

Who is out?

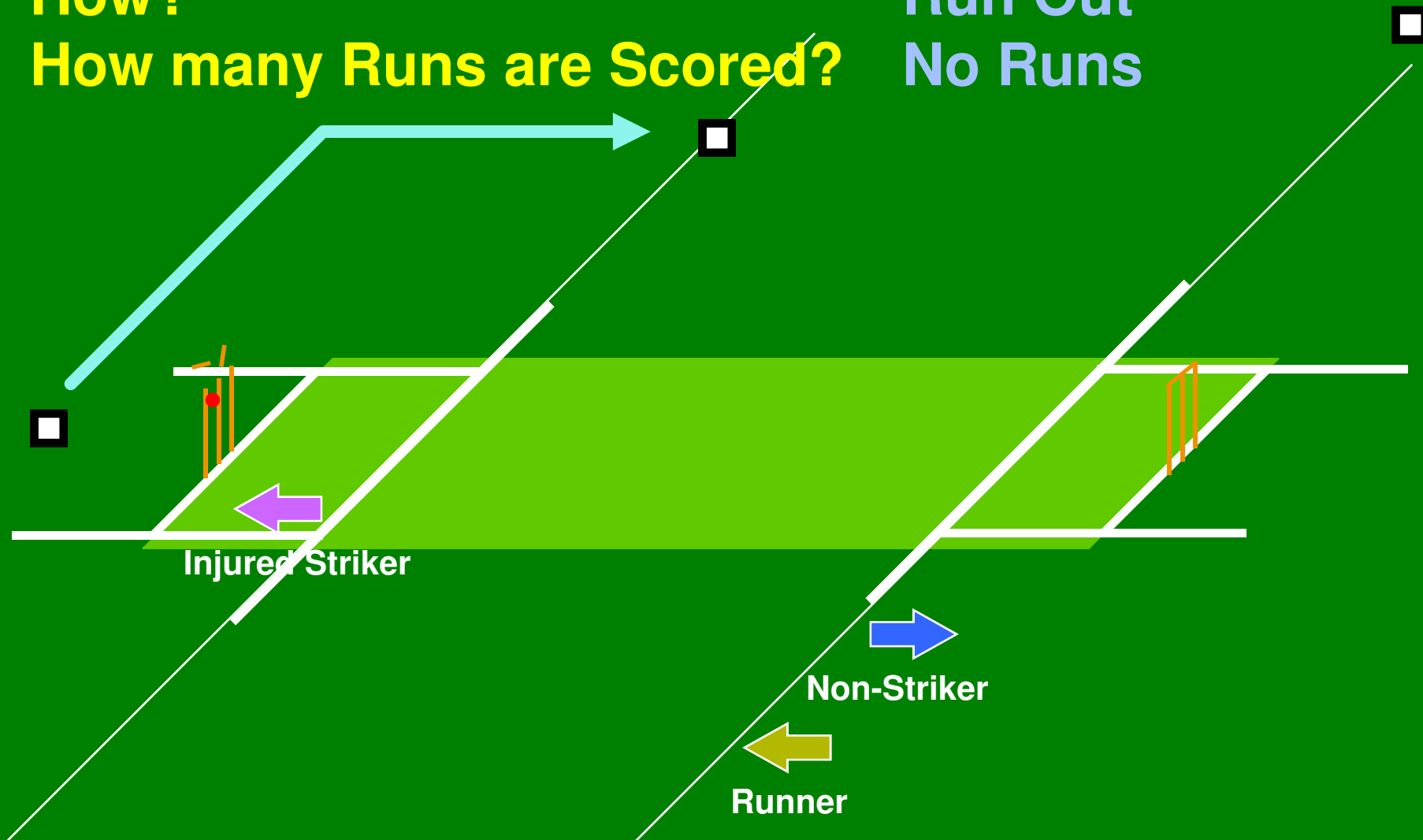
How?

How many Runs are Scored?

Non-striker OUT

Run Out

No Runs



PS. Incoming Batter goes to the Non-striker's end and the Injured Striker returns to the Striker's end

Who is out?

How?

How many Runs are Scored?

Injured Striker OUT

Run Out

3 Runs



PS. Incoming Batter goes to the Striker's end

LAW 2

BATSMAN LEAVING THE FIELD;

BATSMAN RETIRING;

9. Batsman leaving the field or retiring

A batsman may retire at any time during his innings. The umpires, before allowing play to proceed, shall be informed of the reason.

- (a) If a batsman retires because of illness, injury or any other unavoidable cause, he is entitled to resume his innings subject to (c) below. If for any reason he does not do so, his innings is to be recorded as **‘Retired – not out’**.

9. Batsman leaving the field or retiring

- (b) If a batsman retires for any reason other than as in (a) above, he may only resume his innings with the consent of the opposing captain. If for any reason he does not resume his innings it is to be recorded as 'Retired – out'.
- (c) If after retiring, a batsman resumes his innings, it shall be only at the fall of a wicket or the retirement of another batsman.

10. Commencement of a batsman's innings

Except at the start of a side's innings, a batsman shall be considered to have commenced his innings when he first steps on to the field of play, provided Time has not been called. The innings of the opening batsmen, and that of any new batsman at the resumption of play after a call of Time, shall commence at the call of Play.

LAW 3

THE UMPIRES

1. Appointment and attendance

Before the match, two umpires shall be appointed, one for each end, to control the game as required by the Laws, with absolute impartiality.

The umpires should arrive at the ground and report to the Executive of the match at least 45 minutes before play.

2. Change of umpire

An umpire shall not be changed during the match, other than in exceptional circumstances, unless he is injured or ill.

If the umpire is changed, the replacement shall act only as the striker's end umpire unless the captains agree that he should take full responsibility as an umpire.

3. Agreement with captains

Before the toss, the umpires shall:

The boundary of the field of play and allowances for boundaries must also be agreed. and if there are any special conditions of play affecting the conduct of the match they must be agreed upon and the scorers informed accordingly.

Ascertain the hours of play and agree with the captains the balls to be used in the match, the times and durations of intervals for meals and times for drinks intervals.

4. To inform captains

Before the toss for innings the umpires shall agree between themselves and inform both captains and both scorers

- (i) which clock or watch and back-up time piece is to be used during the match.
- (ii) whether or not any obstacle within the field of play is to be regarded as a boundary. See Law 19 (Boundaries).

5. The wickets and the creases

Before the toss and during the match, the umpires shall satisfy themselves that

- (i) the wickets are properly pitched.
- (ii) the creases are correctly marked.
- (iii) the boundary of the field of play complies with the requirements of Law 19.2 (Defining the boundary – boundary marking).

6. Conduct of the game and implements

Before the toss and during the match, the umpires shall satisfy themselves that

- (a) the conduct of the game is strictly in accordance with the Laws.
- (b) the implements of the game conform to the requirements of the Laws (balls, bats, size of stumps and bails)
- (c) (i) no player uses equipment other than that permitted. In Appendix D.
(ii) the wicket-keeper's gloves comply with the requirements of Law 40.2 (Gloves).

APPENDIX D

External protective equipment is any visible item of apparel worn for protection against external blows.

For a batsman, items permitted are a helmet, external leg guards (batting pads), batting gloves and, if visible, fore-arm guards.

For a fielder, only a helmet is permitted, except in the case of a wicket-keeper, for whom wicket-keeping pads and gloves are also permitted.

The bat – the following are to be considered as part of the bat

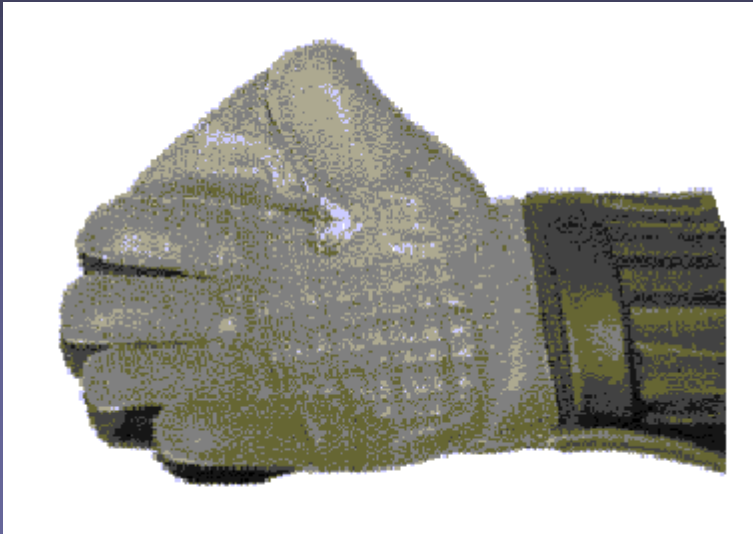
- the whole of the bat itself.
- the whole of a glove (or gloves) worn on a hand (or hands) holding the bat.
- the hand (or hands) holding the bat, if the batsman is not wearing a glove on that hand or on those hands.

Equipment – a batsman's equipment is his bat, as defined above, together with any external protective equipment that he is wearing.

A fielder's equipment is any external protective equipment that he is wearing.

APPENDIX C

Law 40.2 Gloves



- no webbing between fingers
- single pieces of non-stretch material between index finger and thumb solely as a means of support
- not forming a pouch when hand is extended

7. Fair and unfair play

The umpires
shall be the
sole judges
of fair and unfair play.

8. Fitness of ground, weather and light

The umpires shall be the final judges of the fitness of the ground, weather and light for play. See 9 below and Law 7.2 (Fitness of the pitch for play).

9. Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light

(a) (i) All references to ground include the pitch.

(ii) For the purpose of this Law and Law 15.9(b)(ii) (Intervals for drinks) only, the batsmen at the wicket may deputise for their captain at any appropriate time.

9. Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light

- (b) If at any time the umpires together agree that the condition of the ground, weather or light is not suitable for play, they shall inform the captains and, unless
- (i) in unsuitable ground or weather conditions both captains agree to continue, or to commence, or to restart play
 - (ii) in unsuitable light the batting side wish to continue, or to commence, or to restart play, they shall suspend play, or not allow play to commence or to restart.

9. Suspension of play for adverse conditions of ground, weather or light

- (c) (i) After agreeing to play in unsuitable ground or weather conditions, either captain may appeal against the conditions to the umpires before the next call of Time. The umpires shall uphold the appeal only if, in their opinion, the factors taken into account when making their previous decision are the same or the conditions have further deteriorated.