitute pitcher should be afforded the same warmup criteria as he would if replacing an injured pitcher. Extra throws may be authorized by the umpire-in-chief.



6-2-3 The penalty for pitching intentionally close to a batter has not changed. The pitcher shall be ejected if the pitch is judged to be intentional. In case of doubt, the umpire may warn the pitcher.

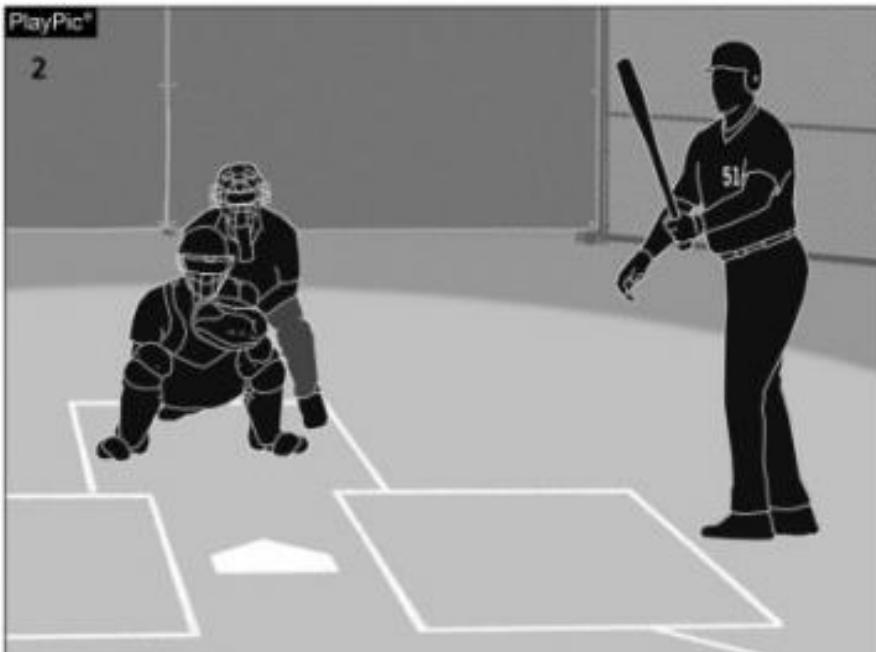
PlayPic®



6-2-4a When the pitcher drops the ball (even accidentally) and the ball does not cross a foul line, he has committed a balk if there are runner(s) on base.



6-2-4b The pitcher has committed a balk because he did not step directly toward first base when he attempted to pick off the runner.



6-2-4d Once the pitcher has started any movement of any part of the body such as he habitually uses in his delivery, (PlayPic 1) he must complete the pitch. Failure to do so with runner(s) on base is a balk. However, if the pitcher stops or hesitates because the batter requests time or steps out of the batter's box (PlayPic 2), it is not a balk.

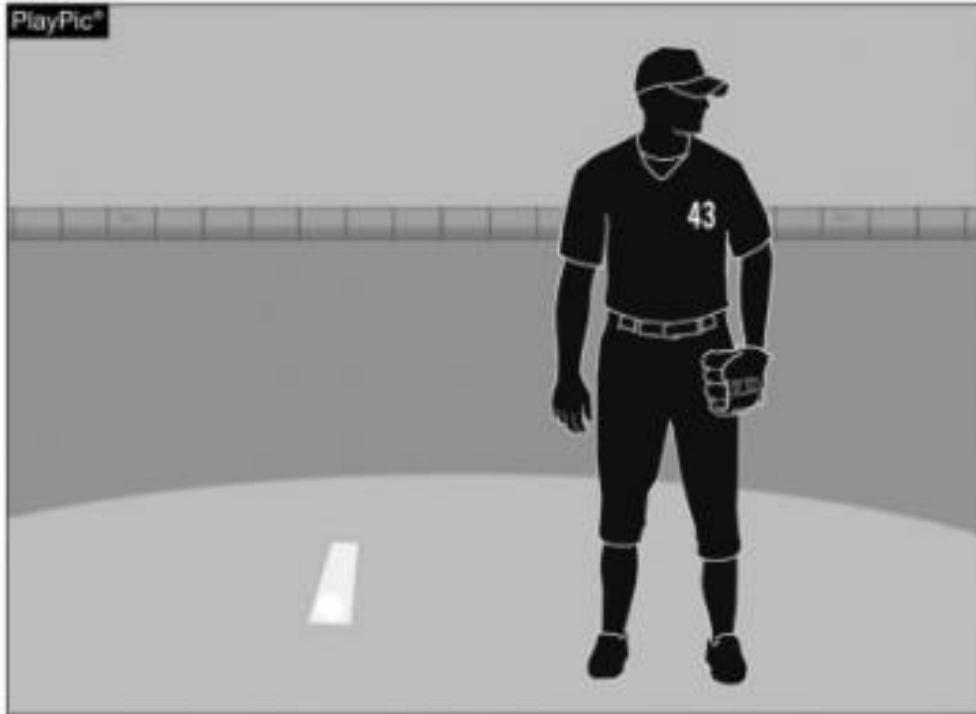


6-2-4e Once a pitcher in the set position has come to a stretch, he may not take his hand out of the glove without the ball, unless he steps off the pitcher's plate, pitches to the batter, throws to a base or steps toward and feints a throw to second or third base. The pitcher shown here is in the set position (PlayPic 1) and brought the ball and his glove hand together in front of his body legally (PlayPic 2). He then removed his hand from the glove without the ball (PlayPic 3). With a runner on base, this would be a balk.



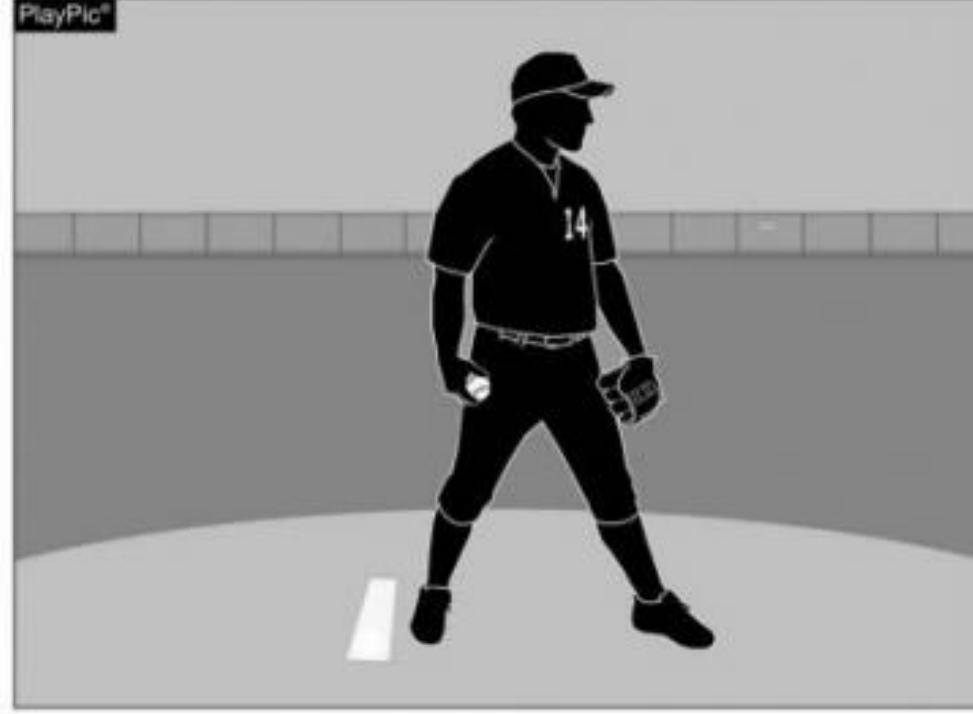
6-2-4f Once the pitcher's entire non-pivot foot passes behind the perpendicular plane of the back edge of the pitcher's plate, the pitcher must either pitch or throw/feint to second base in an attempt to put out a runner. Since this pitcher is throwing or feinting toward third base, this is a balk.

PlayPic®



6-2-5 A pitcher may not position himself within approximately five feet of the pitcher's plate without the ball with a runner(s) on base.

PlayPic®



6-2-5 If the pitcher makes any movement normally associated with his pitch, such as taking a sign, while not in contact with the rubber, he has committed a balk.