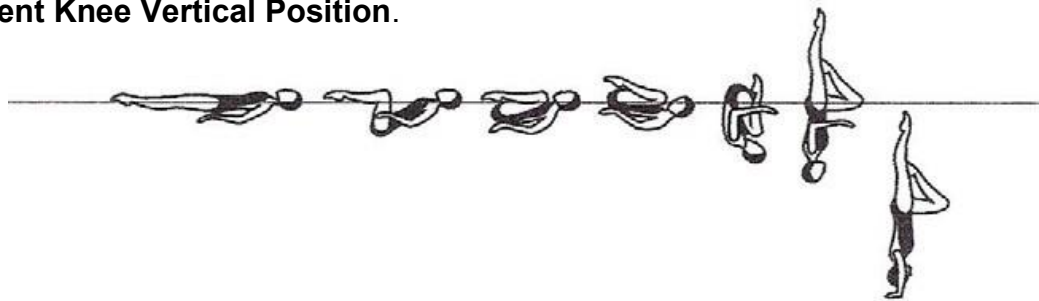


FIGURE 316 – KIPNUS

Difficulty 1.4

From a **Back Layout Position** the knees, shins and toes are drawn along the surface of the water to assume a **Tuck Position**. With continuous motion the tuck becomes more compact, and a partial Somersault Back Tuck is executed until the shins are perpendicular to the surface of the water. The trunk unrolls as the legs assume a **Bent Knee Vertical Position** midway between the former vertical line through the hips and the former vertical line through the head and the shins. A *Vertical Descent* is executed in a **Bent Knee Vertical Position**.



TRANSITION NUMERICAL VALUES

					Total
NVT=	3.0	2.0	15.0	9.0	29.0
PV =	1.03	.69	5.17	3.10	10

POSITION & TRANSITION DESCRIPTIONS

BP 1 Back Layout Position

Rule Book Description	Diagrams	Major Desired Actions
1. Body extended with face, chest, thighs and feet at the surface of the water. 2. Head (ears specifically), hips and ankles in horizontal alignment.		1. Gives the impression that the body is stretched horizontally to its maximum. Front of the trunk will also be at the surface of the water. 2. Judgement is made by checking visual points of the horizontal alignment: ears, shoulder joints, hip joints and ankles. This imaginary line should also pass through the middle of the side of the trunk.

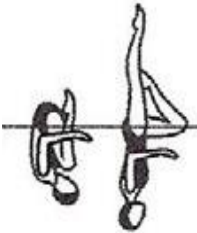
Back Layout to Inverted Tuck Position

Rule Book Description	Diagrams	Major Desired Actions
1. From a Back Layout Position the knees, shins and toes are drawn along the surface of the water to assume a Tuck Position. With continuous motion the tuck becomes more compact, and a partial Somersault Back Tuck is executed until the shins are perpendicular to the surface of the water.		1. With the head and shoulders remaining stationary, the knees, shins and toes are drawn to the body to assume a tight tuck at the position occupied by the trunk in the Back Layout Position. 2. There is continuous motion from the initiation of the leg draw to achievement of the inverted Tuck Position. 3. The head becomes part of the compact tuck as the roll is initiated. Constant height during rotation.

BP 9 Tuck Position

Rule Book Description	Diagrams	Major Desired Actions
1. Body as compact as possible, with the back rounded, and legs together.		1. Legs together with shins at the surface of the water and tucked tightly to the front of the body.
2. Heels close to buttocks.		2. Compact tuck. Chin tucked in.
3. Head close to knees.		3. In the inverted Tuck Position , shins are perpendicular to the surface of the water, buttocks remain at the surface and the water level is between the ankle and mid-foot.

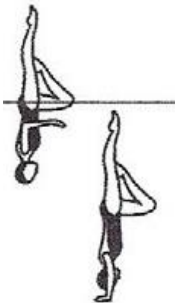
Inverted Tuck Position to Bent Knee Vertical Position

Rule Book Description	Diagrams	Major Desired Actions
1. The trunk unrolls as the legs are straightened to assume a Bent Knee Vertical Position midway between the former vertical line through the hips and the former vertical line through the head and shins.		1. Bent Knee Vertical Position and maximum height achieved simultaneously.
		2. This position is held only long enough to define the position and to demonstrate completion of the transition.
		3. The toes of the bent leg remain in contact with the extended leg throughout the unrolling action.

BP 14c Bent Knee Position Vertical Position

Rule Book Description	Diagrams	Major Desired Actions
1. One leg bent, with the toe of the bent leg in contact with the inside of the extended leg.		1. The relationship of the toe of the bent leg to extended leg may vary depending on the figure, but should remain constant once established, and not extend behind the leg.
2. Body extended in Bent Knee Vertical Position , with the thigh of the bent leg parallel to the surface of the water.		2. The alignment points of the extended leg, trunk and head remain the same.

BM 10 Vertical Descent (in Bent Knee Vertical)

Rule Book Description	Diagrams	Major Desired Actions
1. Maintaining a Bent Knee Vertical Position , the body descends along its longitudinal axis until toes are submerged.		1. The tempo of descent is uniform and at the same speed as the rest of the figure.

HEIGHT CHART

	Perfect	Excellent/ Near Perfect	Very Good	Good	Competent	Satisfactory	Deficient	Weak
Score	10	9.5	8.5	7.5	6.5	5.5	4.5	3.5
Bent Knee Vertical	Top of Pelvis	Above crotch	Crotch level	Upper thigh	Mid-thigh	Low thigh (well above kneecap)	Kneecap	Below kneecap

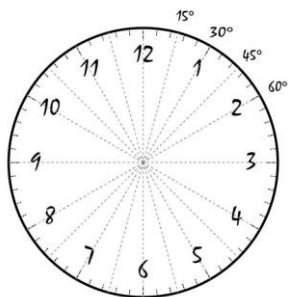
DEDUCTION GUIDELINES

Figure/Transition	Small Deviation – 0.2 1-15 degrees	Medium Deviation – 0.5 16-30 degrees	Large Deviation – 1.0 31 degrees or more
Back Layout Position to Inverted Back Tuck Position	As body moves into Inverted Tuck Position head moves off the surface toward knees to assume tuck position.	Head and torso move toward feet to assume a Tuck Position.	
Inverted Back Tuck Position to Bent Knee Vertical Position	Tuck could be tighter.	Head out of line.	Knees off chest, head not tucked in.
	Body unrolls and legs extend upward simultaneously but vertical attained is slightly in front of or behind midway point described.	Unroll is not simultaneously achieved. Legs move to Bent Knee Vertical and then back unrolls under legs.	Head and back move to vertical and then the legs open at hips (thighs parallel to surface of water) and leg straightens to Bent Knee Vertical.
			Head leads shoulders backward to open tuck.

Travel Deduction Guidelines	Small deduction: 0.1	Medium deduction: 0.3	Large deduction: 0.5
	Minimal travel or minimal lack of required travel	Obvious travel in one (1) transition, and/or travel in several transitions	Obvious travel in two (2) or more transitions and/or travel throughout

***In addition to the deductions for angle deviations, there are other design problems that require deductions. The table above provides some examples of common errors that require deduction.*

VISIBLE SCALES OF ANGLE DEVIATION



Apply to plumb line points of reference when evaluating vertical and horizontal alignments required.

Small deviation	1-15 degrees	0.2
Medium deviation	16-30 degrees	0.5
Large deviation	31 degrees or more	1.0

