



Fédération Aéronautique **-**Internationale

## **LARGE FORMATION RECORDS**

For

## **WINGSUIT FLYING**

2015 Edition – Version 2 Effective 01 March 2015

Maison du Sport International Av. de Rhodanie 54 CH-1007 Lausanne Switzerland Tél. +41 (0)21 345 10 70 Fax +41 (0)21 345 10 77 E-mail: info@fai.org Web: www.fai.org

# FEDERATION AERONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE MSI - Avenue de Rhodanie 54 – CH-1007 Lausanne – Switzerland

Copyright 2015

All rights reserved. Copyright in this document is owned by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI). Any person acting on behalf of the FAI or one of its Members is hereby authorised to copy, print, and distribute this document, subject to the following conditions:

- 1. The document may be used for information only and may not be exploited for commercial purposes.
- 2. Any copy of this document or portion thereof must include this copyright notice.
- 3. Regulations applicable to air law, air traffic and control in the respective countries are reserved in any event. They must be observed and, where applicable, take precedence over any sport regulations

Note that any product, process or technology described in the document may be the subject of other Intellectual Property rights reserved by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale or other entities and is not licensed hereunder.

# RIGHTS TO FAI INTERNATIONAL SPORTING EVENTS

All international sporting events organised wholly or partly under the rules of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI) Sporting Code <sup>1</sup> are termed *FAI International Sporting Events* <sup>2</sup>. Under the FAI Statutes <sup>3</sup>, FAI owns and controls all rights relating to FAI International Sporting Events. FAI Members <sup>4</sup> shall, within their national territories <sup>5</sup>, enforce FAI ownership of FAI International Sporting Events and require them to be registered in the FAI Sporting Calendar <sup>6</sup>.

Permission and authority to exploit any rights to any commercial activity at such events, including but not limited to advertising at or for such events, use of the event name or logo for merchandising purposes and use of any sound and/or image, whether recorded electronically or otherwise or transmitted in real time, must be sought by way of prior agreement with FAI. This includes specifically all rights to the use of any material, electronic or other, that forms part of any method or system for judging, scoring, performance evaluation or information utilised in any FAI International Sporting Event<sup>7</sup>.

Each FAI Air Sport Commission<sup>8</sup> is authorised to negotiate prior agreements on behalf of FAI with FAI Members or other entities as appropriate, of the transfer of all or parts of the rights to any FAI International Sporting Event (except World Air Games events<sup>9</sup>) which is organised wholly or partly under the Sporting Code section<sup>10</sup> for which that Commission is responsible<sup>11</sup>. Any such transfer of rights shall be by "Organiser Agreement"<sup>12</sup> as specified in the current FAI Bylaws Chapter 1, para 1.2 "Rules for Transfer of Rights to FAI International Sporting Events".

Any person or legal entity which accepts the responsibility for organising an FAI Sporting Event, whether or not by written agreement, in doing so also accepts the proprietary rights of FAI as stated above. Where no formal transfer of rights has been established, FAI retains all rights to the event. Regardless of any agreement or transfer of rights, FAI shall have, free of charge for its own archival and/or promotional use, full access to any sound and/or visual images of any FAI Sporting Event, and always reserves itself the right to have any and all parts of any event recorded, filmed and/or photographed for such use, without charge

-

<sup>1</sup> FAI Statutes, Chapter 1, para. 1.6

<sup>2</sup> FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 3, para 3.1.3.

<sup>3</sup> FAI Statutes, Chapter 1, para 1.8.1

<sup>4</sup> FAI Statutes, Chapter 2, para 2.1.1

<sup>5</sup> FAI Bylaws, Chapter 1, para 1.2.1

<sup>6</sup> FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 3, para 3.4

<sup>7</sup> FAI Bylaws, Chapter 1, para 1.2.3

<sup>8</sup> FAI Statutes, Chapter 5, para 5.2

<sup>9</sup> FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 3, para 3.1.7

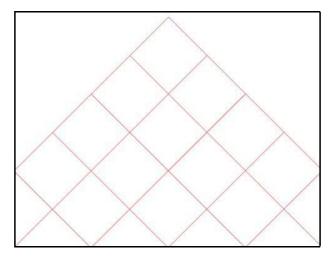
<sup>10</sup> FAI Sporting Code, General Section, Chapter 1, paras 1.2. and 1.4

<sup>11</sup> FAI Statutes, Chapter 5, para 5.2.3.3.7

<sup>12</sup> FAI Bylaws, Chapter 1, para 1.2.2

#### 1 Wingsuit Record – Rules & Procedures

- 1.1 Large formation, wingsuit no-grip.
- 1.2 Definition: A minimum of sixteen (16) persons in close formation, without grips.
- 1.3 Definition of a Wingsuit: A garment of flexible material forming wings between a parachutist's arms, legs and torso, creating an aerodynamic planform designed to generate forward movement through the air using only the force of gravity. The parachutist's limbs and extremities must serve as the primary frame for the wings.
- 1.4 Formations are judged using a standard grid downloadable from the FAI Website
- 1.5 Dimensions, orientation and scaling of the grid(s) over the formation:
- 1.5.1 Each individual grid space is a square defined by four (4) interior 90° angles.
- 1.5.2 The grid is oriented so that one corner (vertex) of each square is pointed into the direction of flight (see Figure 1).
- 1.5.3 The grid may be sized to best fit the formation while maintaining a constant aspect ratio.
- 1.5.4 Using suitable software, the grid (in a graphic file) will be overlaid over a digital photograph of the formation to evaluate the record performance.
- 1.5.5 Figure 1: Standard Grid:



- 1.6 The record performance for the largest formation wingsuit no-grip record is the number of persons in close formation, without grips.
- 1.6.1 For formations of 40 and smaller, all persons (their body, equipment and wingsuit) must be within their designated flying space in the grid. No part of their body, equipment or wingsuit may be visible outside the lines of their designated space; however, touching a line is allowed.
- 1.6.2 For formations larger than 40, a certain number of persons, as indicated in Table 1 below, may have part of their body, equipment or wingsuit visible across the line of their flying space.

#### 1.6.2.1 Table 1:

Number of persons in the formation	Number / percentage permitted to deviate from slot
41-65	10 % (rounded up to the nearest whole number)
66-68	8
69-71	9
72-74	10
75-77	11
78-80	12
81-83	14
84-86	16
87-89	18
90-92	20
93-95	22
96-98	24
99 and over	25 % (rounded up to the nearest whole number)

#### 1.6.2.2 Figure 2: Example of a 25-way Meeting the Record Standard:

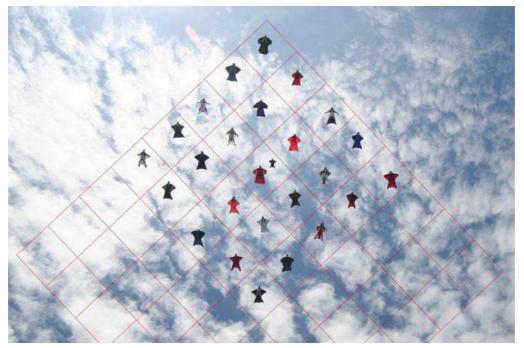


Photo courtesy Mark Harris

#### 2 Record Judging Procedures

- 2.1 A Wingsuit Large Formation record must be judged and certified by three (3) judges, two of whom must be FAI Parachuting Wingsuit Performance Judges. The third judge must have at least a valid National Wingsuit Performance judge rating.
- 2.2 The IPC Wingsuit Committee has created an online Judges' training course that explains the record rules, demonstrates the application of suitable imaging software to apply the grid to wingsuit no-grip large formations, and presents a representative sample of Wingsuit no-grip large record formation photographs (http://ipc-judging.org.uk/ws/wingsuit.html). A tutorial explains how to apply the grid to a photograph: https://vimeo.com/141235032
- 2.3 At least one (1) Wingsuit Performance-rated National or FAI Judge must be physically present to observe the jump and collect required evidence for the record claim.

#### **Record Certification Procedures**

- 3.1 Before each record attempt, the on-site Judge controlling the attempt must receive:
- 3.1.1 A diagram showing the intended formation
- 3.1.2 A list of participants, all of whom must all have valid FAI sporting licenses. The formation must be completed as planned, but need not be slot-name specific.
- 3.2 After the attempt, the on-site Judge controlling the attempt must receive:
- 3.2.1 One (1) photograph of the completed formation, with all wingsuit flyers clearly visible (minimum10 megapixel image or equivalent).
- 3.2.1.1 The photo provided must be taken from a steep vertical perspective above or below the formation.
- 3.2.2 One (1) continuous video of the jump—without break or interruption—that shows continuity of the performance to the satisfaction of the judges.