



Air Hockey

Last updated 2013

GRADE

Open (O)

Under 18 (U18)

FORMAT

- Knockout competition
- Each preliminary game will be decided by a timed game
- Final is played at completion of the draw. Final is best of 3 games.

UMPIRING

- Self-umpired

RULES

- A coin toss decides which player gets the first possession of the puck.
- The first person to score 7 points by shooting the puck into the opponent's goal wins the game. When the puck breaks the horizontal plane inside the goal, a point is counted, whether or not captured by the electronic scoring device.
- Once the puck is on a certain player's side of the center line, he/she has 7 seconds to hit the puck back across the center line. Otherwise a foul is committed and the opponent receives possession of the puck.
- Placing one's mallet on top of the puck, known as topping, is a foul. Here the opponent receives possession of the puck.
- A player cannot touch or strike the puck with any part of his/her body or with any object other than the mallet. Doing so causes a foul and possession changes hands.
- If the puck is on a clear path into the goal and the player stops it with anything other than the mallet, this is goaltending. Here the opponent receives a free shot.
- Hitting the puck when it is on the opposite side of the center line, or crossing the center line completely with one's mallet causes a foul. Here the opponent receives possession of the puck.
- Red lines in the air hockey should not be crossed by the air hockey mallet.
- If there is a red line on the goals, it means that you cannot keep the air hockey mallet behind the red line.

State Youth Games is presented by Youth Vision Victoria

To ensure SYG participants are adequately covered in the event of a personal or sporting related accident it is strongly recommended that participating groups or individual participants arrange personal accident insurance. It is the responsibility of the group co-ordinator to ensure this is communicated to SYG participants associated with their groups.



- If the puck leaves the table, a foul is called on the player that caused the puck to go out of play due to offensive motion and the opposing player gets possession of the puck. Generally, when a player causes the puck to leave the table with a forward motion of the mallet, even defensively (known as charging), the foul is charged on them. An out of play foul results in the opponent receiving possession of the puck.
- The players playing cannot touch the puck at any time during play, but if one player scores they can put the puck in loser's side.