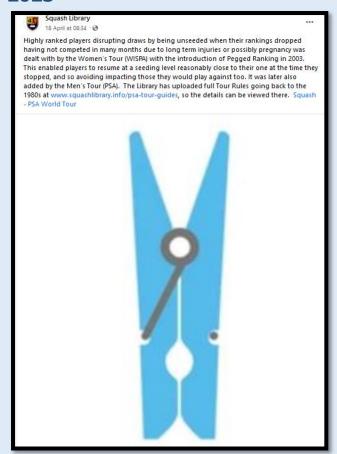
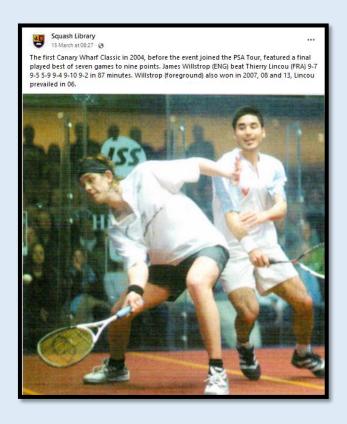
LIBRARY DAILY POSTING INDEX: EVENT REGULATIONS (Championships & PSA)

2019	Nov	19	White / Pastel clothing regulations	2021	Mar	12	World Squash Anti-Doping Code
2020	Mar	12	Junior age bands	2021	Mar	28	Scoring / Tin height changes
2020	Mar	25	PSA 1 st Event grading	2021	Apr	19	Experimental Rules, French Open 1987
2020	Aug	27	Rankings go Monthly (98 - M, 01 - W)	2021	May	03	Doubles Tin Height / Court width
2020	Aug	06	Junior Age regulation alterations	2021	July	21	Women adopt Point-a-rally 2009
2020	Sept	14	Women's Tour Tin down to 17" (2016)	2021	Oct	04	ISPA AGM 1988 Tour Reg changes
2020	Sept	19	ISPA 14 event player ranking divisor	2021	Oct	21	British Amateur 1924 (Best of 3)
2020	Oct	21	Women's names on shirts 2008	2021	Nov	17	PSA use best of three games 2018
2020	Nov	03	Random draw format	2022	Aug	12	Junior eligibility change 2018
2020	Nov	07	Seeding based upon finishing position	2022	Sept	17	Women's Tour tin height to 17" (2015)
2020	Nov	13	Max 4 player World Team noms 1987	2022	Oct	22	Grasshopper Cup 1994 Tennis Scoring
2020	Nov	20	17" tin Women's Tour experiment (2015)	2022	Oct	25	PAR 15 down to 11 (2004)
2020	Dec	03	Age groups, move from even years to odd	s 2022	Nov	05	Men's Scoring to 11 start, 2004
2021	Jan	24	Under 18, then back to 19 (1986 - 1988)	2022	Dec	30	ISPA proposed rule changes 1987
2021	Jan	29	National eligibility 1967	2023	Mar	15	Best of 7, Canary Wharf 2004
2021	Mar	11	Eye protector 1968	2023	Apr	18	Pegged Ranking

Updated to 30 April 2024

2023





2022



On this day in 1987 ISPA (now PSA) initiated moves towards changing the rules for scoring, tin height and serve for the Men's Tour. With the exception of abolishing the service line they were implemented, Squash - PSA World Tour

INTERNATIONAL SQUASH PLAYERS ASSOCIATION

PRESS RELEASE

Squash Library

Not for use until NOON December 30th 1987

ISPA BOARD PROPOSE RULES SHAKE-UP

Professional squash is poised to debate the need for rule changes for its own events following a recommendation from the Board of the International Squash Players Association which goes before the membership at the Association's arrural meeting in Spring 1988.

The Board is suggesting that as from January 1st 1989, all I.S.F.A. tournaments should be played with a lower tin (43cm (17")) as opposed to the present 48cm (19")), with American scoring, players having only one serve and that the cut or service line should be abolished.

During 1987, the French Open, Canadian Open and U.S. Open operated these rule changes and will continue to do so in 1988.

Said I.S.P.A. chairman, Stuart Davenport, "We have known for some time that rule changes are necessary in order for squash to move forward, to have more spectator appeal and to recognise that to-day's players are so much fitter than their counterparts of yesteryear.

"The I.S.P.A. Board believes that now is the time to grasp the nettle and set an example to the rest of the squash world. But our members will have the final say.

"Personally I believe that the lowering of the tin is the biggest single factor that can help break the pattern of long matches and that American scoring will help the gene to be followed and understood by a much wider public.

"I feel the International Squash Rackets Federation will welcome our in and view it as an opportunity to see whether changes, if approved, eventually be implemented for the rest of squash."

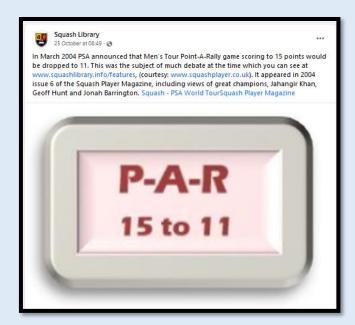
EFFECTS OF PROPOSED CHANGES

Lowering of the tin: Has the effect of 'lengthening' the court and will s players drawn more out of position. The skilful player can attempt more winner and the drop shot will become an even more potent weapon that it is today.

American scoring: The system suggested is a simplified version of that used in the USA. Genes are to 15 points with a point awarded to the winner of every rally. At 14/14 the non-server will have the option of one point (sudden death) or playing to 17 points.

One serve/no cut line: The abolition of the cut or service line halfway up the front wall, above which players currently have to serve, will enable players to develop an attacking serve. Having only one serve will cut cut time wasting and speed up matched.







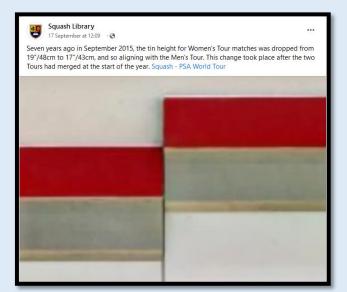
This week in 1994 the men's Grasshopper Cup in Zurich. Switzerland used tennis scoring in an experiment. Players involved included Jansher Khan, Brett Martin, Rodney Eyles and Peter Marshall.

Points were scored at 15, 30, 40, and Game, except that at deuce (40-all), advantage was played and then game. A player served one complete game, then the service changed hands. A set was won by the first player to win 5 games. The match was won by the first player to take two sets (i.e. 2-0 or 2-1). Matches were the best of three sets.

Analysis of the rallies showed that they were of similar length to PAR, but crisis points occurred more often. The three in squash (point, game, match) were increased to four (point, game, set and match)

Player reactions were mixed, while Jansher Khan said that he simply played and let others worry about the scoring!
After the pros and cons were debated the trial was not extended.

guash - PSA World Tou





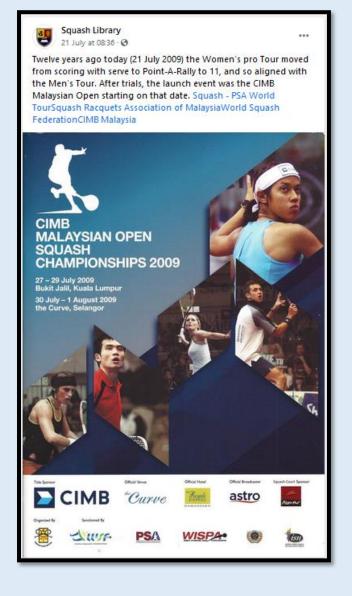




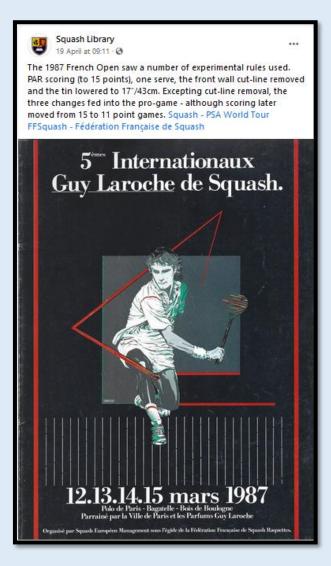


amendments: Squash - PSA World Tour

- 1. Lowering the tin from 19" (48cm) to 17" (43cm), - only for 'Grand Prix' events at that point;
- 2. Point-A-Rally scoring to 15 points instead of only scoring points when serving (before moving to 11 point games);
- 3. Increasing the gap from 90 seconds to two minutes between games;
- 4. Single serve rather than two (as had been put forward for the game generally).

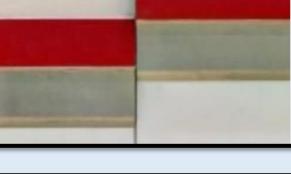








Squash Library



12 March at 08:43 · 3 In 2004 a landmark joint World Squash Anti-Doping Code was signed between the World Federation (WSF) and the Men's & Women's Pro Tours (then PSA & WISPA). The three associations published a common code in their regulations so that testing and

Squash Library

penalty procedures became jointly administered. At that time the Director General of WADA, the World Anti-Doping Agency, stated "Squash has set an example of how professional organisations and leagues can work hand-in-hand with an International Federation to use the Code as the basis for the fight against doping in sport. It is an example we at WADA would encourage all professional organisations and leagues around the world to follow." World Champions Nicol David & Nick Matthew seen here promoting 'clean sport' in 2011.

Squash - PSA World TourWorld Squash Federation





In 1968 after having been hit in his left eye by a racket causing loss of vision, Dr E.D. Kerr of High Wycombe in England had a metal protective mask made. His prototype was not taken up – probably because it would seem that protection was limited, especially with holes wide enough for a ball to pass through.

(As from 1 January 1999 WSF mandated that all Juniors and Doubles players were required to wear protective eye-guards during competition play).





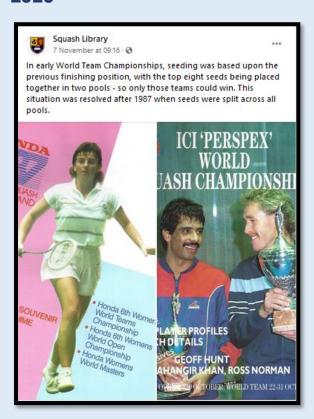
When the World Federation was formed in 1967, the Davis Cup Tennis Regulations were adopted to cover player eligibility. At that time there was opposition expressed about allowing qualification through residence, but shortly after when squash-specific Rules were compiled the first Regulation insisted upon residence for the two years before the event date, and four of the last five years. This was changed to four years, and then in 2008 reduced to three years to gain a residential qualification. World Squash Federation





Washington has seen change this week, but also when the World Federation held its 1986 AGM there! The meeting reduced the top junior age from 19 to 18 (the bands became U12,14,16,18). But 2 years later U19 was reinstated, and in 1998 age groupings changed to U13,15,17,19.

2020



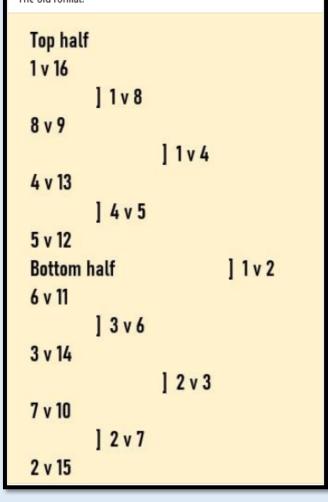


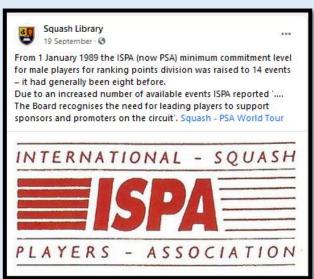
Squash Library



Before Federations moved over to 'random draw' at points during the late 1970's, knock-out draws used pre-ordained seeding positions. So, for example, the number one seed would expect to meet the 16, 8 and 4 before the final. However, the 8 would have to battle past the closely rated 9, and the 4 would face 5. Then the winners would face off in another tight match. Not only would this 'protect' the top seed, but where draws tend to repeat e.g. national / local titles, the same players would meet each time.

The old format:







The great setting of Shanghai's famous Bund for the September 2015 China Open saw the first women's Tour event experimenting using the lower 17" (43cm) tin, the same height as for the Men. The test events led to formal introduction of 17" tins for Women's PSA Tour events at the beginning of 2016. Squash - PSA World Tour





In 2008, WISPA (the WISPA Women's Tour, since merged with PSA), introduced a rule insisting that players had their names on the back of their playing top to help spectators and broadcast viewers identify them when on court.

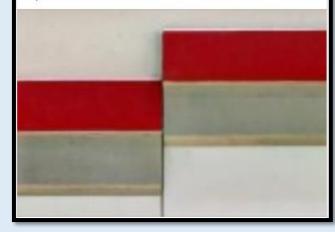




September 2015 saw the China Open start a four month PSA trial into the suitability of dropping the tin height tin for women from 19° (48cm) to 17° (43cm) – the height for the men. The outcome was tin height for women Tour events going down to 17° in Jan 2016. [General play continues at 19° for all].

PSA Chief Operations Officer Lee Beachill commented: 'We feel that aligning the tin height is an important step to take in order to achieve our goals of increasing parity and offering both men and women the same playing opportunities'.

Squash - PSA World Tour





Squash Library 27 August - 3

World rankings were published every two months until the separate player associations (PSA, men; WISPA women) decided that the number of events on the calendar were enough to merit monthly rankings. That point came after January 1998 for the men, and women Jan 2001. Here are the first month gap top tens, (coincidentally, Peter Nicol's debut at number one): Squash - PSA World Tour

WISPA WOMEN'S		PSA MEN'S				
Feb-01		Feb-98				
1 Leilani Joyce	NZL	1 Peter Nicol	SCO			
2 Carol Owens	AUS	2 Jansher Khan	PAK			
3 Sarah Fitz-Gerald	AUS	3 Jonathon Power	CAN			
4 Linda Charman	ENG	4 Rodney Eytes	AUS			
5 Natalie Grainger	ENG	5 Ahmed Barada	EGY			
6 Tania Bailey	ENG	6 Simon Parke	ENG			
7 Suzanne Horner	ENG	7 Alex Gough	WAL			
8 Fiona Geaves	ENG	8 Anthony Hill	AUS			
9 Stephanie Brind	ENG	9 Del Harris	ENG			
10 Rachael Grinham	AUS	10 Dan Jenson	AUS			
11 Vanessa Atkinson	NED	11 Mark Chaloner	ENG			
12 Cassie Campion	ENG	12 Peter Marshall	ENG			
13 Rebecca Macree	ENG	13 Chris Walker	ENG			
14 Sabine Schoene	GER	14 Paul Johnson	ENG			
15 Sue Wright	ENG	15 Mark Cairns	ENG			
16 Jenny Tranfield	ENG	16 Byron Davis	AUS			
17 Pamela Nimmo	SCO	17 Martin Heath	SCO			
18 Vicky Botwright	ENG	18 Derek Ryan	IRL			
19 Maha Zein	EGY	19 Amir Wagih	EGY			
20 Natalie Grinham	AUS	20 Julien Bonetat	FRA			





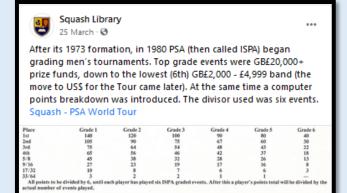


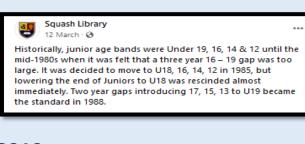
In 1978 the ISRF (now WSF) set down standardisation of age groupings. Unlike now where juniors must still be under the age on the final day of an event, (or having reached the age on the first day for masters), eligibility was determined by a player's age on 1st May of the year of the event.

So, for an Under 19 event players could be 19 years old if they were still 18 on 1st May in the year. But for Masters players, they could have reached the required age but still not be eligible if their birthday was after 1 May. This was changed to Last day (juniors) and first day (masters) in 1988.









2019



Tour scoring & tin height key dates.

Scoring:

- Before 1995 scoring was to 9 points (Hand in / Hand out)
- In 1995 the Men's Tour moved to Point-A-Rally (PAR) to 15 points
- Then went down to 11 point games in 2004
- The Women's Tour moved to PAR in 2009

Tin:

- The Men's Tour dropped from 19"/48cm to 17"/43cm in 1990
- The Women's Tour aligned at 17"/43cm in 2015

Squash - PSA World Tour World Squash Federation Squash Info