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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BASIS FOR THE TRIALS EVENT SETUP AND SECTION BUILDING GUIDE

This guide is designed for use by the organisers of the UCI Trials World Championships, UCI Trials World Cup and UCI Trials World Youth Games. It has been conceived and drawn up to assist the organisers of these events, by providing information of the guidelines on the event setup, design and building of the sections.

The success of the UCI Trials events is determined by the satisfaction level of the competitors, sponsors, media, officials and the general public. This success can only be achieved with a meticulous and methodical approach.

This document contains all the parameters to design and build sections for competition. The UCI Trials Event setup and Section building guide also intend give guidelines to organize international events and provide information to build specific areas to practise the Trials discipline.

1.2. UCI CONTACTS

If you need further information about the UCI Trials Event setup and Section building guide, contact the following people:

- Dani Parramon - UCI Trials Coordinator
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2. THE DISCIPLINE

2.1. AN INTRODUCTION TO THE DISCIPLINE

Trials is one of the most exciting and spectacular UCI cycling disciplines. Unlike other types of cycling disciplines, Trials is a sport where the main factors are the stability and the control of the bike in extreme situations where speed also plays an important role.

The discipline started in the 1970's in Europe and grew as an off-shoot of the motorised version of the sport.

Whether it takes place in the forest or in the city, the sport is practiced around the world by children as young as 5 years old through to adults over 40 years of age. Nowadays it is generally accepted and recognized that the skills and experience gained in the Trials discipline are fundamental to developing the skill sets required by other Off-Road cycling disciplines.

The objective of this sport is to get over obstacles grouped into sections. The concept is simple: cross the six gates (sectors) inside the sections without setting any feet/body or part of the bike, except the tyres, on the ground without exceeds the set time and collect 10 points at every sector crossed “clean”. 60 points is the best possible score per section. After negotiating the sections, the rider who has scored highest points is declared the winner.
2.2. UCI INTERNATIONAL EVENTS
The first **UCI Trials World Championships** took place in 1986. Fourteen years later, in 2000, the **UCI Trials World Cup** made its debut. The most World Champions titles have been won by riders from Belgium, France, Germany, Spain and Switzerland.
The **UCI Trials World Youth Games** is the most important international event destined for boys and girls under 16 years old. The first edition took place in 2000.

2.3. CLASSES AND CATEGORIES
There are three main classes, based on wheel size (regulated in the Trials rule book, article 7.1.002):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20” Class (between 18” to 23”)</th>
<th>26” Class (between 24” to 26”)</th>
<th>Open Class (between 18” to 26”)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men Elite</td>
<td>Men Elite</td>
<td>Women Elite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men Juniors</td>
<td>Men Juniors</td>
<td>Youth Girls, Girls, Poussins, Benjamins, Minimes &amp; Cadets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. EVENT SETUP
The venue for Trials contest is compacted and relatively easy to prepare. The event can take place at outdoor or indoor places such as in city centres, in halls, in stadiums or in open country.
To be attractive, is highly recommended that all facilities be placed in a close area.

We have to differentiate the two main areas:
- **Technical area**
- **Competition area**

**Below is defined the ideal setup for a TV production**
The area occupied by the technical area and competition area is normally square or rectangular in shape, occupying a space of approximately 2.500 square metres, with the competition area itself occupying a space of approximately 68m length x 37m wide.

On one of the end of the competition area is reserved to install the technical area occupying a space of 1.100 square metres approximately, 35m long x 32m wide.

Spectators’ areas are available on the two longest sides of the competition area (situated opposite each other).

The opposite site of the technical area is reserved for an additional grandstand and to install the big screen to display the live video and scoring.

Both areas must be set up connected. The main reason is to avoid riders having to walk through the spectators during the event. If is not possible a riders corridor must be provided.

The entire areas must be fenced off and shall be laid out in such way that spectators can easily follow the competition.

Other infrastructures and equipment must be set up near the mentioned areas.

Watch below the sections presentation from latest UCI Trials World Championships and World Cup:
- 2015 La Massana (AND): [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BpcsP9LPKSc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BpcsP9LPKSc)
- 2013 Pietermaritzburg (RSA): [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ufe5zfDyzY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ufe5zfDyzY)
3.1. GENERAL SETUP
General setup in a compact area

Example of compact setup - UCI Trials World Cup in Aalter (BEL)
3.2. MEASUREMENTS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS & WORLD CUP EVENT

Consider the following measurements:

- Technical area: **1120 m² (35 m x 32 m)**
- Competition area: **2500 m² (68 m x 37 m)**
  - Sections: **300 m²** each one (10 m x 30 m). Do not need to be proportional
  - Safety distance width between sections or between section and fences: **2,5 m**
  - Double perimeter width: **1 m**
- Competition area (National Teams’ Competition): **500 m² (50 m x 10 m)**
- Riders corridor width (if needed): **1 m**
- Crossing points width (if needed): **1,5 m**
- Distance between different competition areas in case of choose separate setup: **5 m minimum allowing a flow walk for the spectators**

The placement of the different facilities will depend on the space available.
3.3. MEASUREMENTS WORLD YOUTH GAMES EVENT

Consider the following measurements:

- **Technical area**: 1085 m$^2$ (35 m x 31 m)
- **Competition area (Individual Competition)**: 2646,5 m$^2$ (67 m x 39,5 m)
  - Sections: 150 m$^2$ each one (10 m x 15 m). Do not need to be proportional
  - Safety distance width between sections or between section and fences: 2,5 m
- **Competition area (National Teams’ Competition)**: 500 m$^2$ (25 m x 20m)
- **Riders corridor width (if needed)**: 1,5 m
- **Crossing points width (if needed)**: 1,5 m
- **Distance between difference fields of play in case of choose separate setup**: 5 m allowing a flow walk for the spectators

The placement of the different facilities will depend on the space available.
3.4. OTHER OPTIONS FOR THE GENERAL SETUP

The general setup can be set compact or split taking in consideration the distance with the others facilities. Note that inside the competition area several sections can be set. Below we can see different diagrams for the general setup:

General setup split in two competition area.
General setup split in several competition areas.

Example of split setup - UCI Trials World Cup in Geneva (SUI)
3.5. IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS

3.5.1. DOUBLE PERIMETER
When the event place is enough width and large is recommended establish a double perimeter around the competition area. This area allows keep the minders/coach/team manager and non-specialist media (yellow and light blue bib) out of the competition area.

Note: When sections are set separated, double perimeter should be around each one providing an entry and exit access. When all sections are set together inside a competition area, double perimeter should be around all of them providing a unique entry and exit access.

3.5.2. CONNECTED AREAS
The LOC must be provided the necessary rider’s corridors using fences between the technical area and the different competition area (sections) to allow riders easy access to the sections avoiding a situation in which riders have to walk through the spectators.

Below, a layout with two competition area connected:
3.5.3. CROSSING POINTS
The necessary crossing points must be provided in order to allow the spectators cross to the different sides of the spectators’ area allowing a good flow. These points must be clearly defined and easily identifiable. The crossings must be secured by marshals on each side.

Example of crossing point

4. INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES
See extended description of the infrastructures and services at the UCI Organisers’ guides.
Before marking and/or building the Trials sections, it is necessary to carry out a site visit at the location meant for the competition to determine where and in which areas the sections will be marked out and/or built.

What to do:
- Measure up the areas
- Define areas where the sections will be marked out and/or built
- Establish distance between sections
- Decide on location the placement of different facilities and services

4.1. MAIN FACILITIES

- TECHNICAL AREA
  - Trials office
  - Screen area
  - Bulletin board
  - Commissaires’ room
  - Riders area and Warm up section
  - LOC warehouse
  - First Aid Post
  - Toilets service
  - Sound system and Deejay area

- COMPETITION AREA
  - Sections for the Individual competition
  - Section for the National Teams’ competition
  - Stage / Starting area
4.2. COMPLEMENTARY FACILITIES
- Riders and Teams car park
- Press office
- VIP area
- Volunteers’ room
- TV Broadcasting infrastructure (optional)
  - Production room
  - Commentator’s room
  - Camera platforms
- Paddock
- Expo area
- Doping Control Station
- LOC office

4.3. BASIC SERVICES
- Power source
- Internet access
- Food and beverage service
- Communication system

4.4. GENERAL FACILITIES AND SERVICES
- Grandstand (recommended)
- Welcome desk
- Promotional boards (recommended)
- Big screen (recommended)
- Public car park
- Food and beverage service
- Crossing points
- Public’ toilets
- Litter bins

5. HOW TO START?
Once we know the level of the event chosen is time to make an inspection on the area designated for this purpose. This site visit will help us to determine the spaces, the required infrastructure and necessary services, the working necessary days, the necessary material and tools to have a smooth preparation. We have to consider the following three points:

5.1. COMPETITION IN OUTDOOR SPACES WITH NATURAL SECTIONS
- Establish optimal main access in order to mark the sections and to organise the competition for the riders, public, media, first aid
- Take into account the seasons, e.g. in spring, grass and weeds grow, so removal of these might be necessary
- If using a stream, rivers, etc. pay special attention to the water level
- Prepare a marking plan to estimate how many days will be needed for the preparation of all sections.
- Awareness of the weather forecast and the hours of sunlight are necessary
- Prepare a checklist for the equipment to be used to mark the sections
5.2. COMPETITION IN OUTDOOR SPACES WITH SUPERIMPOSED ELEMENTS

- Establish optimal main access in order to mark the sections and to organise the competition for the riders, public, media, first aid
- The total weight of all elements to be known
- Both the maximum weight the surface can take and the position of the elements should be known.
- Coordination of transport and decision about which kind of machines (trailers, cranes, diggers...) will be necessary to move the elements around the competition site
- Prepare a marking plan to know how many days it will take to set-up all the sections
- Awareness of the weather forecast and the hours of sunlight are necessary
- Position of the entrance to the site and the area where the machines are to operate
- Establish which elements will be needed to build the sections as well as the equipment and materials to fix the elements
- Prepare a checklist for the materials & equipment which will be used to mark the sections

5.3. COMPETITION INDOORS WITH SUPERIMPOSED ELEMENTS

- Establish optimal main access in order to mark the sections and to organise the competition for the riders, public, media, first aid
- The total weight of all elements to be known
- The maximum weight the surface can take and where the elements will be placed
- Coordination of transport and decision about which kind of machines (trailers, cranes, diggers...) will be necessary to move the elements around the competition site
- Prepare a marking plan to know how many days it will take to set-up all sections
- Position of the entrance to the site and the area where the machines are to operate
- Establish which elements will be needed to build the sections as well as the equipment and materials to fix the elements
- Prepare a checklist for the materials & equipment which will be used to mark the sections

6. SECTIONS

6.1. SECTIONS DESCRIPTION

Sections have difficult stretches which group different obstacles. The sections are marked using plastic course tape. They shall design to be easily understood for the riders, commissaires, media and spectators.

Sections must require a mixture of technical skills of the riders. The section designer has to design the sections applying different Trials skills.

The sections should be designed following the patterns below:
- Sections with balance elements
- Sections with jumps
- Sections with ramps (kick off)
- Long sections but low technical skills (endurance)
- Short sections with high technical skills
- Keep both laterality 50% for right pedal riders and for left pedal riders

This guideline is very important to keep a neutral and fair Trials competition for all riders.
6.2. GENERAL CONFIGURATION
When sections are man-made the most recommendable design is as per square/rectangular shape. In a natural environment not always is possible follow this pattern. These guidelines will be applied depending on the space available.

Consider the following points:
- The most recommendable to design a section is as per C or U-shape, even though sections can be designed as I, L, or S-shaped
- Is highly important avoiding loops inside, making the section as a tangle
- Each section will include a maximum of six principal difficulties or obstacles (sectors)
- The main obstacle or the obstacles which are considered the most difficult have to be in the centre or at the end of the section, never be at the beginning
- The colour of the tape used to mark the section has to be different of the neutral zone, the finish line and the cross-wise tape (team section)

6.3. SECTIONS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL COMPETITIONS
Although it is not possible to establish a complete description of all kinds of shapes, some examples are described below:
6.3.1. NUMBER OF SECTIONS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL COMPETITION

A total of 5 sections have to be created. In some cases is necessary create double of sections. The creation of these extra 5 sections will depend on the space and material available in the following cases:

- In order to split the categories avoiding an accumulation of riders (this is the case at the World Youth Games).
- In order to avoid extra work during the days of the competition when there are modifications during the different rounds (¼ finals, ½ finals and final).

One more section should be created to be used as a warm-up, is recommendable prepare this section inside to the teams’ area. This section has not been marked using plastic course tape neither arrows.

6.3.2. SECTION MEASUREMENTS

Consider the following measurements for a smooth section:

- Section dimension: 300 m² each one (10 m x 30 m). Do not need to be proportional
- Section length: between 30 m to 50 m
- Start gate to the first obstacle: 3 m minimum
- Finish line from the last obstacle: 3 m minimum
- Width of the section: 1 m minimum (at handlebar height)
- Neutral zone: 1 m x 1,5 m
- Tape above the ground: 20 to 30 cm
- Safety distance between sections or between section and fences: 2,5 m
- Double perimeter width: 1 m
- Distance between the last gate of a sector to the first gate of the next sector: Bike length minimum

Is recommended not to exceed the following maximum drop-off heights (article 7.1025):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Arrow colour</th>
<th>Max. drop-off height</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men Elite</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>1,80 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men Juniors</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>1,60 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women Elite</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>1,60 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>1,00 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadets</td>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1,40 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimes</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>1,20 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benjamins</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>1,00 metres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poussins &amp; Youth Girls</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>0,80 metres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3.3. CONCEPT OF SECTOR
At the major UCI Trials events each section shall be split into six sectors. Each sector is composed with different obstacles marked with gates. Gates are indicated using two arrows (same colour and number/letter) pointing at each other with a space between them indicating where the riders must go through. Note that sectors do not need a required length; a sector can be composed only by one big rock e.g.

Every time that the rider crosses a sector with zero penalty points, rider score will be added by 10 points. The same procedure must be followed with the other sectors of the section. The best score possible gained by a rider per section are 60 points.

The procedure to validate the sector (as per article 7.1.018):
Gates inside the section with the same number and different letter belong to the same sector (for example 1A, 1B and 1C belong to sector 1).

Note that: If a sector contains only one gate, then the gate can be indicated only with the corresponding number, the circle around is not necessary since is understood that the sector contains only one gate.

- The first sector starts at the starting line by passing the front wheel axle.
- The next sector starts at the last gate of the previous sector by passing both wheel axles.
- The sector ends at the last gate by passing both axles, except the last sector which ends at the finish line by passing the front wheel axle.

Example of a sector
6.4. SECTION FOR THE NATIONAL TEAMS’ COMPETITION

Section must be designed according following parameters:

- The most recommendable to design a section is as per I, C or U-shape
- Measurements: **500 m² (25 m x 20m)**
- Section length: **between 30 m to 50 m**
- Distance between different sectors: **3 m**
- Patterns indicated on point 6.1

Below a diagram of the section for the national teams’ competition with facilities required for this event.

The section must be split in five sectors; each part is composed by different obstacles marked with four different levels (gates) indicated with coloured arrows.

The five parts of each section must be clearly defined by a cross-wise tape on the ground in order to identify each part.

Below a diagram of two sectors that compose the section showing the four different levels (gates):
Riders will get a different score depending on the level (gate) they choose to ride.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gate colour</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Points scored</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Easy</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Difficult</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.5. STAFF
The minimum staff requirement responsible for marking out and/or building the sections is as follows:
- 1 sections designer: person with a large international trials competition experience
- 3 sections builder assistants
- 1 carpenter
- 1 painter
- 1 graffiti painter
- 1 large machine operator (crane, digger, etc.)

6.6. SECTIONS BUILD/MARKING TIME
The estimated time for total build and marking of the sections is two weeks prior to the event. The estimated time to mark out the sections is one week prior to the event.

7. TYPES OF SECTIONS
The sections can be created taking into account the elements (obstacles) used and the location of the competition:
1. They can be created with **natural elements in outdoor spaces**
2. They can be created with **superimposed natural elements in outdoor or indoor spaces**
3. They can be created with **superimposed artificial elements in outdoor or indoor spaces**

Depending on the venue and the elements available, the competition can combine the different kind of sections.

7.1. ELEMENTS AND PLACES
7.1.1. NATURAL ELEMENTS IN OUTDOOR SPACES
This is at the origin of the Trials competition. The competition takes place in natural settings; they can be located on a flat terrain or an embankment / inclines to get more difficulty. The most common elements that we can find are rocks, soil, tree roots, grass, leaf litter, moss, water, etc. The weather condition plays an important role; the sections' difficulty can upturn due to the humidity, mud, dust, etc. When marking out sections in a natural place keep in mind to preserve and respect environment.

SECTIONS LOCATED IN A NATURAL EMBANKMENT WITH ROCKS, GRASS, LEAF LITTER, ETC.
SECTION LOCATED IN STREAM WITH ROCKS AROUND
7.1.2. SUPERIMPOSED NATURAL ELEMENTS IN OUTDOOR OR INDOOR SPACES

The competition can take place in a natural environment or indoors. In this case, the elements have to be moved to the competition site and set-up. Many different types of obstacles and shapes can be created with superimposed elements; it all depends on the creativity of the sections designer.

The elements must be fixed safely to avoid any movement, which might cause injury or damage during the event. The most commonly used elements are: pebbles rocks, squared rocks, logs and water.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Quantity - for one section</th>
<th>Size (approx.)</th>
<th>Painted</th>
<th>Where to find</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pebbles rocks</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40 tons 1 tone per rock</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>River (if is allowed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squared rocks</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40 tons 1 tone per rock</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>Quarry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logs</td>
<td>30-40</td>
<td>1.5m to 3m length 0,20m to 0,50 wide</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td>Sawmill / Forest industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>tbc</td>
<td></td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Source / Tap</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below an example of the size of the rocks comparing to the human body size:
SECTION MADE WITH PEBBLES ROCKS

SECTION MADE WITH SQUARED ROCKS

Tree logs features: logs can be straight or can be with wide branches and with fork shape.
SECTION MADE WITH LOGS CONSTRUCTION
SECTION MADE WITH ARTIFICIAL WATER FALL
SECTION MADE WITH ARTIFICIAL LAKE AND ROCKS AROUND

7.1.3. BASE MATERIAL
When the floor is completely flat, such as a grass of field or a city square, we can use a base material to create different levels or different surface. We use soil or gravel mixed with stone powder (sand).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Quantity - for one section</th>
<th>Where to find</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>80m² - 100m²</td>
<td>Construction industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravel + stone powder</td>
<td>60m² - 80m²</td>
<td>Construction industry /Quarry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION MADE WITH SOIL EMBANKMENT WITH LOGS

SECTION MADE USING MIX OF GRAVEL AND STONE POWDER WITH ROCKS
7.1.4. THEMATIC AND CUSTOMIZED SECTIONS
Sections can be personalized with different thematic. Also they can be decorated painted offering better aspect, or painted with the branding of the sponsoring partners. See point 7.1.4 and 15

SECTION MADE WITH PABBLE ROCKS PAINTED WITH PANDAS

SECTION MADE WITH LOGS PAINTED LIKE ZEBRA

SECTION MADE WITH LOGS PAINTED LIKE GIRAFFE
7.1.5. SUPERIMPOSED ARTIFICIAL ELEMENTS IN OUTDOOR OR INDOOR SPACES

The competition can take place in a natural environment or indoors. In this case, the elements have to be moved to the site and set up. Many types of obstacles and shapes can be created with superimposed elements; it all depends on the creativity of the sections’ designer.

The elements must be fixed safely to avoid any movement, which may cause injury or damage during the event.

Artificial elements are perfect to be painted. The organiser will enhance the quality of the event and they are perfect showcase to place the branding of sponsoring partners.

Below a list of the most commonly used elements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Size (aprox.)</th>
<th>Painted</th>
<th>Where to find</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Precast concrete pipes</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>From 0.5 to 2 m height Btw 0.80 m to 1.20 m wide</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Construction industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precast concrete counterweights</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>Different shapes and size</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Construction Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey barriers</td>
<td>6-12</td>
<td>1.1 m height / 2 m length</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Construction industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway sleepers</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2 m long / 2 5cm wide /15 cm height</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>Construction, railway industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden spools</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>From 0.5 to 2 m height / 1 m wide</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Electricity Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic structures</td>
<td></td>
<td>From 0.5 to 2 m height / 1 m wide</td>
<td>optional</td>
<td>Construction industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden structures</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>From 0.5 to 2 m height / 1 m wide</td>
<td>optional</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden letters</td>
<td>Undefined</td>
<td>From 1 to 2 m height / 1 m wide</td>
<td>optional</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION MADE WITH PRECAST CONCRETE PIPES
SECTION MADE WITH WOODEN ELEMENTS AS VEGETABLES

SECTION MADE WITH WOODEN SPOOLS
SECTION MADE WITH RAILWAY SLEEPERS OR BEAMS

SECTION MADE WITH WOODEN STRUCTURES
SECTION MADE WITH WOODEN STRUCTURES USING KICKERS
Ensure the stability of the elements
Avoid corners in 90º on impact areas to avoid damages on the structure
8. SECTIONS MARKING MATERIAL

8.1. FIXING MATERIAL
The materials used to mark out the sections depend on which kind of surface has to be demarcated. If
the competition is held in a natural environment with soil, the most frequent materials used will be
wooden stakes. If the competition is held in squares or pavilions, the most frequent materials used will
be iron stakes. When it is not possible to drill the floor to fix the stakes, heavy concrete bases can be
used to fix the stakes.
Awareness the top of the stakes must be protected safely to avoid any damages. The top of the iron
stakes must be bent or covered with a plastic cap.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material / Quantity / Size</th>
<th>Where to find</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wooden stakes: 200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 50 cm height / 4 cm x 4 cm wide</td>
<td>Construction industry / Carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden stakes: 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 100 cm height / 4 cm x 4 cm wide</td>
<td>Construction industry / Carpenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron stakes: 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 30 cm height / 10 mm wide</td>
<td>Construction, Metallurgical industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel wire springs to fix the arrows: 350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 10 cm leg length</td>
<td>Construction, Metallurgical industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 50 mm diameter hole</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 6 mm leg thickness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 3 mm wire thickness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precast concrete base: 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 50 cm length</td>
<td>Construction industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 15 cm high</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 30 cm wide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Precast concrete base, 30cm diameter bottom part to ensure the stability

8.2. COURSE MARKING TAPE
All sides of every section must be marked out by plastic course tape.

The tape should be installed 20 to 30 cm above the ground. Plastic course tape can also be used inside
the section to indicate different levels of difficulty or to close off some obstacles adding difficulty.
Note that the tape used to mark the section has to be a different colour to the tape used to mark out
the neutral zone and the finish line. Is recommended to use rolls 250 m long, its handling is easier.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material / Quantity / Size</th>
<th>Where to find</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roll of tape: 5</td>
<td>Partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 10 cm wide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 400 µm thickness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 250 m roll length</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.3. ARROWS
The arrows are placed inside the section, to show the different categories the riders must go through.
The arrows have to be fixed onto the stakes, never directly on the obstacle.

Arrows must be as below features:
- Material: flexible waterproof polypropylene
- Printed: single sided
- Thickness: 800 microns (µm)
- Dimensions: W 12 x H 4 cm
- White circle: to write the number of direction or gate
- Black or white vertical line: to indicate the limit of the arrow
- Both models are allowed: white background or whole coloured
- Recommended quantity: 250 units per colour

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pink</th>
<th>Red</th>
<th>Yellow</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Green</th>
<th>Blue</th>
<th>White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women Elite</td>
<td>Men Juniors</td>
<td>Men Elite</td>
<td>Cadets</td>
<td>Mimimes</td>
<td>Benjamins</td>
<td>Poussins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Youth Girls</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8.4. FIXING MATERIAL

We have to ensure that, in sections built with superimposed elements; these have been fixed safely to avoid any movement, which may cause injury or damage during the event. The most common materials used are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material / Quantity / Size</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Screws torx tip T20/T30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 4,5 x 50 mm/head AW 20: 1000 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 6,0 x 100 mm/head AW 30: 100 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 6,0 x 160 mm/head AW 30: 100 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 6,0 x 200 mm/head AW 30: 100 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Tapping Concrete Screws M8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- diameter: 10 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- length 60 mm: 50 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- length 80 mm: 50 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden wedges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- length x high x wide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 6 cm x 2 cm x 3 cm: 20 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 8 cm x 4 cm x 5 cm: 20 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 10 cm x 6 cm x 8 cm: 20 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 20 cm x 10 cm x 10 cm: 20 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast cement, bag: 25 kg: 2 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyurethane Foam Spray: 5 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratchet straps tie downs: 10 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic angles: 20 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 10 cm x 10 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpentry sergeants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- opening 15 cm: 4 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- opening 30 cm: 4 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrugated bar: 30 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- length: 50 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- diameter: 10 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threaded rod: 10 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- length: 50 cm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- diameter: M8 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washer: 50 units</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- diameter: 8 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- outside diameter: 40 mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Quantity / Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuts</td>
<td>50 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• diameter: 8 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U awl</td>
<td>75 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• length: 20 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• awl length: 7 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• thickness: 7 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip ties, black colour</td>
<td>1500 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 4,8 mm x 200 mm: 1500 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 4,8 mm x 370 mm: 1500 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden battens</td>
<td>60 ml (lineal meters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• thickness: 2 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• wide 10 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. HAND TOOLS
9.1. BASIC HAND TOOLS
The basic hand tools used to mark out the sections depend on which kind of surface they will be placed. The most common and useful tools are indicated below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material / Quantity / Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battery drill machine, SDS plus system: 2 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Max. percussion power: 3,2 J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ref: Bosch GBH 36 VF-LI plus Professional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone bit drills SDS plus system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• size 6 mm: 3 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• size 8 mm: 3 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• size 11 mm: 5 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood bit drills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• size 6 mm: 5 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• size 10 mm: 2 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 3 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• weight: 1 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery screwdriver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratchet tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 1 unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexagonal socket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• size 13 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torx drive bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bow saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline chainsaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline blower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric radial saw wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric radial 750 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staple gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measuring tape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutter knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting pliers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pliers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustable wrench</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron lever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square shovel: 1 unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rounded shovel: 1 unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broom: 3 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoe: 1 unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic rake: 2 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double side ladder: 1 unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high: 2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metallic brush: 2 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheelbarrow: 2 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll 25 cm length: tbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brushes: tbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket: tbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside paint at water base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colour: tbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spray paint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colour: tbc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quantity: according the graffiti painter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tool box: 1 unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 9.2. OTHER TOOLS
Other complementary tools that can be useful to build the sections are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material / Quantity / Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power supply (220 V / 50 Hz) or Gasoline Inverter Generator (5kW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- provide with:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 10 litres fuel tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power cable extender reel 50m: 2 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power sockets: 2 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water supply (source tap) or cans 30 litres: 3 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portable heater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- BTUs: 175.000/215.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- provide with fuel tank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardboard roll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- wide: 2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- length: 30 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big bag container with pallet base: 2 units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual lift: 1 unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood pallets: 10 units (to storage material)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- size: EURO pallet or Asia pallet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 10. LARGE MACHINES

#### 10.1. SECTION BUILDING MACHINES

The use of a lorry or a digger with a hydraulic clamp is the most recommended to move all the heavy materials and for building the sections.

The kind and number of large machines and transports have to be decided according the sections that are planned to build.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fork lift</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backhoe-loader</td>
<td>• operator required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Lorry equipped with hydraulic clamp crane | • holding weight capacity: 12 T  
• operator required       |
| Semi-trailer lorry            | • operator required                                                         |
LORRY EQUIPED WITH HYDRAUIC CLAMP TO MOVE ROCKS
DIGGER WITH HYDRAULIC CLAMP TO MOVE ROCKS

BACKHOE LOADER OR LOADER TO SPREAD GRAVEL AND POWDER STONE ON THE SURFACE
LORRY WITH A CRANE USING STRAPS TO MOVE PRECAST CONCRETE ELEMENTS / SPOOLS / LOGS
11. CLEANING

11.1. BUILDING PROCESS AND AFTER THE EVENT
During the building process and marking out the sections some waste are produced. The organiser must arrange enough container/s (such as big bag) to throw out these leftover materials. Ensure to have an adequate machine to move the container/s.

After the last race of the event, all waste and advertising material must be removed from the course.

The LOC is responsible to throw the waste material on an adequate place. This process must be done with the environment in mind.

If is not possible move away the container before the start of the event, please keep hide of the general public.

Example of big bag container

11.2. COMPETITION DAYS
Be awareness that during the competition days the technical area, the competition area and all around the event venue have to be regularly cleaned and checked.
Ensure the distribution of enough garbage bins. These bins have to be dispersed around the venue. They must be regularly emptied and checked.

Example of garbage bin
12. SAFETY

12.1. SAFETY DISTANCE

Be aware a spectator’s safety line, demarcated by fences, the minimum safety distance have to be **2.5 meters** between the section course tape and fences.

12.1.1. DOUBLE PERIMETER

When the event place is enough width and large is recommended establish a double perimeter around the competition area.

This area allows keep the minders/coach/team manager and non-specialist media (yellow and light blue bib) out of the competition area.

Example of double perimeter
12.2. SLIPPERY SURFACES
The whole of the sections must be rideable irrespective of the weather conditions. This basic consideration must be taken into account when designing the sections and its challenges. It is important to avoid slippery surfaces. In case of humidity conditions or rain, such surfaces are to be secured. Recommended for use:

- Cutting grooves into tree trunks using an electric saw
- Cutting grooves into rocks using a radial grinder
- Paint adding grains of sand or glass
- Chicken wire
- Sandpaper sticker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crushed grainy marble, bag 20 kg: 1 unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 0.8 / 1.8 mm granulometry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Galvanized chicken wire roll: 30 m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• hexagonal hole: 25 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grooves on the trunks

Grooves on the rocks

Paint with grains of sand or glass

Chicken wire on a trunk
12.3. PROTECT HIGH PLACES
It is important to avoid setting up high obstacles, if the design of the section cannot avoid these, foam mattresses must be used to prevent injury.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extra Thick Soft Play Landing Gym Mats: 6 units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• size: 180 cm x 120 cm approx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• thickness: 10 cm minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• colour: preferable in black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.4. STAKES PROTECTION
Awareness to cover the top of the stakes, they must be protected safely to avoid any damages. The top of the wooden stakes must be covered with a tennis ball or a plastic cap. The top of the iron stakes must be bent or covered with a plastic cap.

Wooden stake with tennis ball  Iron stake with plastic cap  Bent iron stake
13. MARKING THE SECTION
We take as examples a section with natural elements in outdoor spaces and a section with superimposed natural elements in outdoor spaces composed of rocks on grass. In both these examples, when driving the stakes in, attaching the tape and fixing the arrows, the same procedure is applied.

To begin marking the section, follow these steps:

- Visualise the section, where it will start, finish and its total length
- Consider the main obstacles of the section
- Awareness of which sections will be used more than once in the different phases of the competition
- When marking the sections in natural outdoor spaces, tree trunks can sometimes be used as stakes
- Drive the stakes into the ground to mark the outside lines, the neutral zone, the start and finishing line. Envision a line between the stakes where the course tape is to be attached
- Attach the course tape onto the stakes
- Mark out the main obstacles using stakes, course tape and arrows
- Fix the arrows to indicate the different levels of difficulty

13.1. MARKING THE OUTSIDE LINES
After visualising the sections and observing the main obstacles, we have to drive the stakes into the ground to demarcate the outside lines, the neutral zone, the start and finishing line. One should visualise a line between the stakes where the course tape is to be attached.

NATURAL ELEMENTS IN OUTDOOR SPACES
Visualise the section: where it will start, finish, the total length and consider the main obstacles.

Drill the areas where it is not possible to drive in wooden stakes

An iron stake inserted after drilling
Allow for space around the neutral zone for the riders and bikes.
Visualise a line delimiting both sides of the section (right and left)

If the tape must follow a straight line, ensure previously to drive in the sticks in a straight line to avoid a crooked line.
13.2. MARKING THE NEUTRAL ZONE
Each section shall comprise a "neutral zone", ahead of the starting line, which shall be designated for one single participant. The dimensions of the neutral zone are: \(1 \text{ m} \times 1,5 \text{ m}\)
The neutral zone has to be marked with a different coloured tape.

Attach the tape at ground level

If is not possible drive in the stake in the ground, then the solution is prepare a wooden platform per each section or using a straps tie downs.

Wooden platform  Straps tie downs
13.3. ATTACHING THE TAPE TO THE STAKES
Safely fix the tape onto the stakes, ensure the tape must be 20-30 cm above the ground. We can use following methods:

- On the first stake, fix the tape without knots; ensure the tape is visible
- Fix the tape by winding it round the stakes twice; ensure the tape is secure. Wrap the tape tightly around the stakes to avoid it becoming loose
• Use strong knots in some stakes to avoid it becoming loose

• Tape should be 20-30 cm above the ground
13.4. ATTACHING THE TAPE TO THE OUTSIDE STAKES

First, attach the tape on one side of the section.

In natural outdoor spaces, tree trunks can sometimes be used to tie the tape, respecting the 20-30 cm high above the ground rule.
After finishing one side, continue with the other side. Sometimes during this operation, you might notice that more stakes are needed as the tape is not fixed as well as first thought.
13.5. ATTACHING THE TAPE TO THE INNER STAKES
Attach the plastic course tape inside the section to indicate different levels of difficulty or to close off some obstacles adding difficulty.

Fixing the inner stakes with tape and arrows is very important to avoid any confusion by the commissaires and riders.
Another representative example of the different levels. On the left = easy and on the right = difficult

Use course tape to indicate different lines of difficulty
13.6. FIXING THE ARROWS
The arrows are placed inside the section to show the different categories which the riders must go through. The arrows have to be fixed on the wooden or iron stakes, never directly onto the obstacle.

Arrows can indicate:
- Direction: one arrow indicating the rider’s direction
- Gates: two arrows (same colour and number) pointing at each other with a space between them which riders must go through

Arrows inside the section must be numbered for easier understanding. The last arrow must be indicated with a circle around the number. Riders must follow the order of the gate numbers, going through gate n. 1 first, then gate n. 2 and so on.

At sections that are built in sectors, we will never use directions. Gates inside the section with the same number and different letter belong to the same sector/obstacle (for example 1A, 1B and 1C belong to sector 1).
Depending on the situation, the arrows will be placed on the wooden stake or directly on the obstacle (rocks, logs, concrete) using an iron stake.

Drill into the wooden stake

Drill directly into the obstacle
Fixing the arrows correctly is essential to avoid confusion. In this case, the riders have the choice of multiple lines. Take note of the green discontinuous line.

Drive in another stake and attach tape between them.
To avoid any problems for the commissaire, replace the short stake with a 1m long stake.

This prevents any conflicting point of view for the commissaries.
13.7. HOW TO SET THE ARROWS IN A SECTOR
Consider these points to set arrows in a sector:

Gates are indicated using two arrows (same colour and number/letter) pointing at each other with a space between them indicating where the riders must go through. The last arrow of the sector must be indicated with a circle around the number/letter.

Gates inside the section with the same number and different letter belong to the same sector (for example 1A, 1B and 1C belong to sector 1).

Note that: If a sector contains only one gate, then the gate can be indicated only with the corresponding number, the circle around is not necessary since is understood that the sector contains only one gate.

- The first sector starts at the starting line by passing the front wheel axle.
- The next sector starts at the last gate of the previous sector by passing both wheel axles.
- The sector ends at the last gate by passing both axles, except the last sector which ends at the finish line by passing the front wheel axle.

Arrows can set in many ways. Below several examples how to indicate different lines where the riders must go through in order to get points.
- Fig. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 & 9: Once both wheel axles cross the last gate of sector two, rider is at the third sector.
- Fig. 5 & 10: Once both wheel axles cross the gate 2B (5) and 2A (10), rider still be at the second sector.
- Fig. 6: Red rider must cross gates 2A and 2B clean to get 10 points. In case of fall down after crossing gate 2A, rider does not need cross again the crossed gate.
- Fig. 10: After crossing gate 2A, rider still not has 10 points. In case of cross the tape (considering the axles), rider must abandon the section, keeping previous score gained at first sector.

Depending on the placement of the next gates, at some situation rider needs to be on the obstacle to reach next gate.

- Fig. 1, 2 & 4: Rider can cross the gate in a 45° way (indicated with yellow discontinuous line)
- Fig. 5 and 8: Rider can cross both gates in a 45° way (indicated with yellow discontinuous line)
- Fig. 3 and 9: Both situations are indicating the same, only 1 gate is enough, we don't need 2 gates for this.

Below, there are two situations of sections built in sectors. Gates in the section (yellow, pink and red), have to be numbered. Riders must follow the order of the gates numbers/letter and corresponding colour, going through gate 1A and 1B first, then gate 2A and 2B and so on.

These gates belong to sector n. 1
These gates belong to sector n. 2 – Only one gate per category

These gates belong to sector n. 6 – Only two gates per category
14. SECTION SIGNAGE

14.1. START/FINISH SIGNAGE

Each section shall have an entry and exit gate, marked by a start and finishing line with corresponding panels (START and FINISH). These panels must be numbered with the section’s number (START 1 and FINISH 1 and so on). Both signs have to be displayed on the right side.

In order to fix the signs, LOC must ensure provide a stable vertical structure and a solid base for each one. These signs can be also stuck in the ground with a stake.

14.2. RESULT LIST SIGN

Each section shall have a board to be used to post the result list; these panels must be numbered with the section’s number.

These signs have to be fixed with a stable vertical structure and a solid base at the total height is 1.70 m (from the ground). These signs can be also stuck in the ground with a stake.
14.3. SECTION FLYING BANNERS
Each section has its own flying banner showing the number of the section. This flying banner can be driven into the ground by a spike feet or placed on the ground with a cross feet. They should be placed strategically to avoid reduced visibility to the spectators.
Please ensure all flying banner must be fastened safety to avoid any falls with the wind.

- Flying banner used at the UCI Trials World Cup.

15. DECORATION & ADVERTISING
The sections or the elements that are making up the sections can be decorated and painted. The organiser will enhance the quality of the event and they can offer a perfect showcase for the branding of their sponsoring partners.
They can be decorated painting the elements, using banners or anything else attractive such as simple plants or flowers.

Although it is not possible to establish a complete description of all kinds of decorations, some examples are described below.
15.1. PAINTING THE ELEMENTS
The elements that making up a section can be painted with the purpose of offer branding spaces to the event's' sponsoring partners or simply to become the sections more attractive and nicer. These elements can be painted with graffiti's.

Below a list of the necessary material to paint the elements:
- Base paint: emulsion paint applied with a paint roller
- Branding paint: spray paint using a template
- Riding area: See point 12.2 SAFETY, page 42

PRECasted Concrete Elements PAINTED WITH BRANDING

Example of template
15.2. ADVERTISING ELEMENTS
If the competition area has enough space, products of the sponsoring partner can be displayed. They should be placed strategically to avoid reduced visibility to the spectators and media. Please ensure that all elements must be placed safely to avoid any movements.

CAR DISPLAYED ON A SECTION

15.3. ADVERTISING FLYING BANNERS
Advertising flying banners can be distributed around or inside the competition area. These flying banners can be driven into the ground by a spike feet or placed on the ground with a cross feet. They should be placed strategically to avoid reduced visibility to the spectators and media. Please ensure all flying banners must be fastened safely to avoid any falls with the wind.

FLYING BANNERS DISTRIBUTED AROUND THE GRANDSTAND
15.4. ADVERTISING HORIZONTAL BANNERS
Advertising banners can be placed around the competition area inside the fences. When using advertising banners, it is highly recommended that banners be placed facing into the competition area so they are visible to the spectators and media.

BANNERS PLACED INSIDE THE FENCES

BANNERS PLACED OUTSIDE THE FENCES – BAD PLACED
In order to avoid injuring spectators, ensure that the zip ties that they are holding the banners are properly cut and they are hide under the horizontal fences' bar.
15.5. COMPLEMENTARY DECORATION

15.5.1. PLANTS

Plants and flowers can be used to decorate the competition area and sections. They should be placed strategically to avoid reduced visibility to the spectators and media. Please ensure all plants must be secured in order to avoid falling down with the wind.

DECORATION USD PLANTS

DECORATION SURFACE USING GRASS
15.5.2. GROOVES

Decorative grooves into tree trunks

15.5.3. GROUND

Ground covered with bark of tree
16. WHAT NOT TO DO AND WHAT TO AVOID

In order to preserve the image of UCI events, it is highly recommended avoid the following:

- Not respecting measurements
- Attaching the tape with screws
- Attaching the tape with rocks
- Attaching the tape only on the floor
- Twisting the tape
- The tape should always be tense, not loose
- Avoid fixing the arrows with anything other than silicone
- Avoid lots of knots around the stake
- Avoid tapes tied in any way that go up and down and vice versa with no logical order
- Avoid broken re-tied tape
- Avoid a big amount of tape wrapped around trees, stakes, etc.
- Avoid attaching tape to the spectators’ safety line (fences)
- To avoid reduced visibility, large machines should be placed strategically
- The sections need space so it is recommended that a lot of piled material is avoided
- Avoid having large machines around/inside the competition area in order to avoid seeming a working zone

16.1. MEASUREMENTS

The safety distance is not respected.

Not correct

The neutral zone size is not correct. There is not enough space between the neutral zone and the first obstacle.

Not correct
16.2. TAPE
Attaching the tape to the floor will cause bad visibility. This can cause some difficulties for the commissaries which is best avoided.

Not correct  Correct

Notice below the distance between the stake and the rock. This can cause some difficulties for the commissaries which is best avoided.

Not correct  Correct

To avoid the tape becoming loose during the event, ensure the stakes are well driven in and the tape is tied securely.

Not correct  Not correct
Don’t tie lots of knots around the stake.

Don’t tie lots of knots around the elements

Not correct

Don’t attach tape to the spectators’ safety line (fences).

Not correct

Don’t tie tape in a way which goes up and down and vice versa in no logical order.

Not correct
16.3. GENERAL CONFIGURATION
The sections have to be easily understandable and therefore plenty of space is needed. It is recommended that neither large amounts of piled-up materials are used or sections that resemble labyrinth.

Like a labyrinth, difficult to understand

Piled-up materials as a working zone

Start and Finish line not correct and signs overlapped. Neutral zone not correct

Avoid mixed materials and large machines around the competition area to avoid seems a working zone

Large machines never must be used in a section as obstacle or placed around/inside the competition area. Not even if they are sponsor of the event. There are another better alternative and ways to show the products or making the ad.

Large machines never must be used in a section as obstacle.

Avoid have large machines around/inside the competition area
16.4. BANNED MATERIAL
Not all materials can be used to build the sections and not anything is permitted.

In order to preserve the image of the UCI events is highly recommended do not use the following list of materials:

- Old cars
- Unpainted precast concrete
- Pallets
- Barrels
- Old spools
- Tires
- Large machines (cranes, diggers, ...)
- Dirty containers
- Slippery and movable elements
- Remains