

BASKETBALL

SPORTS COURT DIMENSIONS

Basketball is played by two teams of five players each. The aim of each team is score in the opponent's basket and to prevent the other team from scoring.

Court Dimensions

The playing court is a flat, hard surface free from obstructions with dimensions of 28m long by 15m wide, measured from the inside edge of the boundary line.

The Australian Basketball Federation (ABF) has the authority to approve, for their competitions, existing playing courts with minimum dimensions of 26m long by 14m wide.

The height of the ceiling or the lowest obstruction above the playing floor is at least 7m.

Lines

All lines are drawn in the same colour (preferably white), 5cm in width and clearly visible.

Boundary Line

The playing area is limited by the boundary line, usually called baselines (on the short sides) and the side lines (on the long sides). These lines are not part of the playing court. The minimum space around the court for run-off is 2m. Any obstruction, including seated team bench personnel, must be at least 2m from the playing court.

All spectators must be seated at a distance of at least 5m from the outside edge of the boundary lines of the playing court.

High and medium level competitions (Olympic, World and National Championships), there will be two small lines marked outside the court, on the opposite side of the scorers table and the tram bench areas. The outer edge is 8.325m from the inside edge of the endlines and level to the top of the three-point line.

Centre line, centre circle and semi-circles

The centre line is marked parallel to the endlines from the mid-points of the sidelines. It extends 15cm beyond each sideline.

The centre circle is marked in the centre of the playing court and has a radius of 1.8m measured to the outer edge of the circumference.

The semi-circles are marked on the playing court with a radius of 1.8m measured to the outer edge of the circumference and with the centre at the mid-points of the free-throw line.

High and medium level competitions (Olympic, World and National Championships), there will be no-charge semi circles marked on the playing court under the baskets. The distance of the inner edge of the semi-circles is 1.25m from the centre of the basket (on the floor).

Three point field goal area and line

The three point field goal area is the entire floor area of the playing court, except for inside the three point line near the opponent's basket. The three point line is generally an arc at a set radius from the basket. The three point line is 6.25m from the basket. The three point line is straight and parallel to the sideline in order to allow room between the three point line and the sideline.

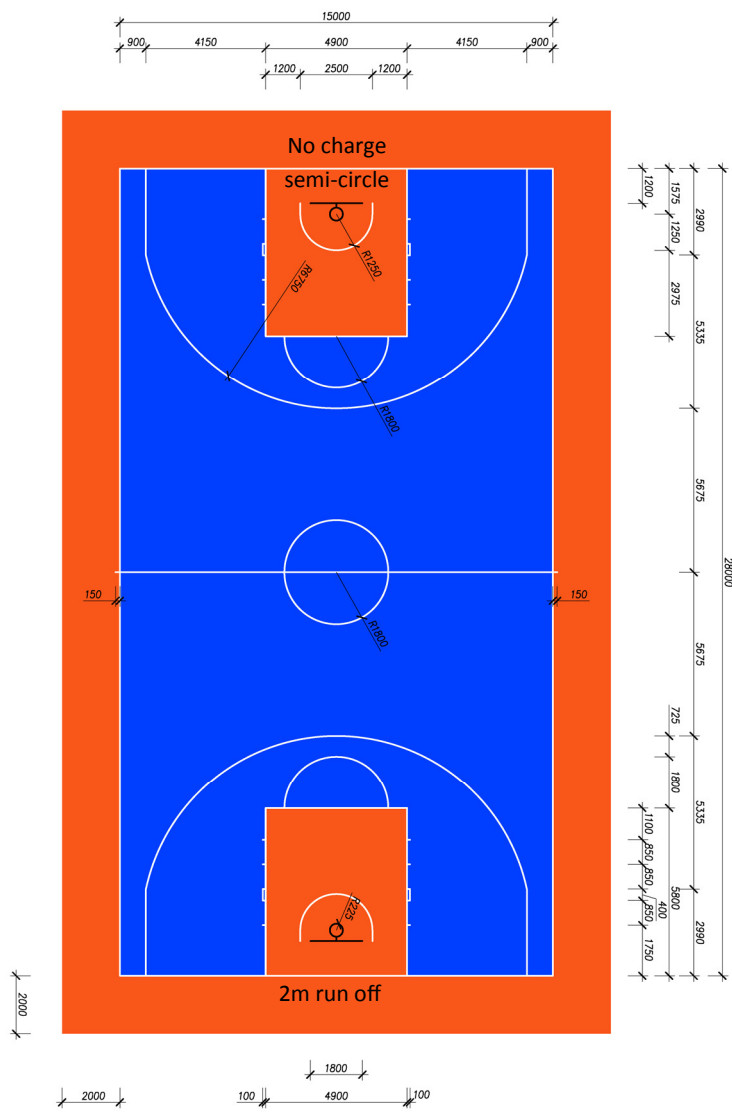
High and medium level competitions (Olympic, World and National Championships), the distance of the three point line is 6.75m.

Free throws and restricted areas

A free-throw line is drawn parallel to each endline. Its furthest edge is 5.8m from the inner edge of the endline and is 3.6m long. Its mid-point lies on the imaginary line joining the mid-points of the two endlines.

The restricted areas are marked on the playing court, limited by the endlines, the free-throw lines and the lines that originate the endlines, their outer edges 3m from the mid-points of the endlines and terminating the outer edge of the free-throw lines. These lines, excluding the endlines, are part of the restricted area. The inside of the restricted areas can be painted but must be the same colour as the centre circle.

High and medium level competitions (Olympic, World and National Championships), the restricted areas shall be four rectangle areas marked on the playing courts. The restricted (three second area) will be a rectangle (not trapezoid).



Source: Sports Dimensions Guide for Playing Areas—July 2008

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