

Powerlifting



SOMI-Specific Information

Sport season:

February - June

Culminating State Events:

State Summer Games

Events Offered:

Squat

Bench

Deadlift

2 Lift Combination (Bench, & Dead Lift)

3 Lift Combination (Squat, Bench & Dead Lift)

National Governing Body:

International Power Lifting Federation (IPF)

Zeisigstrasse 34 D-8011

Vaterstetten Germany 011-49-810631675

Events take place in that order (Squat, Bench Press, Dead lift)

Powerlifting Uniform

1. Preferred Uniform: The preferred uniform is a one-piece singlet, which is close fitting, collarless, and does not cover the knees. Uniform can be any color. A T-shirt may be worn under the one-piece.
2. Supportive bench press shirts are prohibited.
3. Footgear – long socks (up to the knee) must be worn for the Deadlift. Sports type shoes e.g. trainer, powerlifting or weightlifting boots ONLY must be worn. No hiking or work boots allowed.
4. Wraps: wrist wraps of a maximum width of 8 centimeters and maximum length of 1 meter may be worn. A wrist wrap shall not extend beyond 10 centimeters above or 2 centimeters below the center of the wrist. In lieu of wrist wraps, wristbands not exceeding 10 centimeters in width may be worn. If wrist wraps are wrap around style, with or without stitching, to form a sleeve, they may have Velcro patches not exceeding 30 centimeters in total length and 8 centimeters in width as well as a thumb loop. The total length of a wristband shall not exceed 50 centimeters. The thumb loop shall not be over the thumb during competitive lift.
5. Knee wrap – wraps not exceeding 2 meters in length and 8 cm in width may be used. When worn, wraps should not be in contact with the socks or the lifting suit. Supportive wraps – only IPF approved wraps shall be permitted for use in powerlifting competitions. Non supportive wraps: wraps made of medical crepe or bandage and sweatbands do not require IPF approval.
6. Belt: A belt made of leather, vinyl or similar nonstretch material may be worn on the outside of the suit. The belt dimensions should be not more than 4 inches at its greatest width and with a thickness not exceeding .5 inches. Belts should not have additional padding.
7. No gloves are allowed.
8. Jewelry is prohibited.
9. Wheelchair athletes may wear tight warm-up bottoms but not warm-up tops.
10. If a lifter, after the referee's inspection, changes part of his/her uniform, belt, or bandages, or puts on anything that has not been authorized or is contrary to the rules, he/she shall immediately be disqualified.
11. No denim may be worn

General Rules

1. No athlete will be allowed to participate in power lifting events without a certified coach.
2. The minimum age for participating in power lifting is 14 years old.
3. Athletes must choose one of the two combination events, if unable to compete in a combination event they can choose one of the individual events.
4. An athlete's score for a lifting event will be the maximum amount that was successfully lifted during that event. The score for a combination event will be the sum of the maximum successfully completed lifts. Medals and ribbons will be awarded for the individual events and the combinations at the end of the competition.
5. There may be an opportunity for the athlete to try a "personal best" lift at the State Summer Games competition. A personal best attempt is performed after the official results have been recorded. A personal best attempt is strictly unofficial and has no bearing upon the scores. A chance for a personal best lift is simply an additional opportunity for the athlete to strive for his/her best during a time frame and venue, which may increase the possibility of reaching his/her potential.
6. Bar and Disc Specifications
 - I. Distance between collars: 1m 31 cm (4' 3- 1/2") at a maximum.
 - II. Total length outside the sleeves: 2 m 20 cm (7' 2-3/4") at a maximum.
 - III. Diameter of the bar: 28 mm (1-7/8") minimum; 29 mm (1' 1-3/16") maximum.
 - IV. Diameter of the largest disc: 45 cm (1' 5- 3/4").
 - V. Weight of the largest disc: 45 kg (99 lbs.).
 - VI. Weight of the largest bar and collars: 25 kg (55 lbs.).
 - VII. The discs must be in the following range: 45 kg. (99 lbs.), 25 kg. (55 lbs.), 20 kg. (44 lbs.), 15 kg. (33 lbs.), 10 kg. (22 lbs.), 5 kg. (11 lbs.), 2.5 kg. (5.5 lbs.), 1.25 kg. (2.5 lbs.)
 - VIII. All discs must have a clear indication of their weight.
7. A lift must be declared NO LIFT and the lifter may be disqualified if the weights are dropped intentionally. Scoring of the events shall be the maximum weight lifted for each event and a total combination maximum weight for both events.

Divisions

1. Athletes shall be placed in divisions according to gender, age, ability and weight class.
2. Minimum age to compete is 14
3. Gender: Male/Female.
4. Age Sub Junior: 14-18, Junior: 19-23, Senior: 24-39, Master: 40 and over, Divisions all weight classes.
5. For the culminating event must submit best score at most recent practice

Weight Class – Men

- 1) 53 kg (111 lbs.)
- 2) 59 kg (130 lbs.)
- 3) 66 kg (145.5 lbs.)
- 4) 74 kg (163 lbs.)
- 5) 83 kg (183 lbs.)
- 6) 93 kg (205 lbs.)
- 7) 105 kg (231 lbs.)
- 8) 120 kg (264.5 lbs.)
- 9) 120+ kg (264.75 or more lbs.)

Weight Class – Women

- 1) 43 kg (95.75 lbs.)
- 2) 47 kg (103 lbs.)
- 3) 52 kg (114.50 lbs.)
- 4) 57 kg (125.50 lbs.)
- 5) 63 kg (139 lbs.)
- 6) 72 kg (158.5 lbs.)
- 7) 84 kg (185 lbs.)
- 8) 84+ kg (185.25 or mor

Weigh-In

1. Before trials and finals, the weigh-in of competitors must take place 1 hour and 15 minutes before the beginning of competition for a particular category. All the lifters in the category must attend the weigh-in, which shall be carried out in the presence of the three referees appointed for the category.
2. Weigh-in will be in secret, and the lifters will be allowed in one at a time. The weigh-in room will be locked, and the persons allowed in the room are: the referees for the body weight classes, the lifter, and his coach or trainer. The weigh-in results will not be made known until after the total weigh-in is finished.
3. Each competitor can only be weighed once. Only those greater or lighter than the category limit are allowed to return to the scales. They are allowed one hour at a maximum from the beginning of the weigh in session to make the proper weight. After this time, they will be eliminated. When a lifter enters a weight class (for example the middleweight division of 165 lbs.), and for whatever reason fails to weigh as much as the lower limit of that class, he may drop into the lighter division if he has the sufficient qualifying total required in the particular weight class.
4. The Wilkes formula (WF) is presented in kilograms as a table of coefficients. Each lifter has a coefficient determined by body weight (BW). This is further explained in the Official Special Olympics Summer Sports Rules Book.
5. Lifters will be divided into flights of no more than fifteen lifters, which will be divided into divisions of no less than three and no more than eight lifters. In each division, the lifter with the lightest attempt will lift first, and the weight loaded onto the bar will progressively increase until all lifters in the flight have lifted. The bar will then be unloaded and second attempts will be performed in the same fashion, followed by third attempts. In no case can the weight be reduced when the lifter has attempted to perform a lift with the announced weight. Then the next flight will lift.
6. Each competitor shall be allowed a period of two minutes from the calling of his/her name to the starting of the attempt. If the delay exceeds two minutes, the attempt shall be forfeited. The clock shall stop when the lifter starts the lift proper. During any competition organized on a platform or stage, nobody other than the lifter, the members of the jury, the officiating referees, the managers, and the competing lifter's coach shall be allowed around the platform or on the stage. Before the beginning of competitions, the recognized officials must check the weight of the bar and discs so that the total weight may be identical with that announced.

Squat

1. The lifter shall assume an upright position with the top of the bar not more than 3 cm below the top surface of the anterior deltoids. The bar shall be held horizontally across the shoulders with the hands and fingers gripping the bar (not the collars) and the feet flat on the platform with the knees locked.
2. After removing the bar from the racks, the lifters must move backwards to establish their position. The lifter shall wait in this position for the chief referee's signal. The signal shall be given as soon as the lifter is motionless and the bar properly positioned. If mechanical racks that withdraw are used, the lifter must remove the barbell from the racks before they are withdrawn and wait motionless for the chief referee's signal. The signal shall consist of a downward movement of the arm and an audible command to "squat." Upon receiving the chief referee's signal, the lifter must bend and lower the body until the top surface of the legs at the hip joint is lower than the top of the knees.
3. The lifter must recover at will without double bouncing or any downward movement after starting up to an upright position with the knees locked. When the lifter is motionless, the chief referee will give the signal to replace the bar.
4. The signal to replace the bar will consist of a backward motion of the hand and an audible command to "rack." The lifter must then make a bona fide attempt to return the bar to the racks. The lifter shall face the front of the platform.
5. The lifter shall not hold the collars, sleeves, or discs at any time during the performance of the lift. However, at the edge of the hand gripping, the bar may be in contact with the inner surface of the collars.
6. The lifter may enlist the help of the spotter/loaders in removing the bar and replacing it in the racks; however, once the bar has cleared the racks, spotter/loaders shall not assist the lifter further with regard to proper positioning, foot placement, bar positioning, etc.
7. Causes for Disqualification in the Squat
 - I. Failure to wait for the signals from the head referee ("squat" and "rack").
 - II. Failure to "break parallel."
 - III. Any shift of feet after referee gives the signal to squat and before the signal to rack.
 - IV. Any touching of the bar by spotters before the referee's signal to replace the bar to the rack.
 - V. Any movement or repositioning of the bar on the lifter's back after receiving the signal to squat.

Bench Press

1. The lifter must assume the following position on the bench and maintain this position during the lift: the head, trunk (including buttocks) must be extended on the bench, and the feet must be on the floor. The referee's signal shall be given when the bar is absolutely motionless at the chest. After the referee's signal, the bar is pressed vertically to straight arm's length and held motionless for the referee's signal to replace the bar.
2. Athletes who are anatomically unable to fully lock out a bench press must have a certified coach state so at the weigh-in. A medical certificate should accompany the request. No changes in proper lifting techniques can be made for the lifter after weigh-in.
3. The width of the bench shall not be less than 25 cm (9-3/4") or more than 30 cm (1' 1-3/4"). The height shall not be less than 35 cm (1' 1-3/4") and not more than 45 cm (1' 5-3/4"). The length shall not be less than 1.22 m (4'), and the board shall be flat and level.
4. An athlete may have the option of using a 15kg bar for the bench press only. This bar may be used up to the point that the 20kg bar can be used by the athlete. The bar will have the following characteristics and measurements:
 - I. Weight: 15kg
 - II. Length: 201 cm
 - III. Outer Ends (sleeves: 5 cm diameter/32 cm long and must rotate)
 - IV. Grip section: 2.5 cm diameter/131 cm long
 - V. 2 (knurled) grip sections spaced 42 cm apart with non-knurled 0.5 cm strip 19.5 cm from inner sleeves
5. The spacing of the hands shall not exceed 81 cm (2' 8"), measured between the forefingers. For those lifters whose feet do not touch the floor, the platform may be built up with 20 kg. (45 lbs.) plates to provide firm footing. A maximum of four and a minimum of two spotter/loaders shall be mandatory; however, the lifter may enlist one or more of the official spotter/loaders to assist him in removing the bar from the racks.
6. Causes for Disqualification in the Bench Press
 - I. During the lift, any change of the lifting position.
 - II. Any raising or shifting of the lifter's shoulders, buttocks or legs from the bench, or movement of the feet.
 - III. Any heaving or bouncing of the bar from the chest.
 - IV. Allowing the bar to sink excessively into the chest prior to the uplift.
 - V. Any uneven extension of the arms.
 - VI. Stopping of the bar during the press proper.
 - VII. Any touching of the bar by the spotter before the referee's signal to replace the bar.
 - VIII. Failure to wait for the referee's signal.
 - IX. Touching against the uprights of the bench with the feet.
 - X. Touching the shoulders against the uprights of the bench during the bench press.

- XI. Allowing the bar to touch the uprights of the bench during the lift in order to gain an advantage.

Dead Lift

1. The bar must be laid horizontally in front of the lifter's feet, gripped with both hands, and uplifted with one continuous motion until the lifter is standing erect. At completion of the lift, the knees must be locked and the shoulders thrust back. The referee's signal shall indicate the time when the bar is held motionless in the final position.
2. The lifter shall face the front of the platform. Any rising of the bar or any deliberate attempt to do so shall count as an attempt.
3. On completion of the lift, the knees shall be locked in the straight position, and they should be held in an erect position (not forward or rounded). The shoulders do not have to be thrust back past an erect position; however, if they are thrust back in that manner, and all other criteria is acceptable, the lift shall be accepted.
4. Causes for Disqualification in the Dead Lift
 - I. Any stopping of the bar before it reaches final position.
 - II. Failure to stand erect.
 - III. Failure to lock the knees.
 - IV. Supporting the bar on the thighs.
 - V. Any shifting of the feet during the performance of the lift.
 - VI. The toes or heels may be raised provided that either foot is not displaced or comes down in a different position.
 - VII. Lowering the bar before the referee's signal to do so.
 - VIII. Allowing the bar to return to the platform without maintaining control with both hands.